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REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration and on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1934

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1935

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 13th May 1935.

READ—

(1) Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

(2) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

RESOLUTION

The revenue year 1933-34 was another period of difficulty and anxiety. The monsoon rainfall of 1933 was excessive and proved unfavourable to the kharif crops except rice. Heavy rain in the middle of September, followed by considerable showers in October, damaged the cotton and juar crops, particularly in low-lying and water-logged areas, those in many riverain villages of the Chanda and Wardha districts being destroyed by floods. In spite of the scantiness of the winter rainfall the prospects of the rabi crops were promising, but a period of severe cold and frost towards the end of January and the beginning of February damaged the wheat crop considerably and minor rabi crops more extensively, particularly in low-lying and riverain tracts. Further damage was caused by rust and insect pests, and in the end the outturn of both the rabi and kharif crops other than rice was again below normal. Rice was returned at 13.5 annas (14.5) and cotton, juar and wheat at 8.6 annas (9), 11 annas (10.4) and 11.2 annas (9.8), respectively, the average outturn of all crops being only 87 per cent. (89 per cent) of the normal. There was no improvement in the prices of agricultural produce; on the contrary, a fall of about 15 per cent in the price of juar and wheat wiped out the advantage of the slight increase in the outturn of those crops. A small rise in the price of cotton followed the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese agreement, but the rise came too late and did not last long enough to benefit the actual growers.

2. While in the rice area the economic position gave no cause for concern, thanks to the long succession of good harvests, elsewhere in the Central Provinces agriculturists had again to contend with the cumulative difficulties of low prices and poor outturn. Nevertheless indications are not wanting of a progressive adjustment to the conditions of the protracted depression. The most encouraging feature was an increase of 406,262 acres, in the cropped area which was common to all districts and to all the more important crops. It is clear that, although the tightness of the rural money market may have brought about a curtailment of unproductive and ceremonial expenditure—a result which can be accepted as not unwelcome—it has not prejudiced agricultural operations. No demoralization has set in, and although their resources have diminished, cultivators still have the will and the capacity to make the best of their circumstances. In especial there have been no signs of distress among the labouring classes. Unfortunately the year was not a healthy one, and most districts in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions suffered from a severe epidemic of cholera. A large number of preventive inoculations was carried out, and the readiness with which the people adopted this precaution is an encouraging sign of the advance in public opinion about health matters.

3. Government continued to do its best to ease the hardships of agriculturists. In the flood-stricken areas, in addition to the organization of private relief, Government forests were thrown open for the free extraction of grass, fuel, edible produce and building materials. Test works were started in a few places in one district, but evoked little response and were closed down after a short trial. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 7.40 lakhs were distributed. Remissions and suspensions of land revenue were granted to the extent of Rs. 4.13 lakhs and Rs. 16.66 lakhs respectively, and general orders were issued directing that arrears of land revenue in excess of one year's demand should be remitted forthwith. Although the number of coercive processes issued rose from 6,893 to 7,737, the policy of not using undue pressure on people genuinely unable to pay was adhered to strictly. Out of Rs. 18.50 lakhs of arrears and Rs. 1,31.56 lakhs of current demand, Rs. 4,57 lakhs and Rs. 1,20.11 lakhs respectively were collected, the percentage of the normal demand being 95 (94). No coercive

process was used for the recovery of taccavi. Out of Rs. 39.50 lakhs due for recovery only Rs. 5.91 lakhs were recovered, and the balance of Rs. 33.59 lakhs was left unrecovered, though for the most part unsuspended. The bulk of these arrears is due from the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts and during the year enquiries were initiated with a view to determining the paying capacity of the debtors and making a suitable refixation of instalments of their debts. The large amounts of land revenue and taccavi left uncollected at the end of the year bear unmistakable testimony to the leniency shown by Government in recovering its dues. Measures such as the exemption of minimum agricultural produce from attachment in execution of decrees by collectors remained in operation during the year.

Special enquiries were made into the oft-repeated complaint that proprietary shares or villages are changing hands for abnormally low prices, and these enquiries showed that there is no foundation for the idea. When Government investigated the possibility of buying villages in order to stimulate the market and enlarge its raiyatwari estate, it found that the prices at which they were obtainable were much in excess of anything that it could afford to pay as a business proposition.

4. Nor were Government's efforts confined to these administrative relief measures, which are after all undertaken normally in all times of difficulty. The constructive policy to relieve indebtedness, which began with the passing of the Debt Conciliation Act in the previous year, was continued. Debt Conciliation Boards were established at Balaghat and Narsinghpur in addition to those already appointed at Seoni and Khurai, and by the end of the year valuable experience had been acquired of the working of these new institutions. In all the four boards Rs. 31.72 lakhs of debt were reduced to Rs. 18 lakhs by the 31st March 1934, the percentage of remission being 43. The boards are growing in popularity, and their appointment has had the result not only of creating a more reasonable frame of mind in creditors but also of encouraging a certain amount of private conciliation. Legislation was undertaken during the year to deal with the reduction of accumulated debts and of future interest, to take power to reduce rents and revenue during the currency of a settlement, and to permit the transfer of occupancy holdings in favour of land mortgage banks, so as to enable

this class of tenant to obtain long-term credit from the banks, the number of which has also been increased. All these measures were passed into law either during the year or soon after its close. The divisional reports bear witness to the fact that the people appreciate these constructive efforts of Government to mitigate their difficulties, and recognize that the cultivator's safest route is the path of law and order, and that his best friend is Government.

5. On the whole the relations between landlords and tenants remained cordial. In the Bilaspur district the agrarian situation was further improved as the result of orders for the re-examination of the wajib-ul-arz entries regarding grazing rights, and it was possible to withdraw the punitive police. With the general economic deterioration and the consequent difficulty of recovering rents the number of rent suits rose slightly to 26,073 (24,509), but this was inevitable in the circumstances of the year, and it is significant that ejectment suits declined from 283 to 216. Lambardars and kotwars also performed their duties well, in spite of the fact that the general depression added greatly to their difficulties. Patels in raiyatwari villages and mukaddams and their gumashtas continued to work satisfactorily. Although there was a slight fall from 32,731 acres to 31,815 acres in the area allotted in raiyatwari villages, and the area relinquished rose from 27,156 acres to 30,331, the condition of these villages did not show any marked deterioration. In the Nimar district the premium fetched at auctions was 43 (30) times the assessment. The question of improving the management of raiyatwari areas is being further examined by Government. Thirty-five new village panchayats were established during the year, 23 of which were in the Chhattisgarh division alone. The reports, however, again complain of the reluctance of these bodies to undertake administrative duties.

6. Consolidation operations made further satisfactory progress in Chhattisgarh, and a second *chakbandi* party was added during the year to meet the increasing demand. Since the introduction of the Act in 1926 consolidation has been completed in 520 villages, in which 1,065,939 khasra numbers have been reduced to 141,860. The cost remains at the low figure of Re. 0-4-0 per acre and the work continues to be self-supporting. Greater attention was paid during the year to the replacement of

missing traverse marks, but there is still scope for more intensive action in this matter in view of the large accumulation of missing and displaced marks. Government notes with satisfaction that the land record staff maintained its normal level of efficiency as is evidenced by the fewer punishments inflicted during the year.

7. Government has read with pleasure the names of the officers whose good work has been commended and records its appreciation of the unflagging patience and efficiency with which the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have administered their charges during another exacting year. Government's thanks are also due to Mr. Jayaratnam for his successful administration of the Settlement and Land Records Department during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Revenue), that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,
R. N. BANERJEE,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1934

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of Divisions :—

(1) Report of Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum, dated the 12th January 1935.

(2) Report of Mr. P. J. H. Stent, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 439, dated the 19th January 1935.

(3) Report of Mr. D. H. C. Drake, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum, dated the 9th January 1935.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore Division

1. **Character of the season.**—The monsoon started in the first week of June 1933 and was fully established throughout the division by the third week. Rainfall was light during the first half of July. Sowings of juar were held up in certain areas. Otherwise, sowings were made in time and germination was on the whole satisfactory. In the second half of July and the first half of August, the monsoon was vigorous and standing crops, especially in low lying areas, suffered slightly. A welcome break in the middle of August, however, revived the crops which were also benefited by showers towards the end of the month and in the early part of September. In the third week of September there were heavy rains, which caused a certain amount of damage in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad districts.

2. Kharif crops were slightly damaged by disease in parts of the Mandla and Hoshangabad tahsils.

3. Rabi sowings started in October under favourable conditions. A certain amount of damage was caused by unseasonable rain towards the end of October, which also affected cotton and til which were then in flower. Germination was satisfactory and though there were not sufficient winter showers, the prospects were of a normal harvest up to the middle of January. Unfortunately, towards the end of January and in the first week of February there was severe cold and frost, which caused considerable damage to all standing crops especially in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts and the Narsinghpur sub-division.

4. The outturn of the provincial crops in anna notation is given below :—

Name of crop.	Year.	Name of district				
		Jubbulpore	Saugor.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Mandla.
Rice ..	1933-34	10 (10)	13 (11)	13 (11)	13 (11)	12 (10½)
Kodon and Kutki	1933-34	12 (12)	13 (12)	13 (12)	13 (14)	12 (10)
Til ..	1933-34	10 (12)	12 (13)	12 (13)	12 (13)	12 (10)
Cotton ..	1933-34	10 (12)	12 (10)	11 (9)	11 (10)	.. (10)
Juar ..	1933-34	11 (12)	14 (12)	12 (11)	13 (1[illegible])	.. (10)
Wheat ..	1933-34	10 (7)	10 (12)	11 (11)	12 (12)	11 (12)
Gram ..	1933-34	7 (10)	8 (9)	9 (12)	12 (12)	10 (8)
Masur ..	1933-34	6 (7)	4 (12)	9 (11)	9 (12)	6 ..
Linseed ..	1933-34	9 (7)	7 (12)	11 (11)	13 (13)	.. (7)

Nagpur Division

5. The monsoon of 1933 broke in the first week of June with light to heavy showers, and was fully established by the end of the month in all the districts except Chhindwara, where it was protracted well into July. The sowing of rice and cotton was started under favourable conditions. Juar also was sown in time in the beginning of July and germination of all three crops was satisfactory, but the continuous and heavy rain in the latter half of July and the first fortnight of August hampered the weeding and harrowing operations and stunted the growth of juar and cotton crops in low-lying areas. The rainfall was, however, beneficial to the rice crops, revived the withering crops on light soil, and destroyed the grasshopper pest. The break in the second fortnight of August, though late, was favourable, but the excessive and heavy rains in September caused considerable damage to the crops in the Lakhnadon tahsil of the Chhindwara district and frustrated all hopes of good cotton and juar crops in the rest of the division. The unprecedented floods of the 14th and 15th September in the Wardha and Wana rivers destroyed crops and caused considerable damage to house property in the riverain villages of the Chanda and Wardha districts. The result was that the kharif crops, as a whole, were mostly below the normal and necessitated the remission, suspension and resuspension of rents and revenue in the worst affected areas. Rabi sowings were commenced in good time in all the districts, but the continuous

rainfall of September and October prolonged them unduly in the Chhindwara and Nagpur districts. Germination was successful everywhere, but the rains in the second fortnight of October necessitated resowing of wheat in the Seoni sub-division and in some parts of the Bhainsdehi tahsil of the Betul district. The winter season was favourable to the Chanda district alone; in other districts the exceptional cold wind, frost and cloudy weather in December and January ripened the wheat prematurely and damaged the linseed, gram and other minor crops. The Seoni sub-division suffered from hailstorms which caused further damage to crops and necessitated remission and suspension of revenue in the affected areas. This was the seventh consecutive year of crop failure for this sub-division while in other districts, it was the third year. The average outturn of kharif and rabi crops was as below :—

Name of crop.	Average outturn.				
	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Chhind-wara.	Betul.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice ..	0 14 0	..	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Juar ..	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
Tur ..	0 7 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cotton ..	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Til ..	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Linseed ..	0 11 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Kodo-kutki ..	..	..	..	0 11 0	0 9 0
Wheat ..	0 11 8	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Gram ..	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 7 0

Chhattisgarh Division

6. The monsoon set in by the middle of June 1933 and was fully established over the whole division by the second fortnight of June. The sowing of rice was started under favourable conditions and the germination was good. The rainfall in the first half of July was moderate. In the second fortnight it was adequate, well distributed and alternating with breaks which facilitated transplantation and thinning operations. The monsoon continued to be vigorous till about the middle of August; but weakened in the second half of the month when light showers alternating with breaks were received which proved beneficial to the crop and greatly facilitated weeding operations. In September, there was adequate rainfall and the standing rice crop was generally in good condition. It was, however, infected with "gangai" pest over an extensive area in the Bilaspur district, but as the damage was not more than 4 annas, no relief was

granted. In the Raipur district too the rice crop was affected by the same disease but it did not cause any substantial loss. A remission to the extent of Rs. 162 was, however, granted in individual cases for the damage caused by the pest. In the Drug district the pest appeared in some villages but was washed away by the heavy rainfall in September. The other two districts were immune. The rain in the first fortnight of October was nominal but in the second fortnight it ranged from 0·16 inches to 2·60 inches, which was most useful for the standing kharif crops and for the sowing of rabi crops. Although occasional light showers received in November proved beneficial to the rabi crops, the winter rain was insufficient in some places. Some damage was caused to the standing rabi crops in the Raipur district owing to the cold wave which swept over the district and in the Balaghat district owing to cloudy weather in January and February. On the whole the season was not so favourable for the rabi crops as for the kharif crops. The rainfall of the year was more than the average in all the districts, except Balaghat, as shown below—

District.	1933-34.	Average for 66 years.
	Inches.	Inches.
Raipur ..	59.29	51.45
Bilaspur ..	53.52	48.76
Drug ..	50.67	47.22
Bhandara ..	75.40	53.48
Balaghat ..	61.55	64.13

7. The area under rice increased by 38,537 acres in the whole division, due to the breaking of fallow land and to the favourable monsoon. The increase is shared by all the districts, the largest increase being 11,693 acres or 1.9 per cent in Raipur Zamindaris. The khalsa portion of the Raipur district, however, shows a small decrease of 1,318 acres, which calls for no explanation. The area under kodon and kutki increased by 113,356 acres, which is due to the fact that some of the area sown with gram and linseed in the previous year was sown with kodo-kutki on account of rotation, the weather also being favourable for this. The increase is shared by all districts in the division, the largest being in Raipur khalsa by 51 per cent. The area under the principal rabi crops is compared below :—

Years.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1932-33 ..	338,868	210,720	595,718
1933-34 ..	371,369	172,628	574,554

The increase of 32,501 acres under wheat is shared by all districts and is due to favourable conditions at the time of sowing and also to the fact that the area sown with linseed crop in the previous year was sown with wheat in the Bilaspur district. The decrease under gram is due to the fact that some area sown with gram in the previous year was sown with kodo-kutki during the year on account of rotation. The area under linseed decreased in Raipur and Bilaspur by 21,225 and 12,009 acres, respectively, owing to the area being sown with kodo-kutki and wheat on account of rotation. It, however, increased in Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat due to favourable conditions and on the expectation of getting a better price for the crop. The average outturn of the principal crops in anna notation is given below :—

Crops.	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Rice—										
(a) Broad cast ..	14	13	14	13	14	15	14	14	15	13
(b) Transplanted	14	13	14	13	14	15	14	15	15	14
Kodon and kutki..	12	12	10	12	14	14	15	13	13	13
Wheat ..	12	12	11	11	12	13	8	13	11	13
Gram ..	12	12	11	14	13	13	12	8	11	12
Linseed ..	12	13	13	13	13	13	10	12	11	13

Jubbulpore Division

8. **Area and rental statistics.**—There is little change in the occupied area in the division, except a further decrease of 10,479 acres in Saugor, where the total has now dropped to the 1923-24 figure.

9. The slight decrease in the *sir* area and increase in the khudkasht area calls for no comment. Nor have there been any but slight variations in the statistics of malik-makbuza, rent-free, absolute occupancy and occupancy holdings. There has been a further decrease in the total rental demand, which has fallen by over two lakhs during the last three years. The percentage of rent collection of revenue demand works out at 56 per cent (60 per cent.). The district figures are—

Jubbulpore ..	57 (57)
Saugor ..	50 (59)
Hoshangabad ..	56 (55)
Nimar ..	68 (66)
Mandla ..	66 (47)

The continued depression is also reflected in the collection on account of rental arrears which are 7¼ lakhs less than last year. The collections on account of both current and arrears demand amounted to 87 per cent (103 per cent).

Nagpur Division

10. The total area included in holdings increased to 7,453,047 acres (7,450,353) acres. The increase is shared by the Chanda, Betul and old Chhindwara districts and is due, as usual, to the breaking up of waste land and cultivation of old fallows. The area under *sir* decreased by 3,147 acres, owing to the transfer of proprietary shares with reservation of cultivating rights in *sir* by malguzars in lieu of debts, and that under khudkast by 8,829 acres, due to numerous leases in tenancy rights. As a result of the conferral of new right and resumption of *muafis* in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, the area under malik-makbuza increased by 1,136 acres. The area, held revenue free, slightly decreased to 23,084 acres (23,130 acres) owing to resumption of *muafis.*

11. The decrease in the area of absolute occupancy land of 1,110 acres was due to sales and surrenders in favour of malguzars, while the number of holdings rose by 2,680, due to partition.

12. The noticeable increase in the number of holdings by 4,097 with an area of 13,634 acres held by occupancy tenants is shared by all districts, except the Seoni sub-division, and is attributed partly to the merging of home-farm into occupancy right on account of loss of proprietary shares by malguazrs, and partly to the allotment of waste and other lands on *pattas.*

13. The rental demand of occupancy tenure fell by Rs. 4,425 to Rs. 43,05,037 (Rs. 43,09,462). The decrease is contributed by all the districts except Chanda. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that this was due to the cultivation of khudkast land, which was leased out on batai in the preceding year, by malguzars themselves on its surrender by the tenants, while the other Deputy Commissioners have not given any explanation for it.

14. The total rental demand fell to Rs. 53,53,977 (Rs. 53,60,185). The fall is shared by all the districts except Chanda and the Chhindwara Jagirs.

15. The actual collections on account of current increased to Rs. 32,24,613 (Rs. 31,33,732), while those for arrears of the previous years decreased to Rs. 12,77,681 (Rs. 15,09,753) owing to remissions, suspensions and resuspensions.

16. The area sublet for cash as well as for grain and the rent realized from both decreased during the year under report. The abnormal fall in the latter area occurred in the Chanda, Betul and old Chhindwara districts, and is attributed, partly to want of subtenants owing to successive crop failures, and partly to the fact that malguzars prefer cash to grain for subletting their lands, in order to meet their daily requirements.

17. The incidence of rent on land, sublet, declined to Rs.2-15-9 per acre (Rs. 3-2-6). The all-round tenant rate remained the same as last year, *viz.*, Re. 0-14-6 per acre.

Chhattisgarh Division

18. The total occupied area increased by 6,828 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in the zamindaris of Raipur. Bilaspur and Drug and in the khalsa of Drug owing to the breaking of waste land for cultivation. There was, however, a fall by 1,584 acres in the khalsa portion of Bilaspur district owing to khudkast lands being recorded as grass on their remaining fallow for more than three years.

19. The area held as *sir* again decreased by 10,889 acres, of which Raipur was responsible for 4,902 acres due chiefly to sales of proprietary shares by malguzars and surrender of leases by thekadars in Phuljhar zamindari after reservation of *sir* land in occupancy right, and to a certain extent to changes in the nature of holdings consequent upon partitions and chakbandi operations. The Drug district was responsible for a decrease of 3,230 acres owing to conferral of occupancy rights in *sir* on the transfer of proprietary shares. The rest of the increase is shared by other districts and calls for no remarks. The area held as khudkast increased by 3,231 acres. The largest increase was in Raipur by 2,249 acres, partly due to surrender of occupancy land by tenants in satisfaction of old debts and partly to cultivation of grass land by malguzars. There was an increase of 1,205 acres in Drug due to the right being lost on account subletting. The fluctuations in other districts are small and call for no explanation.

20. The area held in malik-makbuza right was 129,694 acres (129,699 acres). There was an increase of 18 acres in Balaghat and of 2 acres in Bhandara, and a decrease of 19 acres in Bilaspur and 6 acres in Raipur. The area of land held completely or partly rent-free increased by 24 acres as the area was wrongly included in 1932-33 under malik-makbuza in Bilaspur. The number of absolute occupancy holdings increased by 1,435 owing to partition among tenants but the area decreased by 896 acres chiefly due to surrender of holdings in favour of malguzars in satisfaction of old debts. The decrease in area is chiefly in Raipur 399 acres and in Drug 309 acres, due to the fact that the right became extinct where the owners of such rights became sole proprietors of the village. The number of holdings held by occupancy tenants increased by 32,441 due to partition among tenants and breaking of waste land. Although some occupancy lands were converted into khudkast on account of surrender for satisfaction of old debts or converted into *sir* as the result of chakbandi operations, the area of occupancy land increased by 15,778 acres. The increase is shared by all the districts and is due partly to conversion of *sir* into occupancy on the transfer of proprietary shares and partly to the breaking of waste land.

21. The area held by sub-tenants was 335,922 acres (332,929) acres. The Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara districts show an increase of 1,358, 12,047 and 3,559 acres, respectively, due to the inability of

tenants and proprietors to cultivate their entire holdings through lack of capital or of sufficient incentive in the way of prices of agricultural produce. There was, however, a decrease of 9,936 acres in Drug and of 4,035 acres in Balaghat. While the area sublet for cash increased by 6,650 acres, the total cash sub-rents decreased by Rs. 60,489, which was due to the general economic depression. The incidence of land sublet works out to Rs. 3-0-9 (Rs. 3-4-8) per acre. The all-round tenant rate remained stationery, *viz.* Re. 0-14-11.

22. The rental demand increased by Rs. 1,544 in Raipur, Rs. 194 in Bilaspur, Rs. 2,944 in Drug and Rs. 1,823 in Bhandara, while it fell by Rs. 3,115 in Balaghat. The increase is due to extension of cultivation over waste land and also to the inclusion of rent of former *sir* now recorded as occupancy on accoount of transfer of proprietary shares. The decrease in Balaghat is due to acquisition by malguzars through sales and surrenders of superior tenancy lands and the leasing out of inferior khudkast or waste land to tenants.

23. The percentage of current rental collection to current demand comes to about 81 (84). The district figures are :—

Raipur	..	77
Bilaspur	..	86
Drug	..	85
Bhandara	..	74
Balaghat	..	79

The highest percentage in Bilaspur is an indication of the substantial subsidence of the agrarian disturbances. In other districts the percentages of collections have slightly decreased. Collection on account of arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 5,69,386 (Rs. 5,58,451). There was an increase of Rs. 10,313 in Raipur, Rs. 5,541 in Bilaspur and Rs. 15,713 in Drug, but in Bhandara and Balaghat there was a decrease of Rs. 15,181 and Rs. 5,451, respectively.

Jubbulpore Division

24. Raiyatwari estate.—3,591 survey numbers comprising an area of 20,103 acres were allotted during the year. The number relinquished was 3,668 with an area of 19,510 acres. 19,261 survey numbers containing an area of 82,359 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 28,618 remained unallotted at the close of the year. In the Nimar district, the Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions to revenue officers that no recognition should be accorded to private partitions of survey numbers between co-raiyats without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

25. There was a decrease of about 1 per cent in the occupied area. This decrease was mainly in Mandla, where the high number of survey numbers relinquished and allotted indicates the backward condition of the raiyatwari estate. It is only in this district that there is an appreciable number (17,623) of unallotted survey numbers. The area sublet has increased to 26,625 acres (20,385).

26. In Nimar, 362 survey numbers with an area of 5,109 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 1,703 were auctioned for Rs. 73,246—43 times the assessment. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the instalment system leads to speculative bids and recommends that the whole bid should be paid at once. I am inclined to think that this would lead to extensive borrowing and that it is better to keep the bidding within reasonable limits by the exercise of the Deputy Commissioner's power to refuse any bid.

27. The Nimar report contains an interesting discussion of the present system of levying grazing dues. Both in Nimar and Mandla the conditions which the Deputy Commissioner may enforce under rule 8 under section 204, Land Revenue Act, have been imposed universally. It cannot be said that this is necessary in the interests of the raiyats or to prevent the discouragement of occupation of unoccupied survey numbers (there are only 622 in the 348 villages of Nimar) and I consider that this is contrary to the conditions of raiyatwari tenure. Mr. Seth has shown that the tenants in malguzari villages are better off than the raiyats as regards grazing. In Mandla malguzars do not charge grazing dues, while the r iyat has to pay for excess cattle.

28. The orders regarding grazing dues have also necessitated the check of grazing in raiyatwari areas by forest officials, which is entirely contrary to the instructions in note 8 on page 134, Revenue Manual, Volume I.

29. Only Rs. 2,426 was spent on the improvement of water-supply. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, urges that a large proportion of the profits of the auction system should be put back into the raiyatwari estate, and I agree with him that there is a strong case for this. Government should aim at developing its own villages into model villages and much could be done towards improving abadis with small grants for this purpose.

Nagpur Division

30. Owing to the continued economic depression the development of raiyatwari estates was further retarded. Only 819 (870) survey numbers with an area of 6,761 acres (6,620) acres were allotted during the year under report. The assessment on the area allotted also fell to Rs. 2,647 (Rs. 2,927). On the other hand 800 (843) survey numbers, comprising an area of 7,119 acres (6,796 acres), with an assessment of Rs. 2,970 (2,634), were relinquished, leaving a balance of 9,929 survey numbers, area 88,330 acres, with Rs. 28,003 assessment, available for allotment at the end of the year. The number of relinquishments was in excess of the allotments in the Chanda district and this was due, partly to the abandonment of survey numbers which were allotted fraudulently in the past, and partly to the ejectment of raiyats for failure to pay rent or for non-residence.

31. The area included in occupied survey numbers slightly increased to 340,230 acres (340,036 acres). The area held by patels and raiyats showed an increase of 194 acres, over last year's figure (338,183). The total area sublet by patels and raiyats decreased

to 22,304 acres (22,348 acres) while the sub-rents fell to Rs. 20,576 (Rs. 22,542). The fall in sub-rent was due to general depression and scarcity of money and consequently the incidence per acre declined to Re. 0-14-9 (Re. 1-0-2).

32. Three new villages were added in the Chanda district. One village was established in the Sironcha tahsil and two summarily settled villages in the Garchiroli tahsil came from the Forest Department in consequence of final disforestation. The development of raiyatwari villages in this district is again reported to be unsatisfactory and the Deputy Commissioner reports that 16 villages have been struck off the auction list owing to the poor demand for fresh land. About 64 villages are said to be commanded by the state irrigation tanks, but most of these are also undeveloped. Of the many reasons mentioned in the Deputy Commissioner's report, the main one is stated to be the heavy water-rate of Rs. 3 per acre. In view of the present backward condition of the agriculturists and the continued low range of the prices of grain, the question of reducing the rate deserves examination. The panchayats established for the management of minhai forests continue to work satisfactorily. The grievances of the raiyats in respect of the grazing rules were investigated by the Deputy Commissioner and necessary relief was given to them by relaxing the restrictions for a period of two years.

33. A sum of Rs. 14,478 under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Rs. 2,289 under the Land Improvement Loans Act were advanced in the raiyatwari villages, in order to enable the raiyats to purchase agricultural seeds, bullocks, etc. A sum of Rs. 3,539 was further spent by Government towards the improvement of water-supply in the villages. The commission paid to patels in the Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul districts amounted to Rs. 11,295, Rs. 5,397 and Rs. 2,080, respectively. In Bhainsdehi tahsil one patel was convicted under the Excise Act, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that he could not be removed for want of a definite provision to this effect in the Land Revenue Act. The same difficulty has recently been brought to notice by the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, and the question of amending the Act is under consideration. No cases of misappropriation of Government revenue by patels have come to light, but one case detected in the Warora tahsil in the preceding year is still pending.

Chhattisgarh Division

34. One new raiyatwari village was established in Bhandara and the total number of such villages is now 285, of which 237 are in Balaghat district. The number of survey numbers was 21,069 (20,966). The increase is due to the establishment of a new village in Bhandara and to the inclusion of those numbers in Drug which were omitted last year. Out of 2,777 survey numbers available for allotment at the commencement of the year, only 310 could be allotted during the year owing to lack of demand. Including the number relinquished during the year, the total numbers available for allotment at the close of the year was 2,763, of which 2,605 were in Balaghat,

most of them being of inferior quality and without irrgation facilities. A sum of Rs. 253 in Bilaspur, Rs. 189 in Balaghat and Rs. 718 in Bhandara was spent during the financial year 1933-34 on the improvement of water-supply. An allotment of Rs. 650 given to Raipur was surrendered as no work could be taken up for want of necessary plans and estimates. One raiyatwari village in Drug has adequate water-supply and there is no scope for improvement. A five-year programme for the improvement of water-supply as required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8 has been prepared in all districts except Drug and Balaghat. It is not needed in Drug. A sum of Rs. 535 in Raipur and Rs. 200 in Balaghat was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 640 in Balaghat and Rs. 418 in Bilaspur under the Agriculturist Loans Act. The raiyats are generally peaceful and their relations with patels or mukaddams remained cordial throughout the year.

Jubbulpore Division

35. **Condition of agricultural classes.**—To the agricultural classes, the year was a disappointing one. The damage caused by the frost brought the outturn of the rabi crops down to the level of the preceding lean years, while most cultivators had to sell their produce at a time when the prices of wheat and cotton were lower than in the previous year. There are many indications that the year brought further deterioration of the condition of the agriculturist.

36. Such assistance as was possible was given by remission (Rs. 1,90,769) and suspensions (Rs. 3,63,399 of current demand and Rs. 66,185 resuspended.) All instalments of taccavi loans were suspended in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad. Under section 61, Civil Procedure Code, agricultural produce required for seed and maintenance was protected from attachment in the whole division. The Debt Conciliation Board at Khurai was able to secure a considerable abatement of the claims of creditors, while the new Board at Narsinghpur promises to be equally successful. The village uplift organization was continued in Sohagpur tahsil. In Mandla local committees have done good work in the way of propaganda.

The condition of the labouring classes has been generally satisfactory. There has been sufficient employment and wages are still high compared with good prices.

The year was generally a healthy one. During the last quarter there were deaths from cholera in all five districts. But the epedemic was fortunately nowhere as severe as in the southern districts.

Nagpur Division

37. The combination of the poor outturn of the principal crops with the continued low prices was bound to have its effect and further deterioration took place in the condition of agriculturists. The fall in the price of cotton aggravated the situation and credit in general was restricted. As if the people had not had sufficient difficulties to contend with, floods destroyed the crops and houses in a number of villages in the Wardha, Warora and Hinganghat tahsils. The upper classes of agriculturists got through the year by economizing in private expenditure. The lower classes were hard hit, but liberal

suspensions of rents and revenue, the distribution of taccavi loans, the opening of Government forests for the free extraction of grass fuel, edible products and building materials, all helped to alleviate the distress. Test works were also started in a few places in the Nagpur district but they did not attract much labour and were closed after a short period. The labouring classes suffered relatively least from the general depression. The reopening of the mines of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore, Co. Ltd., in Kandri, Mansar and Satak in the Ramtek tahsil has given some employment to the cultivators of those tracts during the off season. Coal-mining in Chhindwara also provided steady employment for an increasing number of people. It is to be feared that the indebtedness of all classes of agriculturists has increased by the accumulation of interest, in spite of the small amount of fresh loans, owing to poor recoveries. Credit has in fact been contracting for the last 2 or 3 years, but I doubt if this has seriously affected the financing of agricultural operations. It is household and ceremonial expenditure which has been chiefly diminished. The value of land continued to diminish, though not in proportion to the fall in prices and outturn. In Seoni, the Debt Conciliation Board has achieved great success in reducing the burden of debt to the satisfaction of both debtors and creditors. The public appreciation of this work is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of debtors in the old Chhindwara district have been acquiring fractional shares of villages or a few acres of land in Seoni in order to bring themselves within the Board's jurisdiction. The question of establishing similar Boards in other districts of the division is under consideration. The co-operative movement has been of little avail to the agriculturists owing to its inefficient management in the past. The wages of the labouring classes remained practically the same as in the previous year. The Koshtis had to face hard times owing to reduced demand for their products as a consequence of the effect of Japanese competition, but there was no appeal from this community for specific relief.

38. The year was by no means a healthy one. There was a severe epidemic of cholera in Nagpur which spread west into Wardha and north into the southern parts of Chhindwara and Betul, one of the severest of recent years. It caused some 500 attacks and 300 deaths in Nagpur city and civil station, where, however, nearly 53,000 persons were inoculated. In the interior of Nagpur district, there were over 6,000 attacks and 2,360 deaths and inoculations numbered over 28,000. This readiness to resort to preventive inoculation is a very encouraging feature of the advance in public opinion about health matters. Special cholera epidemic regulations were enforced in Nagpur and Umrer, and the Assistant Medical Officers on special epidemic duties visited the affected parts in the interior. There was also, as is now unfortunately usual, an epidemic of plague in Chhindwara, which this year was fairly severe, causing 4,317 attacks with 610 deaths. The lower mortality of recent years thus continues. Nearly 12,000 inoculations were performed. It also spread in a mild form to Betul. Smallpox prevailed in Nagpur, Wardha and

Chhindwara. Attempts are being made to combat malaria by the free distribution of quinine. The new hospital at Kamptee was opened during the year and efforts are being made to open cheap-plan dispensaries at Mounda and Bhiwapur. Funds have been collected in Betul to open a few such dispensaries in the backward parts of the district, but the scheme could not be put into effect as the money collected was insufficient. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, remarks on the increase in rabies and pleads for the destruction of jackals. The matter seems worth investigating.

Chhattisgarh Division.

39. Despite the good harvest reaped during the year, the condition of the agricultural classes was not very satisfactory owing to the continued low prices of grain and other agricultural produce, the only relieving feature being the rise in the price of linseed as a result of the Ottawa pact. There is no immediate prospect of their emergence from the economic trouble which at present prevails in the rural areas, but the people have now begun to adjust themselves to the prevailing conditions and do not feel the pinch so keenly, as in the preceding year. A Debt Conciliation Board was established for the Balaghat district in order to reduce indebtedness. It is too early to gauge the results of the Board's working but it holds out a definite prospect of reducing the volume of debts. District village uplift committees were formed in all districts in pursuance of the orders contained in Secretariat, Agricultural Department, Memo. No. 285-141-XIV, dated the 18th April 1933, but no work on an intensive scale has been possible during the year. In the Bhandara district, a sum of Rs. 500 was subscribed by public-spirited gentlemen in order to meet the expenditure required for moving libraries started by the Village Uplift Committee. The condition of the labouring classes continued to be satisfactory. The year was unfortunately not a healthy one. A virulent type of cholera epidemic broke out in all the districts of the division and involved a heavy toll of human life. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the people in the interior have still some belief in witchcraft and are still by nature averse to the use of modern medicines and treatment. Nevertheless they willingly subjected themselves to inoculation and other forms of treatment in the later stages of the cholera epidemic. Smallpox was also prevalent in a mild form in parts of the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug. The year was not a very healthy one for cattle.

Jubbulpore Division

40. **Relations between landlords and tenants.**—In spite of the difficulty experienced by tenants in finding money for payment of rents, the relations between landlords and their tenants were on the whole cordial. In the Jubbulpore district disputes over nistar rights still continue, but the tenants are becoming alive to their rights and take prompt action. The Saugor district report indicates that in a few cases tenants defied the authority of their landlords. In the Narsinghpur sub-division failure to pay rent in time causes some feeling. It is satisfactory that there was a further decrease in the number of suits for arrears of rents for the division as a whole.

Nagpur Division

41. There was little change in the relations of landlords and tenants which were generally satisfactory, such deterioration as has taken place being due to the economic situation, the difficulty of recovering rents and loans, with the resulting coercive measures of ejectment suits and civil court decrees. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, comments on the malpractices of Zamindars in recovering illegal dues and begar. Complaints of such exactions which came to his notice on tour are now the subject of a special enquiry. He also reports attempts on the part of a Zamindar to oust longstanding thekadars on inadequate pretexts. The matter is being examined and the necessary measures of protection will be taken in suitable cases.

42. The Nagpur and Betul reports lay emphasis on the practice of money-lending malguzars of deliberately deferring the recovery of rent with a view to earning interest on it. There is little doubt that many malguzars in all districts of the division credit recoveries from their tenants first to money loans, knowing that they can always realize rental arrears by ejectment proceedings without difficulty or expense. This common malpractice is not checked by the provisions of sections 75 to 77 of the Tenancy Act, owing to the ignorance and subservience of tenants, and it must therefore be checked by vigilance on the part of revenue officers, and by more careful enquiries in rent suits.

43. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, has some interesting comments on the exaction of high grazing dues and other miscellaneous payments from tenants. I believe he is right in saying that the practice of recovering such extra payments has increased with the growth of absented landlordism and accounts for some of the distress of agriculturists.

Chhattisgarh Division

44. The relations between landlords and tenants generally remained cordial except in the Bilaspur district, although there were the usual disputes over grazing, cultivation of waste land, cutting of forest and demand for begar by malguzars. On account of the economic depression the tenants were unable to make payment of rent in time to the malguzars, and this has resulted in an increasing number of disputes between them owing to the filing of suits for recovery of rent or ejectment. In the Bilaspur district, the relations between landlords and tenants over a large part have been far from satisfactory since the settlement. The chief cause of trouble has been the removal of the right of bhet begar from the wazib-ul-arz which aroused resentment among the malguzars, leading to serious attempts at infringement of nistar rights. This led to guerilla warfare all over the district and murders and riots became the order of the day. The situation in Janjgir became particularly menacing and punitive police had to be stationed in two station-house areas in 1932. This brought about an improved condition of affairs with the result that the police were removed at the beginning of January 1934. The situation has been further improved by Government's ordering a re-examination of the wazib-ul-arz entries regarding

grazing rights. The number of such cases for enquiry is 2,065, of which 1,309 have been disposed of during the year. In the cases which have been disposed of, it has been found that the custom of grazing over all the village waste was in existence. The malguzars are acquiescing only sullenly in the correction of the wazib-ul-arz entry. It would, therefore, be premature to say that good feelings have been restored and the situation needs careful watching.

Jubbulpor Division

45. **Relations between Government and people.**—The relations between Government officers and the people were generally cordial. In the Saugor district and in the Sehora tahsil of Jubbulpore, attempts by political leaders to take advantage of the crop failure and to induce the people to take up a no-rent campaign met with little response.

Nagpur Division

46. Nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations existing between the people and Government officers. The suspension of anti-Government propaganda has allowed the people to return to their normal attitude, which may be said to vary from friendly co-operation to a somewhat apathetic acquiescence. Touring officers generally receive a cordial welcome everywhere. The good feeling now prevailing may be attributed in part to the prompt relief given by Government to the agriculturists in the way of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, the grant of taccavi, forest concessions, etc. The timely help given to the flood-stricken people in Wardha and Chanda by supplying them with money, grain, cloth, timber, etc., free is reported to have made a deep impression on the minds of the people, who now turn naturally to Government for help in their adversities.

47. There was little or no political agitation in the division during the year. Mr. Gandhi inaugurated his "Removal of Untouchability" campaign and in the course of it visited several districts, but though substantial funds were collected, nothing was done for the untouchable classes in these districts.

48. The year was also happily free from communal disputes. The Harijans in Nagpur are reported to be working energetically for their own social uplift and their success is evident from the fact that five men of their community were elected at the Nagpur municipal elections held after the close of the year.

49. **Nazarana**—The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Chanda only discuss the rates of "consent money" or nazrana on tenancy lands. It is charged according to the nature and value of the land, and varies from Rs. 6, in Ramtek to Rs. 19, in Katol per acre for occupancy land and from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 13, for the transfer of absolute occupancy land. The rate for khudkast ranges from Rs. 13-12, to Rs. 71, in the Nagpur district. In the Chanda tahsil, it ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 for occupancy land and for absolute occupancy holdings is generally 2½ times the rent of the holding. In Warora, the nazrana ranges from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per cent of the value of the land and in Brahmapuri from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per cent.

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Jubbulpor Division

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The comparative figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 regarding transfers by sales, etc., of various lands furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, suggest that there has been no marked fall in the value of the land from the previous year. The Deputy Commissioners, Chhindwara, Betul and Wardha, have not dealt with this subject.

Chhattisgarh Division

50. With the complete cessation of the civil disobedience and other subversive movements there was nothing to mar the coridal relations subsisting between the Government and the people. The fact that subscriptions amounting to Rs. 59,621, being the largest in any division of the province, were collected mostly from the rural areas for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund bears eloquent testimony to the friendly and helpful attitude of the people as a whole. The gospel of indiscipline and lawlessness formerly preached by the congress leaders has for the time being at any rate completely lost its hold on the minds of the people.

Jubbulpore Division

51. **Agricultural improvements.**—A certain amount of progress was made in the improvement of agriculture. The effect of propaganda work is discernable in Hoshangabad and Mandla. In the former district, improved implements especially seed drills are gaining in popularity while the demand for improved varieties of grain and groundnut is increasing. In Mandla, there has been an increase in the area sown with improved seeds, the sale of implements has been encouraging and the number of manure pits has doubled. Eighteen sanads were granted in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad districts. In Nimar, six sanads were granted for sinking wells while one was granted for laying out a garden and one for adopting the improved methods of cultivation in the Mandla district.

Nagpur Division

52. All the district reports this year, except Wardha, deal with the activities of the Agricultural Department. The only important, new departure was the introduction of the late verum variety of cotton which is better able to withstand a wet season. The verum marketing scheme continued. The treatment of juar seed with copper carbonate has proved its utility and is gaining steadily in popularity. Steady progress has also been made in the sale of improved implements. I consider the increasing use of the rahat or Persian wheel water-lift a particularly hopeful sign. The best safeguard against the effect of the vagaries of the climate and prices on cotton cultivation is the devotion of substantial portions of holdings to irrigated crops such as sugarcane, oranges and vegetables. The seed union continued to do useful work and the use of pure seed is winningsmore adherents. Two demonstration plots were opened during th year in Betul—one at Aoriya for experimenting in improved varieties of wheat and sugarcane and for arousing interest in gardeninge, and the other at Khamla for potato cultivation ; the demn onstratioplot at Bhainsdehi was closed. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda considers that the opening of a demonstration plot in raiyatwari v,llages commanded by the state tanks will be of much help in encouiaging colonization. One private plot was opened in this area and it isrproposed to open a

Government plot next year. The Department is reported to have given valuable assistance to the District Village Uplift Committee in Nagpur.

53. In Nagpur, Chhindwara and Chanda, 17 sanads were granted as in the previous year. Of these, seven were for land improvement and the remainder for the sinking of wells. In Betul, one application for the grant of a sanad was received but was rejected as no benefit was to be derived from the improvement to the land. In Wardha, no application for a sanad was received.

54. Rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black-quarter and foot-and-mouth diseases are reported to have prevailed in the Wardha district, while the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports that there was very heavy mortality of cattle from epizootic diseases. In other districts these diseases occurred sporadically, and preventive measures were taken promptly to arrest their spread. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that there is insufficient water for cattle in the hilly tracts of the Khamla plateau in the Bhainsdehi tahsil, and considers that the improvement of the tank there would serve a useful purpose for cattle, as well as for a certain amount of irrigation. There is little prospect, however, of finding funds for the repair of the tank in the near future.

Chhattisgarh Division

55. The Agricultural Department carried on the usual propaganda and demonstration work in the division. In the Bilaspur district " Farmers day " was celebrated at three suitable centres in order to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation and the gatherings at these places were large. Practical demonstrations with improved ploughs and implements were also arranged in 231 centres and 80 magic lantern lectures were delivered. The necessity for adopting improved agricultural methods is being felt and new ideas are gradually soaking in but the poverty of the villagers makes progress slow. It is, however, gratifying to note that the importance of improved varieties of seed is now universally recognized among the cultivating classes as indicated by the increasing number of seed farms and unions. A sum of Rs. 31,717 was granted as taccavi under the Agriculturists Loans Act for the purchase of pure seed and improved implements and manure, the district figures being, Raipur 1,631, Bilaspur 3,031, Drug 2,797, Bhandara 12,071 and Balaghat 12,187. It will be seen from these figures that the three districts of the old Chhattisgarh division have made comparatively little use of the improved methods of cultivation. No sanad for improvement was granted in Raipur but one in each of the districts of Bilaspur, Bhandara and Balaghat, and two in Drug were granted during the year.

Jubbulpore Division

56. **Destruction of pigs.**—There were organized associations in all districts. But as usual the number of pigs killed was relatively small. The enforcement of the condition of production of tushes by licensees under the Arms Act appears to be effective in keeping down the number of pigs

Nagpur Division

57. The condition that a prescribed number of pigs' tushes should be produced before crop protection licences are renewed is reported to have been strictly enforced in all the districts. In Chhindwara, twelve licences had to be cancelled for failure to comply with the condition. There is unfortunately some ambiguity in the district reports regarding the number of tushes so produced, some districts referring to the number of tushes, others to the number of pairs of tushes, while one (Betul) speaks of the number of pigs killed. The number of tushes produced in Nagpur decreased to 7,034 (8,188) and of pairs of tushes in Wardha to 3,821 (4,366). In Chhindwara, the number of tushes is reported to have increased to 8,286 (6,923), while in Chanda, the number of pairs is said to have more than doubled—10,379 (4,997) This remarkable increase if in fact there is no confusion between single tushes and pairs, is attributed to the destruction of a large number of pigs by local methods such as spears, dogs, nets, etc. In Betul, the number of pigs killed was 2,896 (3,813), of which 2,064 were shot by guns and the remainder were destroyed by other means. Many were killed by Gonds for food. There are no pig-killing associations in Wardha and Chanda. In Betul, nine associations were formed but no rewards were paid for want of funds The pig-killing clubs in Nagpur, Saoner and Katol tahsils are reported to have taken very little interest and require encouragement from revenue officers. The number of associations in Chhindwara remained at 66.

58. The Sub-Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars of Ramtek and Umrer, took a keen interest in organizing beats and killed 963 pigs. The number of pigs destroyed by the Forest Department in Chanda, Chhindwara and Seoni sub-division was 169, 18 and 31, respectively.

Chhattisgarh Division

59. In the Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur district, 41 beats were organized and 900 pigs killed. A few beats were also organized by the Forest Department in the Balaghat district and 34 pigs killed. There were 13 hunting clubs in the Bhandara district which killed 34 pigs. Crop protection licences were freely issued in all the districts and the production of tushes was invariably insisted upon as a condition for the renewal of licences. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports a new method of organising an extensive beat for the destruction of wild pigs which is prevalent in his district and is said to be very effective. A long concave fencing made of branches and leaves is erected with an opening in the middle leading to a huge pit. The pigs are driven towards the opening and killed in the pit. A large number of pigs are thus trapped at one time. An extensive adoption of this method might, however, result in the general slaughter of other animals besides pigs and it is not, therefore, advisable to encourage it, except in areas where pigs are to be found in exceptionally large numbers. The total number of pigs destroyed by all means is as follows :—

Raipur	..	1,217	Bhandara	..	1,375
Drug	..	151	Balaghat	..	2,377

The number of pigs destroyed in Drug is small as the damage by pigs in that district is not great. No information about the number killed in Bilaspur is available.

60. **Land Alienation Act.**—Including 19 cases from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 46 (51), of which 32 were disposed of and 14 cases remained pending at the close of the year in the Jubbulpore, Nimar and Mandla districts. The district reports indicate that the Act is serving the purpose for which it was enacted. **Jubbulpore Division**

61. The Land Alienation Act is in force in Betul, Chanda, the Chhindwara Jagirs, the Seoni sub-division and in all tahsils of the Nagpur district, except Katol. Twelve cases were instituted in the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, of which ten were for permission to transfer village shares and two were received from the civil court. Permission to alienate the property was granted in three cases, in eight cases the applications were filed or rejected and one case remained pending. Of the two cases instituted in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, permission to lease out the land under section 15 of the Act was given in one, while the other, received from the civil court under section 9 (3), was filed. In Betul, three applications were received of which two were filed in default. The third application related to the usufructuary mortgage of *sir* land belonging to a Gond malguzar for a period of five years. It is stated that his three Mussalman agents got the mortgage deed fraudulently executed in their favour in lieu of interest at 25 per cent on Rs. 300. The case was settled by giving a lease of the land for one year only in full satisfaction. In Nagpur, there was only one case and the Deputy Commissioner points out that, though the number of aboriginal tenants and the area held by them has increased since Sir Reginald Craddock's settlement, the average area held by each tenant has fallen from 14.82 to 12.13 acres. This is probably due to the fact that the aboriginals were dispossessed of their proprietary shares by money-lenders and reduced to the status of tenants before the Act was extended to the district. There was no application under the Act in the Chanda district during the year. **Nagpur Division**

62. The Act now applies to the Satgarh Zamindari and to certain aboriginal tribes of Bilaspur tahsil in the Bilaspur district to the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils of the Bhandara district and to the Balaghat and Baihar tahsils of the Balaghat district. The Act is a useful one and is rendering salutary service in preventing the wiping out of the hapless and helpless landholders of the aboriginal tribes. Including the pending cases, there were 19 cases for disposal during the year. Of this, six were rejected, one dismissed in default and in four cases in Bhandara the right to extract forest produce was leased out for eight to ten years in order to pay off old debts. There were eight cases (six in Bilaspur and two in Bhandara) pending at the close of the year. **Chhattisgarh Division**

63. **Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.**—During the year Rs. 2,13,133 was advanced, **Jubbulpore Division**

under the Agriculturists' and Rs. 7,489 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts. The total amount due for collection during the year including arrears under both the Acts was Rs. 30,94,979, of which Rs. 1,95,575 including advance collections was recovered. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 56,12,017, Rs. 22,47,629 was suspended and Rs. 591 remitted. The district figures for suspension are given in the statement A-7. The total outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 14,54,795 under the Land Improvement and Rs. 39,61,056 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

64. In the Saugor and Jubbulpore districts, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara and Mandla tahsils, the outstandings are still very heavy in spite of the substantial remissions (over 17 lakhs) granted in the preceding year. Detailed enquiries have therefore been started in order to fix the amounts reasonably recoverable by easy instalments. Good progress has been made in this investigation although it involves a considerable extra burden on the subordinate revenue staff.

Nagpur Division

65. The balance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,71,485, and a sum of Rs. 3,11,247 was advanced during the year. Of this, large amounts were disbursed, in Nagpur (Rs. 84,624), Wardha (Rs. 1,02,852) and Chanda (Rs. 56,748), where the crops had suffered considerably from the excessive and continuous rain. The total sum included Rs. 44,753 on account of advances made through the Agricultural Department for purchase of pure seed, improved implements, small power plants, etc., in all districts. The total amount due for collection, including arrears, was Rs. 5,79,309. Of this, Rs. 1,80,053 had to be suspended in order to give adequate relief to the tenantry. A small sum of Rs. 121 due from tenants in Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul districts was remitted as irrecoverable. Including advance collections of Rs. 1,590 the total collections amounted to Rs. 2,56,089 and the balance overdue at the end of the year to Rs. 1,43,051. The total amount outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,26,522.

66. A large amount of old arrears is outstanding in the Seoni sub-division and is reported to be beyond the paying capacity of the borrowers. With a view to ascertaining the precise amount which must be written off as irrecoverable, khatawar enquiries into the paying capacity of every borrower are in progress.

67. The interest recovered on loans amounted to Rs. 39,060. This works out to 3.90 per cent (2.25 per cent) on the mean of loans outstanding at the beginning and close of the year.

68. The difficulty experienced in recovering these loans is partly due, in my opinion, to the fact that they are not always spent on productive purposes. This again may be attributed to the mistaken desire of some Tahsildars to satisfy as many applicants as possible by distributing sums, which are really insufficient for genuine agricultural needs and are in consequence spent on food or clothing.

69. The total amount outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,52,173 and a sum of Rs. 72,652 was advanced in the course of the year. The loans due for recovery amounted to Rs. 1,85,441. Of this, a sum of Rs. 58,011 including advance collections of Rs. 1,433 was recovered, Rs. 92,801 suspended and Rs. 11 remitted as irrecoverable. This left an overdue balance of Rs. 36,051 at the end of the year, while the total outstandings stood at Rs. 3,66,803.

70. A sum of Rs. 13,010 was recovered as interest, which works out to 3.62 per cent (1.99 per cent) on the mean of loans outstanding at the beginning and end of the year.

71. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports five cases in which loans granted under the Land Improvement Laons Act were misused. Further time was granted to complete the works for which the loans were originally intended. I believe that many more cases of misapplication would come to light if systematic enquiries were made. The system of joint responsibility is reported to have worked quite satisfactorily in all the districts.

Chhattisgarh Division

72. The total amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,21,736 (Rs. 1,22,054). A sum of Rs. 99,205 (Rs. 86,071) was advanced during the year. A special allotment of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for distribution of loan in mauza Piperchedi in the Drug district which was completely destroyed by fire in May last. The amount due for collection within the year was Rs. 90,465 (Rs. 98,928). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 82,205 was collected, excluding advance collection of Rs. 506 and Rs. 95 was suspended. The balance for recovery at the close of the year was thus Rs. 8,165 which includes the large amount of Rs. 1,200 due from a single malguzar in the Drug district. In many cases, recovery has been postponed till the next harvest owing to the economic distress of the borrowers, while in others proceedings for the recovery are in progress. No instance of misapplication of any advance was brought to notice. The balance overdue is largest in the Raipur district.

73. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,20,444. A sum of Rs. 36,740 was advanced during the year. The amount due for collection within the year was Rs. 47,679 out of which Rs. 41,030 was collected excluding an advance collection of Rs. 479 and Rs. 390 suspended. The balance for recovery at the end of the year was thus Rs. 6,259 of which Raipur is responsible for Rs. 4,779. Steps have been taken for recovery of the arrears. No misuse of any loan has been reported .

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore Division

74. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.**—The demand on account of the malguzari land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1933 was Rs. 47,31,534. During the year there was a net increase of Rs. 2,118 chiefly on account of resumption

of muafi grants, settlement of milkiyat sarkar land and of the relinquishment of the land acquired for the Simrar nala project in the Jubbulpore district. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year was thus Rs. 47,33,652. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 6,47,625, Rs. 1,89,108 was remitted, Rs. 66,185 suspended and Rs. 3,55,118 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,214 as unsuspended arrears.

75. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 6,329, the net demand for collection, on current account, amounted to Rs. 47,25,205. Out of this, Rs. 1,661 was remitted, Rs. 3,63,399 suspended and Rs. 40,40,105 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,20,040 as unsuspended arrears at the close of the year for which the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts are chiefly responsible. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 43,95,223. The collection of almost the whole of the arrears and current demand in Saugor, compares very favourably with the record of the other wheat producing districts.

Nagpur Division

76. The land revenue on the roll in this division at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,09,833. This increased by Rs. 504 on account of (1) resumption of muafi plots, (2) conferral of malik-makbuza rights on certain *sir* and khudkast fields, and (3) enhancement of revenue on agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural purposes. Thus, the net demand stood at Rs. 39,10,337. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 5,798 was adjusted on account of advance collections. Owing to the unusual calamity of floods in the Wardha and Chanda districts and the general crop failure in other districts, except Betul, a sum of Rs. 36,963 was remitted and Rs. 3,34,749 suspended. This reduced the demand to Rs. 35,32,323 for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 34,87,159 was collected, leaving Rs. 45,164 unrealized at the close of the year. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 5,150.

77. The arrears on account of the previous year in all the five districts amounted to Rs. 11,31,774. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,71,508 was remitted, Rs. 8,62,492 resuspended and Rs. 78,408 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,336 at the end of the year.

Chhattisgarh Division

78. The total demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,49,645. There was an increase of Rs. 992 in Raipur on account of progressive settlement in 27 villages in the Dhamtari tahsil and Rs. 7 on account of resumption of maufis. There was also an increase of Rs. 46 in the Balaghat district chiefly due to revision of takoli on the transfer of certain zamindari villages to persons other than those of the zamindar's family. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 20 in Raipur, Rs. 9 in Bilaspur and Rs. 3 each in Drug and Bhandara on account of acquisition of land for public purposes. The net demand for collection at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 39,50,648. Out of this a sum of Rs. 162 was remitted in Raipur on account of damage caused to paddy crops by gallstem flies (Gangai) and Rs. 6 in Balaghat on account of damage caused to harvested paddy crops of a village by fire. A sum of Rs. 529 collected in advance in the previous year was adjusted towards the demand, and Rs. 39,32,563 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,388 which is in course of recovery. The largest balance for recovery is in the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district, where the malguzars have had considerable trouble in realizing their rents owing to agrarian unrest and it was, therefore, considered expedient not to take drastic action *en bloc* particularly as many of them had to pay appreciable amounts on account of the punitive police tax. The arrear demand of Rs. 5,334 has been collected in full except a small amount of Rs. 128 in Bilaspur and Rs. 619 in Bhandara, the latter amount represents the difference between the takoli and kamil-jama of alienated zamindari villages sanction for recovery of which was received towards the close of the year. No difficulty was experienced in the collection of land revenue.

Jubbulpore Division

79. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.**—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 27,228, Rs. 5,765 was remitted, Rs. 6,966 suspended and Rs. 11,626 collected. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,871 (Rs. 6,611) in the Nimar and Mandla districts. The total demand on current account was Rs. 3,59,089. Out of this, Rs. 2,914 was remitted, Rs. 845 suspended and Rs. 623 adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 3,54,707 of which Rs. 3,43,735 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,972.

Nagpur Division

80. The arrear demand at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 37,393. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,754 was remitted, Rs. 25,935 resuspended and Rs. 7,629 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 75 in the Chanda district.

81. Out of the current demand of Rs. 1,41,546 (Rs. 1,42,582), including the advance collection of Rs. 429 which was adjusted during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,183 was remitted, Rs. 5,453 suspended and Rs. 1,33,628 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 853 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 218 was collected in advance for the ensuing year.

Chhattisgarh Division.

82. The total demand for the current year was Rs. 59,993 (Rs. 59,305). The increase is chiefly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 930 on account of fluctuating land revenue was wrongly accounted for last year in statement D-III in the Drug district. After deducting the advance of Rs. 9 collected last year and Rs. 24 remitted as irrecoverable, the net demand for collection was Rs. 59,960, of which Rs. 59,857 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 103 only.

Jubbulpore Division

83. **Cesses assessed on land revenue.**—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,50,927 (Rs. 3,50,818). After adjusting the advance collections amounting to Rs. 715, the net demand for collection including arrears amounted to Rs. 3,69,232. Of this, Rs. 3,53,278 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,954 ni all the districts of the division.

Nagpur Division

84. The balance due for collection from the previous year was Rs. 1,02,842 while the current demand amounted to Rs. 3,55,260. After deducting a sum of Rs. 867 on account of advance collections adjusted during the year, the net demand stood at Rs. 4,57,235. Of this, sums of Rs. 20,946 were collected on account of arrear demand and Rs. 3,21,557 towards the current demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,14,712 at the close of the year. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 484 only.

Chhattisgarh Division.

85. The arrear demand was increased by Rs. 7 owing to recovery of short credit by a patel in Bhandara in the previous year and to the revision of cesses of the Kinhi zamindari. The arrear demand was thus Rs. 128 which was recovered in full. The current demand was Rs. 2,87,676 (Rs. 2,87,671). The increase was due to the establishment of a raiyatwari village in Bhandara. Out of the current demand, a sum of Rs. 2,87,211 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 341 which is in course of recovery.

Jubbulpore Division

86. **Miscellaneous land revenue.**—The total net demand for collection, including arrears amounted to Rs. 1,02,561 (Rs. 96,725), of which Rs. 96,807 was recovered. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 5,754 in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts.

Nagpur Division

87. The arrear demand of miscellaneous revenue at the commencement of the year was Rs. 16,844. Of this, a sum of Rs. 12,746 was recovered, leaving Rs. 4,098 uncollected at the close of the year. The demand for the current year amounted to Rs. 1,94,102 (Rs. 1,73,048). The amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,88,283 and the balance unrealized Rs. 5,604. A sum of Rs. 504 was recovered in advance for the ensuing year.

88. The arrears of Rs 3,824 outstanding in the Betul district are due from mining concessionnaires who do not reside and have no property in that district. The property (owned by them) in the Yeotmal district has been attached, but sale has been suspended as there are some prospects of recovering the arrears from the profits of their mining shares in the Chhindwara district which have been attached and are managed by the civil court through a Receiver. The arrears of Rs 3,710 relating to the Chhindwara district are also due from five concessionnaires and are likely to be recovered in full in the current year. In other districts the arrears are small and call for no remarks

Chhattisgarh Division

89. Out of the demand of Rs. 4,695 for the previous year, a sum of Rs. 4,181 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 514. Balaghat is responsible for a balance of Rs. 470. The current demand was Rs. 1,09,031 (Rs. 1,07,622). The increase was chiefly in Drug Rs. 3,383, Bhandara Rs. 1,330 and Balaghat Rs. 17,327. The increase in Drug was due to realization of fees for the chakbandi operations. In Bhandara it was due to larger receipts from fines and miscellaneous items, while in Balaghat it was due to greater receipts from royalty on manganese ore. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 15,722

in Raipur and Rs. 4,949 in Bilaspur. The decrease in Raipur was due to the following reasons :—

(*a*) Less removal of boulders by railway contractors.
(*b*) Heavy fines imposed last year.
(*c*) Chakbandi operations being confined to Drug district during the year.
(*d*) Less number of receipt books purchased by tenants.

A part of the decrease in Raipur was counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1,139 on account of mutation fees recovered on the kamil-jama of each village in the Phingeshwar and Bhatgaon zamindaris, and on the land revenue of certain big villages, the proprietors of which died during the year. In Bilaspur the decrease was due to less removal of ballast by railway contractors.

Jubbulpore Division

90. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as below :—

District.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Jubbulpore ..	129	96	1,016	1,241
Saugor ..	40	2	791	833
Hoshangabad ..	16	11	475	502
Nimar ..	4	6	708	718
Mandla ..	7	3	324	334
Total ..	196 (217)	118 (193)	3,314 (3,015)	3,628 (3,425)

118 (193) warrants of arrest were issued and 103 (70) defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters, the others having paid the land revenue before their arrest. Only one defaulter was imprisoned in the civil jail in the Jubbulpore district. Though 3,314 warrants of attachment were issued, property was attached only in 1,453 cases and only 69 sales of attached property were held. The defaulters' lists are properly maintained and revised when necessary. In the Jubbulpore district, 19 villages were taken under direct management out of which 9 have been released. In one case the patti of a village was transferred to a co-sharer under section 128 (*d*) of the Land Revenue Act. The total percentage of revenue recovered by processes is shown in the district reports as under—

Hoshangabad ..	1932-33 ..	13.00
	1933-34 ..	33.00
Nimar ..	1932-33 ..	13.53
	1933-34 ..	9.34
Mandla ..	1932-33 ..	13.06
	1933-34 ..	23.44

The figures of the remaining districts are not available.

Nagpur Division

91. The different kinds of coercive processes issued during the year under report and in the previous year are shown in the following statement :—

District	Year.	Notice of demand	Warrants of arrest.	Warrants of attachment.	Total.
Nagpur ..	1933-34	1	8	269	278
	1932-33	..	16	148	164
Wardha ..	1933-34	41	6	207	254
	1932-33	21	15	156	192
Chanda ..	1933-34	29	4	248	281
	1932-33	42	4	521	567
Chhindwara ..	1933-34	2	5	698	705
	1932-33	91	43	587	721
Betul ..	1933-34	..	15	112	127
	1932-33	5	3	139	147
Total ..	1933-34	73	38	1,534	1,645
	1932-33	159	81	1,551	1,791

It is satisfactory to record that in spite of the continuance of economic distress and of the series of crop failures, the total number of processes decreased during the year. The fall is particularly marked in Chanda, where the number was less than half that of the previous year. The decrease in Betul is attributed to the special tour made for collection by the Tahsildars. In the other districts more processes had to be issued, but in no case was the defaulter put to unnecessary harassment. Though 1,534 warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued, attachment was effected in 689 cases only and in 20 cases only was the property sold. The number of warrants of arrests issued was 38, but in none was it necessary to detain the defaulter in the civil jail, although five defaulters in the Chhindwara district and three in the Betul district were brought to headquarters. In 24 cases, attachment of immoveable property under section 128 (*g*) was effected, but sales were carried out in 6 cases only. The percentage of land revenue collected through coercive processes to the total is shown below :—

District.		Amount collected.	Percentage.
Nagpur	..	85,173	7·4
Wardha	..	75,221	9·18
Chanda	..	28,555	5·10
Chhindwara	..	1,40,347	15·96
Betul	..	32,322	8·80

Chhattisgarh Division.

92. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 2,464 (1,759). The delay in payment of land revenue which necessitated the issue of coercive processes was due to several

causes such as non-payment of rents by tenants in time due to economic distress, prevalence of cholera, diversion of recovered rent by the landlords to other purposes, failure to recover land revenue from patti lambardars and contumacy on the part of a few malguzars.

159 warrants of arrest were issued, but only 39 defaulters were brought to tahsil headquarters on failure to pay the arrears. All of these were let off on their giving an assurance to pay the Government dues soon which they eventually did. No defaulter was sent to the civil jail. The number of attachments of moveable property was 2,297. In 1,423 cases, the arrears of land revenue were paid before the attachments were effected. In 874 cases, attachments were effected, but only in 22 cases were sales carried out, the amounts in the other cases being paid soon after the attachment. Immoveable property was sold in 8 cases only. Out of the total collection of land revenue amounting to Rs. 39,37,150, a sum of Rs. 5,01,138 representing 12 per cent of the total collection was recovered by coercive process. The district figures were as under—

	1932-33. Per cent.	1933-34. Per cent.
Raipur ..	9	13
Bilaspur ..	14	14
Drug ..	10	13
Bhandara ..	9	11
Balaghat ..	8	9

In Raipur and Balaghat about 5 per cent of the amount collected by coercive process was due from well-to-do malguzars, in Bilaspur 8 per cent, in Drug 3 per cent and Bhandara 4 per cent.

93. Revenue Money Orders.—The land revenue collected by revenue money orders is shown in the following table :—

Chhattisgarh Division

District.	1932-33 Number of revenue money orders.	Amount.	1933-34 Number of revenue money orders.	Amount.	Percentage of revenue money order by total land revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Per cent.
Raipur ..	1,044	1,17,468	1,129	1,24,706	11.8
Bilaspur ..	812	91,630	857	90,488	10.4
Drug ..	1,056	1,69,292	1,049	1,48,570	16.8
Bhandara ..	263	15,624	288	16,306	2.3
Balaghat ..	265	20,275	320	22,141	4.8

These statistics show that the system of revenue money order is more popular in the old Chhattisgarh division than in the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, reports that the system is not much appreciated in that district because the postal facilities are not good.

PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore Division

94. **Transfer of proprietary rights.**—The number of transfers by private sales increased during the year 941 (887). The area involved deceased to 156,066 acres (160,947 acres), with a fall of the revenue to Rs. 70,083 (Rs. 85,034). The consideration money which rose to Rs. 23,98,111 (Rs. 18,89,873), represents 34 times the amount of revenue.

95. Sales by order of courts numbered 241 (230). The area and land revenue, however, decreased to 53,206 acres and Rs. 27,088, respectively. The consideration money increased to Rs. 4,50,355 (4,03,515) and represents about 18 times the value. Purchasers were mainly malguzars and money-lenders. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases fell to 38 (49). Though the land revenue increased to Rs. 10,914 (Rs. 9,755). The area and consideration money fell to 16,192 acres and Rs. 95,212. The consideration money represents about 9 times the revenue. The increase in the number of these transfers of proprietary rights is the inevitable result on the unsatisfactory economic and agricultural conditions.

Nagpur Division

96. The number of transfers of mahals or shares in mahals effected by private sales decreased to 893 (989), and the area to 81,779 (110,629). The total consideration money also fell to Rs. 10,56,523 (Rs. 17,71,061) in all the districts and works out to 29 times the land revenue.

97. The transfers effected through civil courts decreased to 108 (160), while the area and consideration money fell to 18,436 (27,511) acres and Rs. 1,83,883 (Rs. 3,37,352), respectively. The consideration money represents 20 (29) times the land revenue. Revenue officers have continued to show all possible lenience to judgment-debtors.

98. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases decreased to 15 (20) and the consideration money involved in them amounted to Rs. 21,661 (Rs. 31,636), representing 10 times the revenue.

99. In the three advanced districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, the total number of transfers effected in favour of malguzars and money-lenders, was 290 and 133, respectively, while 87 related to agriculturists, and 18 to other non-agriculturists.
The statistics for Betul and Chhindwara have not been furnished in the reports.

100. The decreases in the number of transfers and in the amount of consideration money are symptoms of the general depression. The multiples derived from the above figures do not indicate any serious fall in land values.

Chhattisgarh Division

101. The number of transfers by private sales was 779 (845) and by the order of civil courts 199 (176). The decrease in private sales and increase in sales by order of civil courts occurs chiefly in Raipur and is due to the agricultural and economic depression. In

Bilaspur, however, the transfers by private sales have increased by 13 and those by order of civil courts decreased by 6. The number of transfers both by private sales and by order of civil courts in Balaghat decreased owing to the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board. In all districts the revenue officers were fully alive to the difficulties of judgment-debtors and offered them all possible facilities in the matter of payment of their debts and as far as possible avoided sales of their proprietary shares. The average price per acre obtained by sales is compared below :—

District.	Private sales.		Sales by order of civil courts.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur ..	9	11	10	13
Bilaspur .	24	16	13	18
Drug ..	15	13	11	14
Bhandara ..	9	12	8	5
Balaghat ..	9	13	4	19

The multiple of land revenue was as follows :—

District.	Private sales.		Sales by order of civil courts.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur ..	26	24	23	26
Bilaspur ..	66	36	28	38
Drug ..	31	29	22	29
Bhandara ..	35	41	16	18
Balaghat ..	39	26	37	27

Jubbulpore Division

102. Work under certain heads—Revenue Courts.—The total number of cases instituted again decreased to 5,358 (6,150). The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Jubbulpore.

103. It is noticeable that institutions under section 157, Land Revenue Act, section 24, Tenancy Act, have fallen from 1,263, 5,293 to 858 and 3,518, respectively, since 1931-32.

104. The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year was 216, of which 104 cases were completed.

105. Including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 6,943. Out of these, about 80 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,404 (1,585).

Nagpur Division

106. At the beginning of the year there were 846 cases pending and 4,636 (3,629) cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 5,482. The increase is shared by all the districts. 4,207 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,275 pending at the close of the year.

107. Including 10 cases pending from the previous year, there were 28 cases under section 107, Land Revenue Act, for disposal regarding inquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status in the Chhindwara and Chanda districts. Of these, 21 were disposed of, leaving 7 pending.

108. The number of applications by sadar lambadars or lambardars under section 157, Land Revenue Act, for recovery of land revenue again rose to 845 (643). With the 138 cases pending since last year, the total number for disposal was 983. Of these, 810 were disposed of. The increase is noticeable in all the districts and is due to the present economic conditions.

109. The number of applications under section 164, Land Revenue Act, for imperfect partition decreased to 217 (227) of which 143 were disposed of. The remaining 74 cases are reported to be pending for good reasons.

110. Including those pending from last year, there were 119 cases under section 13, Tenancy Act, for disposal. Of these, 87 were disposed of, leaving 32 pending at the close of the year.

111. The number of applications under section 24, Tenancy Act, for ejectment of tenants for non-payment of rent again rose to 3,020 (2,322). The increase is contributed by all the districts. It is chiefly attributable to the failure of crops coupled with the continued low prices of grain. 2,117 applications were disposed of, leaving 903 pending.

112. Under section 50 (1), Tenancy Act, there were 48 cases pending from last year and 730 instituted during the year. Of these, 731 were disposed of, leaving 47 pending. The increase in institutions by 109 over the preceding year's figure was due to the indebtedness of proprietors.

113. Twenty cases under section 74, Tenancy Act, for imposing penalties on landlords for illegal exactions were instituted, out of which 18 were disposed of.

114. Including 1 case pending from the previous year, there were 45 cases under section 77, Tenancy Act, against landlords for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts. All but 6 were disposed of. I should like to see many more cases of this kind instituted, as I have no doubt the practice is very common and most injurious to the tenants.

115. There were 71 applications under section 100, Tenancy Act, from tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejectment. 56 were disposed of, leaving 15 cases pending.

Chhattisgarh Division

116. The total number of cases instituted during the year under the Land Revenue Act was 1,026. Including 352 cases pending from the previous year the total for disposal was 1,378, of which 971 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 407 pending at the close of the year.

Protected status cases instituted during the year increased by 13 in Drug. Cases under section 157, increased by 86 in Raipur and 8 in Bilaspur, while they decreased by 15 in Drug, 47 in Bhandara and 13 in Balaghat. Cases for imperfect partition increased by 11 in Bhandara, but decreased by 15 in Raipur. In other districts the fluctuation was small.

117. Cases under the Tenancy Act instituted during the year year was 2,167 (2,444). Including 514 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 2,681 of which 2,180 were disposed of leaving, 501 cases pending at the close of the year. Striking variations are noticeable under the following heads :—

	1932-33	1933-34
(1) IV-Application by an heir or landlord to set aside transfer of occupancy tenant.	315	239
(2) VI-Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant.	783	913
(3) XII-Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir*, without reservation of occupancy rights.	798	588
(4) XVIII-Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable.	48	21
(5) XIX-Application for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt.	92	51
(6) XXI-Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord.	27	4

The decrease under side head IV is shared by Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, the most marked decrease being in Bilaspur (44), due to the fact that cases under this section had increased abnormally in the previous year. The increase under head VI is due to the agricultural depression. The decrease under head XII is due partly to the fact that for want of better prices the malguzars are not inclined to sell their *sir* land and partly to the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board at Balaghat. The decreases under heads XVIII, XIX and XXI indicate that landlords are becoming more amenable to law.

Jubbulpore Division

118. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The total number of suits for arrears of rent decreased during the year to 10,471 (11,735). In 9,018 cases decrees were passed in whole or part for the plaintiffs, 1,018 were given in favour of defendants or dismissed in default and 435 cases were compromised. There were 141 cases for the ejectment of tenants under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act from the Saugor district. There have been no suits by tenants for recovery of possession during the year.

Nagpur Division

119. The number of suits for arrears of rent rose to 10,215 (8,008). The increase is shared by all the districts, but is remarkable in Nagpur (1,121) and Wardha (417). 353 cases were compromised 9,156 decreed for plaintiff in whole or part and 706 decreed in favour of defendants or dismissed in default. The number has steadily and rapidly increased during the last five years from 4,040 in 1929-30.

120. There were no cases under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act, nor were there any suits by tenants for recovery of possession of fields of which they had been illegally deprived.

Chhattisgarh Division

121. The number of suits for arrears of rent was 5,387 (4,768), of which 311 were compromised, 4,489 decreed for plaintiff and 587 decreed for defendant or dismissed in default. The rise is more or less shared by Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara and is clearly the result of the economic depression and the inability of the tenants to pay. In a few cases in the Raipur district, the tenants formed a combination and withheld payment of rents to the malguzars with a view to causing them annoyance for various reasons, but in the majority of cases failure to pay was due to poverty. There was a small decrease of 51 cases in Drug. In Balaghat, there was a decrease of 117 cases and the Deputy Commissioner explains that it may perhaps be an indication of a slight improvement in the condition of the tenants as a whole and the disappearance of the spirit of lawlessness and flouting of authority. There were 75 (29) cases under section 25 (*b*), Tenancy Act, for ejectment of tenants from Bhandara district but no such case in other districts.

Jubbulpore Division

122. Appeal and application for revision.—There were 120 cases under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the beginning of the year. 611 appeals and 74 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 805 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 649 appeals and 75 applications for revision were disposed of, leaving 81 cases pending at the close of the year.

123. Including 19 cases pending from the previous year the total number of appeals and applications for revision for disposal in the Commissioner's court was 239. Of these, 222 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 17 cases pending at the close of the year. This figure does not include 23 miscellaneous appeals under the Local Self-Government, Municipalities, Mines and Arms Acts.

Nagpur Division

124. There were 134 appeals and 14 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending with the Deputy Commissioners from the previous year. 756 appeals and 126 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 1,030 cases. Of these, 767 appeals and 123 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 123 and 17, respectively, at the close of the year.

125. Including 75 appeals and 9 applications for revision or review pending at the commencement of the year in my office, there were 554 (484) cases (423 appeals and 131 applications), of which 460 (338 appeals and 122 applications) have been disposed of, leaving 94 pending at the close of the year. The volume of work has thus greatly increased in the past two years, the average number for disposal in the three years preceding 1932-33 being only 273.

Chhattisgarh Division.

126. There were 47 appeals under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 560 appeals and 41 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 648 cases for disposal during the year. 549 appeals and 39 applications for revision were disposed of during the year, leaving 60 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of includes 197 disposed of by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, in Raipur 67, Drug 75 and Balaghat 55.

Including 33 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals and applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts for disposal in the Commissioner's court was 153, out of which 141 were disposed of, leaving 12 cases 62 appeals the close of the year. In addition to the above cases, pending at and 14 applications for revision under other Acts were also disposed of by the Commissioner.

PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore Division

127. **Land Acquisition.**—Including pending cases from the previous year there were in all 84 cases for disposal. The 37 cases remaining at the close of the year include 11 cases pending over six months.

Nagpur Division

128. There were 20 cases pending from the previous year and 42 were instituted during the year. Of these, 44 were disposed of, leaving 18 pending at the close of the year. The oldest case in the the Chanda district dates from 6th December 1933 and is pending for the settlement of adequate compensation. In Nagpur only in 4 cases involving an amount of Rs. 3,803 were the awards of the collector challenged in the civil court, but the results are not stated in the report. In 5 cases in Chhindwara, the land was acquired by private negotiation.

129. The incidence of compensation per acre varied as usual from district to district, and even in the same district, according to the nature of the soil and local circumstances. It varied in the Nagpur district from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 per acre for agricultural land, and Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 10 per square foot for non-agricultural land in Nagpur town.

Chhattisgarh Division

130. Including 79 cases pending from the previous year, there were 224 cases for disposal during the year, out of which 134 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 90 at the close of the year. The total number of cases pending over 6 months was 5 in Raipur 10 in

Bilaspur, 12 in Drug and 2 in Balaghat. Of the 5 cases in Raipur final notifications have been issued in 3 cases, in the fourth case there is a dispute over the ownership of the land and the parties have been asked to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims, while in the fifth case an enquiry is being made to ascertain the valuation of the land which will soon be over. In Bilaspur, spot inspection has been made in one case and it will be disposed of soon, in another case the owner was strongly opposing the acquisition but has now agreed and compensation money is awaited from the municipal committee. In the third case, the site for a quarry required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was found to be unsuitable and the selection of a fresh site by the Company took a good deal of time. The remaining 7 cases were delayed as the former Sub-Divisional Officer did not have powers under the Land Acquisition Act. Of the pending cases in Drug, one has since been disposed of and in other cases notifications under section 6 of the Act have been published and further proceedings are being taken. One case is pending over a year as there were objections to the acquisition. In Balaghat, the pending cases relate mostly to acquisition of land for water-courses. No reference was made to the civil court from any of the districts in the division under section 18 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act. The reference of Bhandara pending at the close of the last year has since been disposed of and the civil court has slightly enhanced the collector's award, *i.e.*, from Rs. 310 to Rs. 323. No appeal was preferred against the decision.

Jubbulpore Division

131. **Lambardars.**—Lambardars as a body have continued to work satisfactorily. The office of sadar lambardar is unpopular. There are even indications of less competition for the office of lambardar and the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports considerable difficulty in finding suitable men who are willing to be appointed.

Good progress has been made in the Damoh sub-division in apportioning land revenue among the various pattis and the appointment of separate lambardars. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that the work is nearly completed.

Nagpur Division.

132. With a few exceptions, the lambardars and their gumashtas as a whole continued to work well, and the land revenue was paid through them fairly punctually. The successive crop failures and the general depression have added greatly to their difficulties and have begun to make the office of sadar lamba dar in particular somewhat unpopular in certain places, owing to the difficulty of recovering land revenue from the patti lambardars. There were some cases in which the lambardars could not take action under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act, because they were unable to pay the land revenue from their own pockets, and consequently the Tahsildar had to effect recovery direct from the co-sharers. In Nagpur, 10 cases started in the previous year for the removal of habitual defaulters proved abortive, because the co-sharers were unwilling to accept the responsibilities of the office.

133. In Nagpur and Wardha, the number of lambardars increased by 80 and 66, respectively; the figures in other districts are not reported. The number of lambardars removed for mismanagement and default in payment of land revenue or for misconduct and neglect of duty, was as follows:—

Nagpur	2
Chanda	5
Betul	1
Wardha	7
Chhindwara	2

It is significant that no less than 18 resigned their offices for financial reasons. Five were warned in all the districts.

Chhattisgarh Division

134. The number of appointments of various classes of lambardars was 586 (381) in Raipur, 243 (526) in Bilaspur, 306 (341) in Drug, 439 (149) in Bhandara and 132 (211) in Balaghat. The increase of 205 in Raipur was due to the fact that owing to the death of the zamindars of Phingeshwar and Bhatgaon, their successors were appointed lambardars in all the villages of the two zamindaris The Assistant Manager, Court of Wards, Phingeshwar, was also appointed gumashta-lambardar on behalf of the proprietress. The increase in Bhandara is chiefly due to appointment of patti-lambardars. The decreases in Bilaspur and Balaghat are due to the fact that in the previous year the zamindars of Pendra and Bijagarh-Saletekri were appointed lambardars in a large number of villages in their zamindaris. The decrease in Drug is small and calls for no remark. One lambardar in the Drug district and three in the Bhandara district were removed for being persistent defaulters in payment of land revenue. The system of recovery of land revenue through lambardars is working satisfactorily. The lambardars are reported to have discharged their duties well and have paid the land revenue due from with fair punctuality. In a few cases in Raipur and Bhandara there was a growing tendency among patti-lambardars not to pay the land revenue of their pattis to the sadar lambardar in time.

Jubbulpore Division

135. **Mukaddams.**—The work of mukaddams and their gumashtas is reported on the whole to have been satisfactory. 142 mukaddams, including gumashtas, were removed or dismissed 235 warned, and 101 fined for neglect of duty. Help was rendered for recovery of dues where necessary.

Nagpur Division

136. There was no change in the number of mukaddams in the Wardha district, but the number of gumashtas increased to 691 (633) owing to new appointments on behalf of non-resident mukaddams. In other districts there were 889 changes among the two classes, together, resulting from death, resignation, dismissal, leaving the village, transfer of proprietary shares, etc. In all 47 mukaddams including gumashtas were fined and 153 warned, while 56 had to be removed or dismissed for neglect of duty.

137. These village officers continued to render certain useful services to Government, but leave much to be desired in the performance of their statutory duties with regard to sanitation and public health. As I remarked last year improvement can only be effected by progressive enforcement of a higher standard. Mukaddam-gumashtas are mostly illiterate and inadequately paid. Many cases came to notice in which no payments at all were made for long periods. As rule VI (*c*) of the rules framed under section 190 of the Land Revenue Act, allows discretion to revenue officers in making appointments of suitable persons as gumashtas, I have issued instructions that preference should be given to literate persons wherever they are available. Under the present law, it is not possible for mukaddam-gumashtas to recover their remuneration from the mukaddams, if the latter fail to pay and it is impossible to expect any real improvement in the standard of their work until reasonable remuneration is secured to them and is made recoverable as an arrear of land revenue through a revenue court. I have recently made a reference to Government on this subject.

Chhattisgarh Division

138. The mukaddams and their gumashtas generally acquitted themselves well. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, however, reports that the mukaddam-gumashtas have not been working quite satisfactorily. The number of changes in mukaddams was 1,664 (1,197). The increase is chiefly due to changes in the proprietors of the zamindaris of Phingeshwar and Bhatgaon in the Raipur district. 116 mukaddams were either removed or dismissed, 56 fined departmentally and 236 warned. 11 were criminally prosecuted (8 in Raipur, 2 in Drug and 1 in Balaghat). All of them were convicted, 8 under section 176, Indian Penal Code, 1 under section 202, Indian Penal Code, 1 under section 384, Indian Penal Code, and 1 under the Excise Act. There were 39 (105) applications for recovery of mukaddam's dues. Recovery was effected in 10 cases. 21 applications were rejected or dismissed in default and 8 remained pending at the end of the year.

Jubbulpore Division

139. Kotwars.—Kotwars generally continued to discharge their duties efficiently. 63 kotwars were removed or dismissed, 374 warned and 149 fined for neglect of duty.

140. In the Jubbulpore district, silver bangles worth Rs. 96 were distributed by the police to 21 kotwars, while in the Saugor and Mandla districts, cash rewards of Rs. 158 were given by the police and excise departments for help in the detection of crime.

Nagpur Division

141. Kotwars as a body are reported to have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties and no cases are reported of a kotwar's being involved in illicit distillation or any other crime. Four kotwars in Nagpur and 9 in Betul were dismissed, 2 in Chhindwara were suspended, while 431 were warned and 180 fined in all the districts for misconduct, neglect of duty or absence without permission from the village. In Chhindwara, 32 kotwars are reported to have absconded and 67 resigned.

142. There were in all 1,578 cases for the recovery of kotwar dues; in Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul, the number has slightly decreased. Besides these cases, the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars recovered the arrears in many cases on oral complaints by kotwars in the course of their tours. The enquiries foreshadowed in my last report into the question of the non-payment of dues to kotwars revealed that the kotwars of 129 villages in the Multai tahsil had not received their remuneration amounting to Rs. 4,937 for over 5 years and in a few cases since last settlement. Similar instances have come to light in the zamindari villages of the Chanda district. Steps have been taken to realize and pay these arrears. In order to avoid the hardship resulting to these deserving servants, efforts are being made to impress upon them the advisability of applying to the courts for recovery of their dues. A sum of Rs. 750 was distributed to 50 kotwars of flood-stricken villages in Wardha by the Flood Relief Committee.

Chhattisgarh Division

143. The kotwars as a body are reported to have performed their duties well. The number of changes among kotwars and kotwar gumashtas was 1,139 (1,062). The punishments inflicted on them for neglect of duty or otherwise are as follows :—

District.	Removed or dismissed.	Fined.	Warned.	Suspended.	Prosecuted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Raipur ..	131	67	157	2	11
Bilaspur ..	44	50	121	1	..
Drug ..	13	56	135	1	..
Bhandara ..	4	59	86	..	..
Balaghat ..	98	26	67	4	..

Of the 11 prosecutions in Raipur district, 8 were under section 176 Indian Penal Code, 2 under sections 202 and 221, Indian Penal Code, and 1 under section 384, Indian Penal Code. All of the accused were convicted. There were 697 (577) applications for recovery of kotwars' dues. In 403 cases recovery was effected, 230 applications were dismissed or rejected in default and 64 were pending disposal. In the Raipur district there were 3 applications from kotwars for re-instatement in their service holdings but only in one case was the applicant successful.

Jubbulpore Division

144. **General revenue business.**—For the division as a whole the number of revenue cases instituted rose to 57,376 (52,213), the increase being shared by all the districts except Saugor. The increase was greatest in the Jubbulpore district where there had been a larger number of nazul cases, recovery of revenue and refund of rent cases. Including 9,245 cases pending from the previous year

the total number for disposal was 66,621, of which 55,914 were disposed of and 10,707 remained pending. Out of the cases undisposed of, 741 were pending over 9 months and 1,223 over 12 months.

Nagpur Division

145. The cultivated area fell to 10,318 (10,646), or by 328 square miles in the division. The Chhindwara district is responsible for a fall of 342 square miles, which is not explained, while the slight increase in Chanda and Betul is due to the breaking up of waste. The number of villages also increased to 11,066 (11,053). The increase of 13 villages in Chanda is due to the establishment of raiyatwari and zamindari villages in the Garchiroli and Sironcha tahsils. The number of revenue cases of all kinds instituted rose to 61,296 (57,017). The increase is contributed by all the districts except Wardha, where there was a slight decrease (420 cases). Adding 10,520 cases, pending from the previous year, the total number of cases was 71,816 of which 57,945 (56,785) were disposed of, leaving 13,871 pending at the end of the year. 1,371 were pending for more than nine months and 2,091 for over a year. The increase in the pending file is noticeable in all the districts, except Betul. This is partly due to the fact that a number of nazul cases, though disposed of, were kept pending nominally for formal sanction or orders from higher authorities and partly to the postponement of sales in collector cases owing to the prevailing economic depression and failure of crops.

146. The number of letters received in and issued from the district offices during the year under report decreased to 11,809 (14,727) and 11,628 (17,239); respectively. The decrease was mostly in Nagpur and was more apparent than real, being due to the introduction by Mr. Grigson of the section system and the maintenance of a correspondence register by each section separately. The system is reported to have resulted in a diminution of work and saving of time as unimportant references are not now registered, and intermediate correspondence is not given a new registration number. In my own office, there was an increase, the receipts and issues being 7,644 (7,501) and 6,719 (6,508), respectively.

147. Nazul.—The statistics of nazul cases in Nagpur and Kamptee towns compare as follows with the preceding year:—

	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Nagpur ..	1,742	4,779(3,428)	6,521	4,133	2,388
Kamptee ..	881	724(859)	1,605	409	1,196
Total ..	2,623	5,503(4,287)	8,126	4,542	3,584

There was a satisfactory and marked fall in the number of encroachment cases to 1,375 (2,403), in Nagpur and 231 (859) in Kamptee, but the increase in the pending file is disquieting. I inspected both the nazul offices and suggested certain simplifications of procedure, which will be tried. The question of simplifying the nazul rules by making them statutory rules under the Land Revenue Act is under the consideration of Government. The nazul income on account of rents from permanent and temporary leases was as noted below—

	Permanent leases.	Temporary leases.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur ..	35,433 (34,512)	5,077 (7,859)	40,510 (42,371)
Kamptee ..	924 (819)	5,000 (8,126)	5,924 (8,945)
Total ..	36,357 (35,331)	10,077 (15,985)	46,434 (51,316)

The income from premia in Nagpur was Rs. 23.335 (Rs. 39,313) and from the commutation of rent Rs. 1,554 (Rs. 1,921); the corresponding figures for Kamptee are Rs. 3,401 (Rs. 3,735) and Rs. 7,668 (Rs. 10,406) respectively. The fall in the gross nazul income in both towns is probably a normal fluctuation. Certain important schemes for sale of nazul land in Nagpur are pending for various reasons.

148. Two important building schemes—the Ambhajeri Health camp and the Dhantoli Ajani Jail extension—are held up for want of an adequate supply of water. There is great scope for the development of Government's nazul property in Nagpur and an urgent need for the control and regulation of building development on private land. The rapid increase in the population has made expansion imperative. It is for these and other reasons that the Town Improvement Trust Committee formed by Government some years ago has been revived.

149. The nazul administration in Nagpur is, in my opinion, far from satisfactory. Encroachment rather than application for lease, for a small area adjoining an occupied plot, has become the rule rather than the exception. As removal would often result in a loss entirely disproportionate to the value of the land, such encroachments are usually condoned, and the result is to add to the untidy, shapeless and disorderly mass of buildings which already disfigures the city. Adequate drainage and sanitation is impossible in such conditions. Government has been receiving a substantial income from premia and ground rents, and is responsible for seeing that adequate communications, drainage, etc., are supplied on its own property.

Chhattisgarh Division

150. The cultivated area was 11,865 (11,838) square miles. The number of cases instituted during the year was 44,694 (43,821). It increased by 853 in Raipur, 842 in Drug and 57 in Bhandara, but decreased by 696 in Bilaspur and 193 in Balaghat. The increase in Raipur is mostly conspicuous in respect of cases for recovery of irrigation dues. In Drug, it was due to cases for recovery of land revenue and irrigation and chakbandi dues which was retarded owing to the cholera epidemic. In Bhandara, it was due to mutation and collectors cases and cases of encroachment on communal land. The decrease in Bilaspur is not an indication of a fall in business but is largely due to the policy of encouraging presentation and hearing of applications in person so that many of these are disposed of at once in open court without the elaborate formality of enquiry report and final order. The decrease in Balaghat is due to the fact in the previous year a large number of lambardari, mukaddami and mutation cases were instituted owing to the death of the zamindar of Bijagarh. Including the pending cases of last year, the total number of cases for disposal was 51,193, of which 44,179 or 86 per cent (87) were disposed of. The number of cases pending over 6 months and 12 months increased by 367 and 281, respectively. The increase is more or less shared by all districts. The majority of these are collectors cases which are pending for want of bidders. The recent amendment to General Book Circular III-8, paragraph 10, appears to have been ignored and if it is acted upon it will lead to a decrease in the number of long pending cases under this head. There is no point in keeping cases pending indefinitely in the hope of better times returning. The number of English letters issued increased in Raipur, Drug and Balaghat but decreased in Bilaspur and Bhandara. The number of letters received increased by 136 in Raipur and by only 1 in Bilaspur. In other districts it has decreased. The increase in Raipur is due to protracted correspondence in connection with elections of local bodies as well as of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, says that the paper work has gone up considerably with the result that the Deputy Commissioner finds little time for touring and village uplift work. I do not concur with this view as with the increase in the means of communication, the Deputy Commissioners can very well deal with the correspondence work in camp without any serious delay. It should be quite easy for the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, to put in up to at least 90 days touring in the year.

Jubbulpore Division

151. **Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.**—The powers delegated to subordinate revenue officers are reported to have been exercised with discretion in all the districts.

Chhattisgarh Division

152. The powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers are being exercised with discretion. During the year Mr. D. N. Chaudhari, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Drug, was invested with the powers of a collector under the Land Acquisition Act and Mr. G. P. Bhargava, temporary Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Drug, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner, first class. Sub-Divisional Officers have been empowered to dispose of cases under section 62 of the Village Panchayat Act, and all Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars (fully empowered) have been authorized to inspect

the proceedings of or the cases disposed of by village courts and benches. Naib-Tahsildars exercising the powers of a Tahsildar have also been empowered to examine the administrative proceedings of village panchayats under section 59 of the Village Panchayat Act.

Jubbulpore Division

153. **Protection of malguzari forests.**—The statistics of forests under protection are as below :—

Name of district.	At commencement of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ..	6	..	6	..	6
Saugor ..	20	1	21	..	21
Hoshangabad ..	17	2	19	2	17
Nimar ..	20	..	20	..	20
Mandla ..	4	..	4	..	4
Total ..	67	3	70	2	68

All the forests were inspected by revenue officers, except 2 in Saugor and 3 in the Hoshangabad districts. The forest officers have also inspected some of them. There were 120 cases of breaches of malguzari forest rules in the Hoshangabad and Mandla districts, all of which, except 14 cases in Mandla district have been disposed of. In the Saugor district, a number of cases in respect of tapping of kullu trees for extraction of gum were instituted against the malguzars and tenants which resulted in appropriate punishment to the offenders. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that if this action is not effective in preventing destruction of these trees by over tapping it may be necessary to amend the rules in order to provide for stricter control of tapping in malguzari forests.

Chhattisgarh Division

154. There were 46 malguzari forests under protection at the commencement of the year, 22 in Bhandara and 24 in Balaghat. No new malguzari forest was taken under management but 1 in Bhandara and 4 in Balaghat were released. Thus there were 41 malguzari forests under protection at the end of the year. The management of Jhargaon forest in the Padampur tract of Bilaspur district entrusted to Revenue Department (*vide* Revenue Department letter No. 2868-1854-XII, dated the 1st September 1932) continues to be managed under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar, Janjgir. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, complains that there is no effective supervision over forests taken under protection, as on the revision of the patwari halkabandi the number of villages in charge of patwaris has increased and consequently they sometimes fail to

give adequate attention to all the village forests in their charge. There were 3 cases in Raipur under section 202, Land Revenue Act. In 1 the zamindar was warned and in the other 2 a total fine of Rs. 64 was imposed. In Drug district there were 14 cases at the beginning of the year, and 36 were instituted during the year. Of these, 27 were disposed of and 23 remained pending at the end of the year. In 1 case a warning was given, in 11 fines were imposed and 15 cases were filed as no breach of rules was found.

Jubbulpore Division

155. **Village panchayats.**—The statistics of the establishment of the village panchayats are given below :—

Name of district.	At commencement of the year	Established during the year.	Total.	Disestablished during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ..	48	2	50	2	48
Saugor ..	22	..	22	..	22
Hoshangabad ..	49	..	49	2	47
Nimar ..	24	..	24	..	24
Mandla ..	12	..	12	..	12
Total ..	155	2	157	4	153

During the year 7 applications for establishment were received in the Jubbulpore district which are still pending enquiry. In the Saugor district, 4 new village panchayats are to be established and action is in progress to hold elections. There is 1 application under enquiry in Hoshangabad. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, again remarks that very few village panchayats can be said to be doing useful work. He considers that the lack of any provision for appeal against a fine by a panchayat, except to the district council which is obviously an unsuitable appellate authority, increases the unpopularity of the village panchayats. In his opinion the procedure for election also requires some simplification. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, also remarks that these panchayats disregard their administrative functions. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, points out that they show marked aversion to realizing taxes and rely in an increasing measure on tahsil agency. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, explains that the backwardness of the district and economic depression militate against the expansion of the panchayat system and that even the existing panchayats do not appear to be functioning well.

Nagpur Division

156. Excluding the 3 panchayats disestablished, the number of village panchayats now stand at 157 (150). In Nagpur, new panchayats were established at Takalghat, Nawegaon Khari, Mahod

and Khurasgaon, while the 1 at Bazargaon was dissolved. Enquiries with a view to the establishment of new panchayats at Mahadulla and Bhiwapur are in progress. The elections in the new panchayat at Ashta are still to be held. Four applications for the establishment of new panchayats were received in Wardha, of which 2 were sanctioned but no further action could be taken as the villagers afterwards changed their mind. The third application was filed and the fourth is under enquiry Proposals for the establishment of a new panchayat in Chhindwara are under investigation. In Betul, one panchayat was disestablished and another one was withdrawn from the operation of the Act under section 67. The proposal to disestablish the panchayat at Patan is also under consideration. In Chanda, the panchayat at Ballarpur has been replaced by a notified area committee since the close of the year. Party factions are the chief obstacle to the improvement of these panchayats. Where they exist in an acute form, a panchayat cannot function successfully, and on the other hand, the establishment of a panchayat is believed by some to develop or intensify such factions. In most panchayats much more attention is paid to judicial than to administrative work, and I am of opinion that the first grant of judicial powers, as also any extension of such powers, should be made dependent on the satisfactory performance of administrative duties. Taxation is naturally unpopular, but real improvement in a village can hardly be achieved without it. A district gram panchayat conference was held at Bhandak in Chanda at which many resolutions designed to secure improvement were passed. A conference was also held in Betul in the course of which the Village Panchayat Officer instructed panchas in the elementary principles of panchayat work. Out of 152 panchayats only 29 were inspected by Deputy Commissioners and 38 by Sub-Divisional Officers. The number is quite inadequate. A few village panchayats have been doing useful work and have been invested with additional powers. But most of the panchayats need closer supervision if they are to attain a reasonable standard of efficiency.

Chhattisgarh Division

157. There were 89 village panchayats at the beginning of the year. 23 new panchayats were established during the year (2 in Raipur, 4 in Bilaspur, 14 in Drug and 3 in Balaghat). One panchayat was disestablished in Raipur. There were thus 111 panchayats at the end of the year (14 in Raipur, 45 in Bilaspur, 33 in Drug, 5 in Bhandara and 14 in Balaghat). In Raipur, all the panchayats are functioning as village courts with the exception of one. Four of them continue to exercise enhanced powers under section 18 (2) of the Village Panchayat Act, and 3 have been empowered to take up cases under proviso (iv) to section 18 (1). Five panchayats look after conservancy of their villages and impose taxes under section 15 (1) (*a*) and 2 panchayats levy market dues. None of the remaining panchayats does any administrative work. In Bilaspur, all panchayats except 2 are exercising judicial powers. None of them is invested with special powers under section 18 (2) or 32 (2) of the Act. Eight are doing administrative duties but the remainder are reluctant to impose taxes. In Drug district, the panchayat at Balod continued to exercise enhanced powers. In Bhandara, all the existing 5 panchayats are

invested with powers to try criminal cases and civil suits. Four of them impose taxes. In Balaghat, all the panchayats are invested with judicial powers but 2 of them did not try any case. No panchayat is invested with enhanced powers under sections 18 (2) and 32 (2) of the Act. The Village Panchayat Officer inspected some of the village panchayats in Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhandara and Drug. The Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, or Tahsildar inspected 7 panchayats in Raipur, 4 in Bhandara, 9 in Balaghat, 15 in Bilaspur and 13 in Drug.

Nagpur Division

158. **District gazetteers.**—The District Gazetteers in all districts are reported to have been brought up to date.

Chhattisgarh Division

159. The B Volume of the District Gazetteers of all the districts have been brought up to date.

Jubbulpore Division

160. **Effect of recent land revenue legislation**—There is nothing to report under this head.

Nagpur Division

161. During the year under report there was no new legislation affecting the revenue administration.

162. The rules relating to the appointment and dismissal of lambardars were amended so as to lay greater emphasis on character and financial competence for the post.

163. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, has paid a considerable amount of attention to the very important enquiries into the profits of agriculture. These enquiries have shown profits in the backward district of Betul, as compared with Nagpur and Chanda where losses have been recorded, owing probably to faulty methods of calculation or defective information. In Chhindwara, little has been said on the subject, and I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner to make a detailed examination of this during the current year.

Chhattisgarh Division

164. During the year sections 187 and 189 of the Land Revenue Act were amended. The introduction of these amendments has removed the shortcomings in the Act for the removal of a sadar lambardar or a lambardar on his ceasing to have a proprietary interest in a village and for the immediate suspension of a lambardar against whom removal proceedings have commenced, and for fixing the responsibility of the office on a particular member of the proprietary body during the intervening period.

Chhattisgarh Division

165. **Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.**—No cases under section 203, Land Revenue Act, regarding exorbitant demand of nazarana by the malguzars for allotment of house sites were brought to notice. In Raipur, however, there was 1 case under section 203 (1), Land Revenue Act, in which a tenant having lost his house by sale in a civil court decree applied for another site in the abadi for constructing a house. No site could be allotted to him as none was available nor could the malguzar be forced to give up

a portion of the malguzari grass land for the extension of abadi. In Bilaspur, there were 7 cases for disposal under this section. In one case a house site was allotted, 4 applications were rejected and 2 remained pending disposal.

Chhattisgarh Division

166. **Consolidation of holdings.**—The Act applies to the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug. The number of applications pending from previous years was 323 (in Raipur 147, in Drug 171 and in Bilaspur 5). The number of new applications registered was 133 (in Drug 110 and in Raipur 23). During the year consolidation operations were concentrated in the Drug district alone as the cultivators whose applications were pending for the last two years were getting impatient to have their holdings consolidated. No new work was taken up in Raipur and Bilaspur districts as supervision had become very difficult. Owing to the increase in the volume of work a second consolidation officer has been appointed from 16th July 1934, and orders have been received for the appointment of 17 more Chakbandi Inspectors and 20 madadgars. Applications from the cultivators of 127 villages were admitted during the year and new schemes were prepared for them. These villages contained 184,912 khasra numbers but after the chakbandi, the khasra numbers will be reduced to 52,064. One application was rejected as the requisite majority could not be formed. Schemes for 136 villages including 22 of the previous year were confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners and 4 by the Settlement Commissioner. The fact that most of the schemes were sanctioned by Deputy Commissioners as there were no objections is evidence of the high quality of work done by the staff with the full co-operation of the cultivators themselves. Since the introduction of the Act in 1926, the consolidation work has been completed in 520 villages in which the khasra numbers have been reduced from 1,055,939 to 141,860. The operation has now become very popular as will appear from the fact that a large number of applications is received for consolidation even though the villagers have to pay the cost at Re. 0-4-0 per acre.

Jubbulpore Division

167. **Revision of patwari halkabandi**—The patwari halkabandi has been introduced only in the Jubbulpore district. The Deputy Commissioner reports that it is not yet possible to express any definite opinion but he thinks that the revised circles are on the large side. He suggests that map correction work should be stopped as settlement operations are not likely to be started within a reasonable period.

Chhattisgarh Division

168. The patwari halkabandi in the Bhandara district was revised in 1930. The revision in other districts has been postponed *sine die* under orders of the Settlement Commissioner contained in his letter No. 369-XVII, dated the 30th October 1933.

Jubbulpore Division

169. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—New scales of pay have been introduced for new entrants for the subordinate services.

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Jubbulpore Division

169. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—New scales of pay have been introduced for new entrants for the subordinate services.

170. It does not appear that the standard of candidates has been affected.

Chhattisgarh Division

171. There is no paucity of suitable qualified candidates for employment owing to the new scale of pay for new entrants introduced with effect from 1st March 1932.

Jubbulpore Division

172. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—No residential buildings were under construction during the year in any of the districts of this division. The Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Nimar and Mandla, draw attention to the necessity for more accommodation in the district and tahsil offices and for residential quarters. These works will be considered when funds are available.

Nagpur Division

173. No new quarters for Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were constructed during the year, though there is a pressing need for such quarters at Katol, Wardha, Hinganghat, Warora, Betul and Multai. The proposal to convert the old warehouse building at Katol into Tahsildar's quarters is under consideration. Plans and estimates to the extent of Rs. 20,000 for quarters for Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars at Wardha and Hinganghat have been submitted to Government for sanction. A comprehensive programme prepared by the Deputy Commissioner for quarters required for officials at Nagpur was discussed by me with the Chief Engineer, but there is little prospect of funds being available at present. The question of the construction of a new or the extension of the existing district office building at Chhindwara has not yet been settled finally, but the Government has been asked to make a provision of Rs. 80,000 in the ensuing year's budget.

Chhattisgarh Division

174. No residential buildings were constructed for the land revenue staff nor is there any prospect of any being constructed in the near future till the financial stringency is over.

Chhattisgarh Division

175. Famine programme.—The famine programmes of all the districts in the division except Bhandara have been revised and brought up to date. That for Bhandara is being revised.

Jubbulpore Division

176. Tours and inspections.—Touring was generally adequate. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners was as follows :—

Jubbulpore	..	97
Saugor	..	108
Hoshangabad	..	125
Nimar	..	112
Mandla	..	62

177. All the district and tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. The Sub-Divisional Officers have also inspected their respective tahsils except Khandwa and Burhanpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has issued instructions to the

Sub-Divisional Officer concerned. Mr. Burton inspected the Hoshangabad district office, the Sub-divisional office, Damoh, and 12 tahsil offices. I inspected the remaining four district offices, the sub-divisional office, Narsinghpur, and three tahsil offices.

Nagpur

178. The amount of touring done by the Deputy Commissioners shows an improvement over the preceding year's figures except in Nagpur, as detailed below.—

		Days.	
Nagpur	.. Mr. Grigson—38 .. Mr. Sukhtankar—2 .. Mr. Shoobert—9 .. (16-6-34 to 30-9-34).	49	(64)
Wardha	.. Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma	60	(54)
Chanda	.. Mr. C. C. Desai ..	111	(84)
Betul	.. Mr. D. J. N. Lee ..	76	(53)
Chhindwara	.. Mr. R. K. Nehru—1 .. Mr. C. J. W. Lillie—39 .. Mr. V. B. Bangale—1 .. Mr. A. L. Hoyle—38 ..	79	(26)

In Nagpur the deficiency was due to changes in the incumbent of the office. Apart from this, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has always found difficulty in getting away from headquarters owing to his numerous official engagements. I have represented the need of having a senior Assistant Commissioner attached to the district who can serve as a sort of personal assistant and relieve the Deputy Commissioner of some of his less important routine duties. The touring in the other districts was generally satisfactory, except perhaps in Wardha, where I do not agree that 60 days are adequate.

179. The touring of the Sub-Divisional Officers as detailed in the district reports was generally fair; but that of the Sub-Divisional Officers Nagpur, Betul and Arvi, shows room for improvement. The touring of the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars fell short of the standard prescribed for them in the following tahsils:—

Nagpur, Katol, Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Betul, Bhainsdehi, Garchiroli and Sausar.

In Nagpur the short touring of the tahsildar was partly due to his heavy criminal work.

180. All the district offices and tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except the tahsili at Nagpur. The Sub-Divisional Officers inspected all the tahsils in their charges and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Nazul, inspected the nazul office.

Chhattisgarh Division

181. The amount of touring done by district officers, is given below.—

			Minimum number of days fixed.
Raipur	Mr. Skinner Mr. Seaman Mr. Ramadhyani	77	90
Bilaspur	Mr. Farquhar Mr. Smellie Khan Sahib Izzuddin Ahmad.	52	90
Drug	Mr. Bambawale	72	90
Bhandara	Khan Bahadur Sanjana Mr. Dewey		100
Balaghat	Mr. Comrie Mr. Hill Mr. Morey	111	100

Except in Balaghat, the touring was below the prescribed minimum. The amount of touring done by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are given in the district reports. Some of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in Raipur were not on tour for the prescribed number of days. In Balaghat, the amount of touring done by Tahsildars, Balaghat and Baihar, was inadequate. The amount of touring in Bilaspur and Bhandara was on the whole adequate. In Drug there was a general all-round improvement in touring on account of the cholera epidemic. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, remarks that revenue officers have been touring without tents mostly and have lost touch with the people and that this tendency is strongly to be deprecated particularly in view of the necessity for restoring cordial relations between Government officers and the people. I agree with his remarks, and consider that the old fashioned kind of touring from village to village in the interior, with tents, should be encouraged as far as practicable. The number of khasra entries checked by various revenue officers was as follows.—

District.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Raipur	6,487	1,528
Bilaspur	3,799	1,706
Drug	4,043	3,217
Bhandara	1,318	2,009
Balaghat	8,922	3,188

Except in Bhandara there has been a decrease in all districts. I am asking the Deputy Commissioners to see that this important work is not neglected.

Mr. Hamilton inspected the district office, Bhandara, Drug and Balaghat and the tahsil offices of Balaghat and Drug. Mr. Seaman inspected the tahsil office, Mungeli. I inspected the district office, Raipur, and the following tahsil offices :—

Tahsil.	District.
Drug ..	Drug.
Bemetara ..	
Balod ..	
Raipur ..	Raipur.
Baloda-Bazar ..	
Bhandara ..	Bhandara.
Sakoli ..	

All the Deputy Commissioners, except those at Raipur and Balaghat, have inspected all the branches of the district office. They have inspected all the tahsil offices, except those at Mungeli in Bilaspur and Waraseoni in Balaghat. Sub-Divisional Officers have inspected all the tahsils in their charge. The Tahsildars and their assistants have made periodical inspections of all the branches of the tahsil offices.

Jubbulpore Division

182. Settlement operations.—There are no settlement operations in any of the districts.

183. Abatement proceedings in certain areas of the Jubbulpore district were started with a special staff in August 1934. It is hoped that the work will be completed before the first kist of 1934-35 falls due for recovery. It is anticipated that there will an abatement of revenue of about Rs. 60,000.

Chhattisgarh Division

184. No district was under settlement during the year under report.

Jubbulpore Division

185. Notices of officers.—Mr. Burton was in charge of the division till the 29th June 1934, when I relieved him. The changes among Deputy Commissioners were as shown below :—

Jubbulpore.

Mr. Ramsden ..	1-10-33 to 25-3-34.
Mr. Lillie ..	26-3-34 to 30-9-34.

Hoshangabad.

Mr. Hill ..	1-10-33 to 30-11-33.
Mr. Bree ..	1-12-33 to 30-9-34.

There was no change in the other districts. Changes among the Assistants, Tahsildars and their Naibs are detailed in the district reports.

186 I did not see sufficient of the work of Deputy Commis sioners during the year under review to enable me to mention th services of individual officers. I bring to the notice of Govern ment the services of the officers mentioned in the district reports.

Nagpur Division

187. Mr. Desai held charge of the Chanda district throughout the year and Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma and Mr. Lee were in charge of Wardha and Betul, respectively, except for short periods of leave and deputation. In Nagpur, Mr. Grigson proceeded on leave on the 6th March 1934 and was succeeded by Mr. Sukhtankar who was relieved by Mr. Shoobert on the 16th June. In Chhindwara Mr. Lillie succeeded Mr. Nehru on the 6th November 1933 and was succeeded by Mr. Hoyle on the 3rd April 1934. All the Deputy Commissioners of the division worked well and took a keen interest in the welfare of the people under their charge and in the various branches of district administration. Of the Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Hyde who held charge of the Seoni sub-division till March 1934, when he was transferred as Administrator of Bastar State, and Mr. Mone who succeeded him, both administered a heavy charge with ability and success.

188. The district reports mention the names of several Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. I endorese the commendations of the Deputy Commissioners generally and would select for special mention—

Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners—Khan Sahib F. K. Khan, Messrs. Saiyad Alay Hasan, S. S. Parkhie, M. P. Dwivedi, V. B. Bangale and S. M. Seth.

Among Tahsildars—Messrs. J. N. Jesudasan, T. R. Deshpande, R. K. Seth, K. N. Misra, R. P. Kolte, S. B. Pendharkar and B. K. Mehta.

Among Naib-Tahsildars—G. G. Todkar, R. S. Pandya and Abdul Hamid.

Mr. Waterfall was in charge of the division up to the 16th December 1933, when I relieved him. Mr. Waterfall toured for 14 days and I toured for 56 days. Mr. Waterfall inspected the district office at Chhindwara, and the tahsils at Ramtek, Chhindwara, Sausar and Amarwara. I inspected the district offices at Chanda and Betul and the tahsilis at Hinganghat, Chanda, Garchiroli, Sironcha, Seoni, Betul, Multai and Bhainsdehi and the Nazul Officer's Courts at Nagpur and Kamptee.

Chhattisgarh Division

189. Mr Hamilton held charge of the division till 14th January 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. Seaman. The latter remained in charge of the division till the 16th February 1934, when he was relieved by me. I continued to hold charge till the the end of the year. Mr. Skinner held charge of the Raipur district from the beginning of the year till the 18th February 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. Seaman. The latter was in charge till the 12th September 1934, and was relieved by Mr. Ramadhyani Mr. Farquhar held charge of the Bilaspur district till the 22nd

October 1933, when Mr. Smellie succeeded him. The latter remained in charge till the end of the year except for 6 weeks from the 30th May 1934, when he was on leave during which period Khan Sahib Izzuddin Ahmad officiated as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Bambawale remained in charge of the Drug district throughout the year. Khan Bahadur K. E. J. Sanjana was in charge of Bhandara district till the 16th April 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. Dewey who remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Comrie remained in charge of Balaghat till the 18th June 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. Hill. The latter proceeded on leave from the 3rd September 1934 and was relieved by Mr. Morey who remained in charge till the end of the year.

The following officers have been specially mentioned by Deputy Commissioners for good work and I endorse their opinions—

Bilaspur.

Khan Sahib Izzuddin Ahmad, Extra-Assistant Commissioner

Mr. P. S. Lawale, Extra-Assistant Cammissioner.

Mr. Kishorilal Lodhi, Tahsildar.

Mr. M. M. Mohanty, Naib-Tahsildar.

Mr. P. A. Tobin, Naib-Tahsildar.

Drug.

Mr. R. C. Sinha, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. B. W. Ratnaparkhie, Tahsildar.

Bhandara.

Mr. N. P. Shrivastava, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. V. D. Ramekar, Tahsildar.

Mr. B. N. Bagchi, Naib-Tahsildar.

Balaghat.

Mr. Morey, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Statement showing the account of the Local Government with Agriculturists' borrowers in Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

—	—	Land improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal ..	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	(*a*) 19,98,522	(*c*)49,58,710	69,57,232
	Advanced during the year ..	1,16,881	6,23,586	7,40,467
	Total advanced ..	21,15,403	55,82,296	76,97,699
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	10,43,898	29,53,975	39,97,873
	Remitted during the year ..	511	212	723
	Collected during the year ..	1,77,619	4,56,276	(*b*)6,33,895
	Total remitted and collected ..	1,78,130	4,56,488	6,34,618
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	19,37,273	51,25,808	70,63,081
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	4,63,782	20,57,186	25,20,968
	Amount overdue ..	4,21,458	4,47,952	8,69,410
Interest ..	Collected during the year ..	61,384	68,249	1,29,633
	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	3.12	1.35	1.85

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 33,763 on account of the difference of Rs. 33,951 transferred to Agriculturists Loans Act in the Nagpur district and Rs. 188 wrongly recovered but refunded last year.

(*b*) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due—

		Rs.
Land Improvement Laons Act	..	19,472
Agriculturists' Loans Act	..	7,651
Total	..	27,123

(*c*) Includes Rs. 33,351 on account of the difference of Rs. 33,951 transferred from the Land Improvement Laons Act to the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the Nagpur district and Rs.600 wrongly included last year.

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India's letter N 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Profit and loss account of the transaction under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts for the year 1933-34.

[Figures are in thousands of rupee.]

1932-33

Interest due ..	53,35	By interest realized ..	1,08
Remissions ..	19,77	By loss ..	72,04
Total ..	73,12	Total ..	73,12

1933-34

	To end of 1932-33.	During 1933-34.	Total.	Interest realized.		Total.
Interest due	53,35	39,90	93,25	1,08	1,35	2,43
Remissions ..	19,77	3	19,80	..	..	..
Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,62
Total ..	..	..	1,13,05	..	..	1,13,05

NOTE.—No such profit and loss account has been made up for the preceding years but the loss for the period to the end of the financial year 1933-34 for the entire provincial loan account is 30,07 (loss due to remissions of principal 19,84 and loss on interest account 10,23).

STATEMENTS

Serial No.	Subject.
1	Account of the Local Government with agriculturists borrowers.
2	A.—Area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district during the agricultural year.
3	B-I.—Progress made in the allotment of waste lands.
4	B-II.—Area held by the several classes of holders in the raiyatwari villages and the revenue.
5	C.—Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.
6	D-I.—Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.
7	D-II.—Demand, collection and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue.
8	D-III.—Demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous land revenue.
9	E.—Coercive processes issued in collection of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
10	F.—Mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interest in land due to sale or mortgage or lease as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
11	G.—Work under certain heads of revenue business.
12	H.—Principal suits between landlords and tenants under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.
13	I.—General revenue business.
14	J.—Number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes
Central Provinces during the

(1) DETAILS OF

District.	Total occupied area.	Land held by malguzars.		
		Area held as *sir*.	Area cultivated other than *sir*.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore	1,423,974	146,789	82,825	16
Saugor excluding Damoh	1,234,335	127,044	87,395	17
Damoh	740,700	85,125	41,026	17
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	1,204,927	176,030	64,480	20
Narsinghpur	739,571	93,659	34,050	17
Nimar	809,787	53,196	30,350	10
Mandla	936,756	58,557	36,082	10
Total Jubbulpore Division	7,090,050	740,400	376,208	16
Nagpur	1,635,206	195,436	67,995	16
Wardha	1,184,395	148,202	86,911	20
Chanda — Khalsa	1,021,960	91,703	27,316	11
Chanda — Zamindari	166,017	10,050	2,350	7
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). — Khalsa	1,031,027	123,262	97,316	21
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). — Jagir.	306,451	13,219	5,566	6
Seoni	984,615	135,528	75,584	21
Betul	1,123,321	77,751	36,326	10
Total Nagpur Division	7,452,992	795,151	399,364	16
Raipur — Khalsa	1,560,899	263,656	137,241	26
Raipur — Zamindari	1,074,643	106,186	32,833	13
Bilaspur — Khalsa	1,314,079	216,725	108,687	25
Bilaspur — Zamindari	762,309	75,748	17,811	12
Drug — Khalsa	1,325,381	266,942	141,181	31
Drug — Zamindari	462,792	53,585	14,380	15
Bhandara — Khalsa	675,440	103,662	24,620	19
Bhandara — Zamindari	349,669	46,164	10,963	16
Balaghat — Khalsa	497,394	75,010	19,074	19
Balaghat — Zamindari	125,087	17,311	3,701	17
Total Chhattisgarh Division	8,147,693	1,224,989	510,491	21
Grand Total	22,690,735	2,760,540	1,286,063	18
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR	22,684,513	2,782,520	1,285,539	18

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1934.

PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue free.				Total area held by proprietors, *i.e.*, total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
12,964	57,139	81,895	550	2,756	5,657	612	289,509
4,903	43,676	54,368	729	7,608	8,636	5	265,723
4,300	31,327	30,038	121	1,598	2,047	..	159,076
1,350	26,161	35,070	74	946	1,787	44	267,617
1,700	20,679	61,879	148	1,810	3,038	1,477	150,198
18,550	178,819	2,52,050	1,312	19,582	36,365	1,685	281,947
438	3,238	2,808	29	101	117	43	97,978
44,205	361,039	5,18,108	2,963	34,401	57,647	3,866	1,512,048
12,356	111,542	2,27,396	435	6,709	14,389	107	381,682
5,928	55,387	83,574	375	4,652	9,057	123	295,152
7,130	77,668	64,812	424	6,797	5,634	1,836	203,484
104	2,568	1,315	..	..	..	..	14,968
566	5,518	6,118	239	2,065	1,665	1,080	228,161
1	17	3	..	..	..	..	18,802
675	8,402	7,708	5	129	166	94	219,643
611	8,498	8,295	98	2,732	832	1,580	125,307
27,371	269,600	3,99,221	1,576	23,084	31,743	4,820	1,487,199
2,315	6,444	7,956	15	541	714	..	407,882
18	75	..	..	..	..	..	139,094
9,772	29,385	30,947	16	170	157	..	354,967
110	905	702	..	..	..	..	94,464
2,326	8,363	9,291	25	122	126	10	416,608
194	7,245	2,511	..	..	..	..	75,210
6,686	50,254	70,572	52	572	898	185	179,108
810	7,890	8,936	..	..	..	..	65,017
2,254	17,693	22,388	..	..	..	..	111,777
86	1,440	1,970	1	8	10	..	22,460
24,571	129,694	1,55,273	109	1,413	1,905	195	1,866,587
96,147	760,333	10,72,602	4,642	58,898	91,295	8,881	4,865,834
94,625	759,062	10,47,849	4,685	59,118	91,832	8,475	4,886,239

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes Central Provinces during the

(2)—DETRILS OF

District.		Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.					
		Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.		
1		14	15	16	17		
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jubbulpore ..	..	33,895	183,521	3,06,038	1	10	8
Saugor excluding Damoh	..	20,687	145,935	2,18,957	1	8	0
Damoh ..	..	21,308	107,196	1,35,332	1	4	2
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	..	19,586	265,273	4,41,333	1	10	7
Narsinghpur ..	..	14,684	133,575	2,89,980	2	2	9
Nimar ..	..	602	5,473	5,650	1	0	6
Mandla ..	..	1,580	10,383	13,430	1	4	8
Total Jubbulpore Division ..		112,342	851,356	14,10,720	1	10	6
Nagpur ..	..	24,378	240,650	4,31,579	1	13	8
Wardha ..	..	12,232	152,544	2,09,440	1	6	0
Chanda ..	Khalsa ..	12,485	110,856	99,572	0	14	4
	Zamindari ..	209	1,883	1,239	0	10	6
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	Khalsa ..	11,946	96,066	1,37,215	1	6	10
	Jagir ..	..	..	..		..	
Seoni ..	..	3,590	39,278	43,753	1	1	10
Betul ..	..	13,052	155,443	1,26,142	0	13	0
Total Nagpur Division ..		77,892	796,720	10,48,940	1	5	0
Raipur ..	Khalsa ..	24,024	125,297	1,59,588	1	4	5
	Zamindari ..	..	..	..		..	
Bilaspur ..	Khalsa ..	27,067	76,214	87,252	1	2	4
	Zamindari ..	..	..	..		..	
Drug ..	Khalsa ..	25,200	139,600	1,68,051	1	3	3
	Zamindari ..	112	1,985	1,047	0	8	5
Bhandara ..	Khalsa ..	10,287	70,596	1,00,722	1	6	10
	Zamindari ..	3,220	23,823	31,856	1	5	5
Balaghat ..	Khalsa ..	7,567	44,244	68,431	1	8	9
	Zamindari ..	1,118	7,476	11,886	1	9	5
Total Chhattisgarh Division ..		98,595	489,235	6,28,833	1	4	7
GRAND TOTAL ..		288,829	2,137,311	30,88,493	1	7	1
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR ..		284,413	2,141,712	30,89,203	1	7	0

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1934—contd.

TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
173,802	938,735	11,22,153	1 3 2	1,122,256
118,165	813,440	10,34,000	1 4 4	959,375
80,639	467,895	5,51,200	1 2 10	575,091
62,580	665,988	9,25,414	1 6 3	931,216
56,734	446,266	7,18,592	1 9 9	579,841
46,399	512,957	4,14,025	0 12 11	518,430
58,510	821,359	4,02,458	0 7 10	831,742
596,829	4,666,640	51,67,842	1 1 9	5,517,996
80,501	990,955	12,78,746	1 4 8	1,231,605
56,000	735,369	8,09,252	1 1 7	887,913
84,404	693,215	5,79,399	0 13 3	804,071
16,159	147,315	74,910	0 8 2	149,198
86,695	705,337	4,68,074	0 10 7	801,403
14,502	286,381	81,808	0 4 7	286,381
79,931	722,633	5,96,927	0 13 3	761,911
72,337	832,895	4,15,921	0 8 0	988,338
490,529	5,114,100	43,05,037	0 13 6	5,910,820
160,716	1,012,217	11,19,180	1 1 8	1.137,514
69,320	908,912	3,96,893	0 7 0	908,912
232,823	864,677	8,30,285	0 15 4	940,891
83,875	659.831	3,70,455	0 9 0	659,831
116,389	759,993	8,53,084	1 2 0	899,593
26,149	382,511	2,20,807	0 9 3	384,496
67,199	424,302	5.28,904	1 3 11	494,898
39,239	260,071	2,78,317	1 1 1	283,894
62,165	340,671	4,29,268	1 4 2	384,915
16,348	94,884	1,13,574	1 3 6	102,360
874,223	5,708,069	51,40,767	0 14 5	6,197,304
1,961,581	15,488,809	1,46,13,646	0 15 1	17,626,120
1,990,946	15,457,945	1,47,45,002	0 15 3	17,599,657

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes Central Provinces during the

(2)—DETAILS OF

District.	Total rental, *i. e.*, columns 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
1	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	14,28,191	1 4 4	8,23,598	3,28,377
Saugor excluding Damoh ..	12,52,957	1 4 10	5,51,653	3,84,595
Damoh	6,86,532	1 3 1	4,27,197	1,58,856
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ..	13,66,747	1 7 6	7,46,185	4,76,665
Narsinghpur	10,08,572	1 11 10	5,74,277	4,21,812
Nimar	4,19,675	0 12 11	2,83,028	99,368
Mandla	4,15,888	0 8 0	2,74,725	1,29,912
Total Jubbulpore Division ..	65,78,562	1 3 1	36,80,663	19,99,585
Nagpur	17,10,325	1 6 3	9,43,392	4,44,079
Wardha	10,18,692	1 2 4	4,84,725	2,95,305
Chanda .. Khalsa ..	6,78,971	0 13 6	5,13,107	1,53,480
Zamindari ..	76,149	0 8 2	62,431	7,526
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). Khalsa ..	6,05,289	0 12 1	4,49,966	1,05,757
Jagir ..	81,808	0 4 7	61,299	14,244
Seoni	6,40,680	0 13 5	3,96,897	1,58,650
Betul	5,42,063	0 8 9	3,12,796	98,640
Total Nagpur Division ..	53,53,977	0 14 6	32,24,613	12,77,681
Raipur .. Khalsa ..	12,78,768	1 2 0	9,85,951	1,50,273
Zamindari ..	3,96,893	0 7 0	3,19,839	28,687
Bilaspur .. Khalsa ..	9,17,537	0 15 7	7,95,095	47,514
Zamindari ..	3,70,455	0 9 0	3,16,538	25,197
Drug .. Khalsa ..	10,21,135	1 2 2	8,60,969	73,198
Zamindari ..	2,21,854	0 9 3	2,04,278	23,396
Bhandara .. Khalsa ..	6,29,626	1 4 4	4,96,083	92,525
Zamindari ..	3,10,173	1 1 6	2,08,331	61,553
Balaghat .. Khalsa ..	4,97,699	1 4 8	3,95,816	53,269
Zamindari ..	1,25,460	1 3 7	1,01,568	13,774
Total Chhattisgarh Division ..	57,69,600	0 14 11	46,84,468	5,69,386
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,77,02,139	1 0 1	1,15,89,744	38,46,652
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR ..	1,78,34,205	1 0 2	1,15,96,481	48,26,176

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1934—concld.

TENANTS—*concld.*

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants.				
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number of holdings.	Area sublet for cash.	Area sublet for grain.	Total cash sub-rent.	Valuation of total grain sub-rent.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,448	10,761	66,930	95,379	45,701	3,41,523	7,831
1,284	7,953	30,431	126,846	1,287	2,98,309	4,737
2,942	3,591	25,696	68,884	7,493	1,65,473	23,513
822	5,227	32,546	223,011	46,454	7,99,175	1,80,535
1,828	7,704	24,511	136,932	755	5,00,766	4,958
1,294	8,116	8,667	70,656	175	3,57,485	484
3,885	3,151	8,084	22,292	77	27,410	89
13,503	46,503	196,865	744,000	101,942	24,90,141	2,22,147
5,941	15,978	37,526	338,055	567	13,80,909	2,279
604	726	24,667	257,405	295	10,59,787	2,137
10,146	4,259	55,784	196,180	24,309	4,52,836	79,513
190	1,661	7,190	15,957	233	14,203	490
595	868	27,925	181,677	..	2,73,442	..
530	738	2,962	11,015	..	9,642	..
1,765	1,296	26,560	120,200	..	1,51,465	..
4,430	5,246	11,853	79,674	5,804	2,29,456	22,201
24,201	30,772	194,467	1,200,163	31,208	35,71,740	1,06,620
5,111	10,392	26,481	31,432	165	1,17,891	968
13,944	12,693	15,489	30,112	1,232	75,037	4,453
8,785	9,436	15,557	17,975	7,282	17,654	14,564
4,392	3,622	9,375	21,919	3,760	17,214	7,520
4,153	5,027	18,550	32,054	..	1,01,378	..
1,110	1,976	8,674	28,571	..	56,995	..
633	801	18,026	84,623	8,676	3,34,444	47,662
455	303	8,206	25,772	1,076	1,02,230	4,315
380	322	9,666	31,973	..	1,01,517	..
222	45	1,759	9,300	..	19,875	..
39,185	44,617	131,783	313,731	22,191	9,44,235	79,482
76,889	121,892	523,115	2,257,894	155,341	70,06,116	4,08,249
77,082	121,535	552,611	2,258,912	256,714	76,03,244	6,28,037

STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the allotment of

Division.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	916	2,793	1,496	9	28	7
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	(*a*) 1,511	(*a*) 8,893	(*a*) 6,379	(*a*) 172	(*a*) 1,009	(*a*) 899
	Damoh ..	2,163	16,704	9,190	456	4,256	1,801
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	(*a*) 1,726	23,929	8,591	(*a*) 53	(*a*) 826	145
	Narsinghpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nimar ..	(*b*) 27,078	(*c*) 394,016	(*b*) 1,87,134	(*b*) 772	(*c*)+(*d*) 9,389	(*b*)+(*d*) 1,927
	Mandla ..	(*e*) 88,153	(*e*) 384,740	(*e*) 1,51,078	(*e*) 17,713	(*e*) 67,444	(*e*) 22,454
	Total ..	121,547	831,075	3,63,868	19,184	82,952	27,233
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	181	2,243	1,798	..	..	..
	Waradha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chanda ..	29,269	242,527	1,05,500	9,368	83,045	26,602
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	2,932	29,730	8,247	25	103	42
	Seoni ..	9,270	84,715	34,294	325	3,151	700
	Betul ..	8,070	66,346	16,198	229	1,672	336
	Total ..	49,722	425,561	1,66,037	9,947	87,971	27,680
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ..	(*a*) 6,162	11,456	6,997	30	163	43
	Bilaspur ..	2,168	2,692	2,316	36	41	33
	Drug ..	(*b*) 43	(*b*) 165	(*b*) 92	(*b*) 10	(*b*) 30	(*b*)10
	Bhandara ..	(*c*) 355	2,739	1,034	(*c*) 78	521	220
	Balaghat ..	12,341	156,630	32,973	2,623	34,451	4,382
	Total ..	21,069	173,682	43,412	2,777	35,206	4,688
GRAND TOTAL ..		192,338	1,430,318	5,73,317	31,908	206,129	59,601

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Last

(*b*) The net increase of 21 survey numbers and assessment Rs. 7 is

(*c*) The net decrease in area of 47 acres is due to

(*d*) The decrease of 5 acres in area and Re. 1 assessment

(*e*) The increase is due to the settlement of

Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) Increase of one survey number

(*b*) Last year's

(*c*) Increase due to the

waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Allotment during the year under report.			Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
6	27	7	12	37	9	15	38	9
81	488	350	84	570	474	175	1,091	1,023
39	240	173	63	376	244	489	4,392	1,872
15	318	53	24	462	124	62	970	216
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
412	5,599	1,584	262	3,899	1,491	622	7,689	1,834
3,038	13,431	4,808	3,223	14,166	6,018	17,898	68,179	23,664
3,591	20,103	6,975	3,668	19,510	8,360	19,261	82,359	28,618
3	26	11	8	185	79	5	159	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
536	4,373	1,931	617	5,294	2,403	9,449	83,966	27,074
12	26	24	10	68	15	23	145	33
159	1,335	495	96	967	359	262	2,783	564
109	1,001	186	69	605	114	189	1,276	264
819	6,761	2,647	800	7,119	2,970	9,928	88,329	28,003
15	76	48	19	86	56	34	173	51
..	..	..	8	63	26	44	104	59
1	3	1	..	..	..	9	27	9
14	140	42	7	84	26	71	465	204
280	4,782	1,253	262	3,469	1,006	2,605	33,138	4,135
310	5,001	1,344	296	3,702	1,114	2,763	33,907	4,458
4,720	31,865	10,966	4,764	30,331	12,444	31,952	204,595	61,079

year's figures were wrong.
due to partition of survey numbers and excision of minahai land for cultivation.
transfer of culturable area to minhai abadi land.
is due to totalling mistake in Khandwa tahsil.
one raiyatwari village (Pachpedi-Ratanpur).
is due to the excision of a survey number from waste land.
figures were wrong.
establishment of raiyatwari village.

STATEMENT B-II.—Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by patels and	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	2,035	296	2,029
	Saugor excluding Damoh ..	6,275	571	6,275
	Damoh ..	9,416	815	9,260
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	23,027	1,039	22,957
	Narsinghpur ..	..	..	..
	Nimar ..	384,255	15,880	381,227
	Mandla ..	316,561	17,046	310,553
	Total ..	741,569	35,647	732,301
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	2,083	101	2,083
	Wardha ..	..	..	..
	Chanda ..	160,564	11,726	159,824
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni ..	29,620	1,506	29,565
	Seoni ..	81,897	3,490	81,336
	Betul ..	66,066	3,087	65,569
	Total ..	340,230	19,910	338,377
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ..	11,283	857	11,283
	Bilaspur ..	2,558	323	2,513
	Drug ..	138	17	138
	Bhandara ..	2,125	149	2,125
	Balaghat ..	127,336	18,293	126,347
	Total ..	143,440	19,639	142,406
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,225,239	75,196	1,213,084

classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.

Government raiyats.		Service grants.			Sublet by patels and raiyats.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1,642	0 12 11	3	6	5	400	1,447
5,496	0 14 0	..	..	..	449	456
5,862	0 10 2	22	156	92	429	334
8,470	0 5 11	4	70	20	1,248	806
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,84,147	0 7 3	172	3,028	1,369	16,159	51,839
1,24,707	0 6 5	412	6,008	2,661	7,940	2,366
3,30,324	0 7 3	613	9,268	4,147	26,625	57,248
1,729	0 13 3	..	..	..	290	273
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78,980	0 7 11	64	740	374	14,499	13,905
6,690	0 3 7	4	55	12	2,818	1,064
33,548	0 6 7	42	561	209	3,207	4,728
15,998	0 3 9	36	497	136	1,490	606
1,36,945	0 6 6	146	1,853	731	22,304	20,576
6,992	0 9 11	..	..	..	81	563
2,109	0 13 5	8	45	28	39	31
83	0 9 8	..	..	..	5	5
816	0 6 2	..	..	..	53	100
47,169	1 3 5	67	989	302	5,856	3,908
57,169	0 6 5	75	1,034	330	6,034	4,607
5,24,438	0 6 11	834	12,155	5,208	55,963	82,431

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of
30th September

Division.	District.	De	
		Current.	
		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1933.	Increase or decrease during the year.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	10,42,409	+817
	Saugor ..	13,11,627	+86
	Hoshangabad ..	16,78,809	+608
	Nimar ..	4,36,768	+84
	Mandla ..	(*a*) 2,61,921	+523
	Total ..	47,31,534	+2,118
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	13,73,120	+34
	Wardha ..	8,18,586	+421
	Chanda ..	(*a*) 4,80,239	+49
	Chhindwara ..	8,86,359	..
	Betul ..	3,51,529	..
	Total ..	39,09,833	+504
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ..	10,56,940	+972
	Bilaspur ..	8,71,208	−9
	Drug ..	8,80,926	−3
	Bhandara ..	6,82,394	−3
	Balaghat ..	4,58,177	+46
	Total ..	39,49,645	+1,003
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,25,91,012	+3,625

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Increase of Rs. 1,185 is due to progressive
Nagpur Division.—(*a*) The difference of Rs. 2 is on account of remission
(*b*) Increase is due to progressive
Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) Increase of Rs. 894 is due to revision of
(*b*) Due to enhancement with

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the
1934.

mand.		Collection.		
Arrear.		Arrear.		
Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1934.	Balance for collection from previous year.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,43,226	1,44,126	7,765	27,599	85,832
13,11,713	65,846	31,716	7,331	26,796
16,79,417	3,56,828	1,36,057	..	2,09,458
6,36,852	26,968	..	..	26,266
2,62,444	53,857	13,570	31,255	6,766
47,33,652	6,47,625	1,89,108	66,185	3,55,118
13,73,154	6,75,730	1,31,148	5,12,013	32,192
8,19,007	1,05,422	33,921	31,817	22,560
4,80,288	(*b*) 23,619	1,070	4,802	16,057
8,86,359	(*b*) 3,26,442	5,369	3,13,860	7,038
3,51,529	561	..	..	561
39,10,337	11,31,774	1,71,508	8,62,492	78,408
10,57,912	482	..	..	482
8,71,199	883	..	..	755
8,80,923	594	..	..	594
6,82,391	(*a*) 3,360	..	..	2,741
4,58,223	(*b*) 15	..	..	15
39,50,648	5,334	..	..	4,587
1,25,94,637	17,84,733	3,60,616	9,28,677	4,38,113

assessment which was not taken into account last year.
granted in the previous year but adjusted during the year under report.
enhancement.
assessment in alienated villages with retrospective effect.
retrospective effect.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of
30th September

Division.	District.	Collection—*concld.*			
		Current.			
		Abatement or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.
1	2	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	177	1,57,647	4,703	7,83,487
	Saugor ..	1,073	1,98,191	696	11,08,960
	Hoshangabad ..	386	6,187	831	14,89,400
	Nimar ..	..	..	81	4,10,381
	Mandla ..	25	1,374	18	2,47,877
	Total ..	1,661	3,63,399	6,329	40,40,105
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	3,308	2,33,574	(*a*) 1,131	11,16,785
	Wardha ..	19,127	81,140	2,317	6,97,116
	Chanda ..	13,875	2,145	834	4,59,421
	Chhindwara ..	628	17,890	(*a*) 1,499	8,63,256
	Betul ..	25	..	17	3,50,581
	Total ..	36,963	3,34,749	5,798	34,87,159
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ..	162	..	(*a*) 118	10,48,691
	Bilaspur ..	..	..	322	8,64,561
	Drug ..	..	..	68	8,80,106
	Bhandara ..	..	..	..	6,81,226
	Balaghat ..	6	..	21	4,57,979
	Total ..	168	..	529	39,32,563
	GRAND TOTAL ..	38,792	6,98,148	12,656	1,14,59,827

(*a*) Excludes the following amount

Nagpur
Chhindwara
Raipur

Total

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1934—concld.

Balance.					Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Arrears.		Current.			
Suspended.	Un. suspended.	Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27,599	22,930	1,57,647	96,395	3,04,571	841
7,331	3	1,98,191	2,707	2,08,232	793
..	11,313	6,187	1,82,005	1,99,505	142
..	702	..	26,306	27,008	59
31,255	2,266	1,374	12,627	47,522	73
66,185	37,214	3,63,399	3,20,040	7,86,838	1,908
5,12,013	377	2,33,574	18,322	7,64,286	1,902
31,817	17,124	81,140	18,886	1,48,967	2,876
4,802	1,690	2,145	3,964	12,601	38
3,13,860	175	17,890	3,086	3,35,011	232
..	..	..	906	906	102
8,62,492	19,366	3,34,749	45,164	12,61,771	5,150
..	..	..	8,941	8,941	57
..	128	..	6,316	6,444	46
..	..	..	749	749	209
..	619	..	1,165	1,784	..
..	..	..	217	217	170
..	747	..	17,388	18,135	482
9,28,677	57,327	6,98,148	3,82,592	20,66,744	7,540

refunded during the year :—

Rs.
246
2,408
227

2,881

STATEMENT D-1.—Showing the demand, collection and balance
30th September

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collec			
		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.			
		Balance for collection from previous year.	For year under report.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.	Abatement or remissions granted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	23	3,268	..	..	23	..
	Saugor ..	3,044	12,754	1,185	21	1,838	127
	Hoshangabad ..	1,288	10,222	6	..	1,282	69
	Nimar ..	12,211	1,88,081	3,222	..	6,922	762
	Mandla ..	10,662	1,44,764	1,352	6,945	1,561	1,956
	Total ..	27,228	3,59,089	5,765	6,966	11,626	2,914
Nagpur	Nagpur ..	1,823	1,755	1,162	661	..	145
	Wardha ..	164	1,330	..	62	102	..
	Chanda ..	(*a*) 10,743	79,506	839	2,403	7,426	919
	Chhindwara ..	24,656	42,929	1,753	22,809	94	102
	Betul ..	7	16,026	..	..	7	17
	Total ..	37,393	1,41,546	3,754	25,935	7,629	1,183
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ..	86	8,137	..	..	86	..
	Bilaspur ..	..	2,274	..	..	..	..
	Drug ..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..
	Bhandara ..	7	1,159	..	..	7	3
	Balaghat ..	..	47,411	..	..	..	21
	Total ..	93	59,993	..	..	93	24
	GRAND TOTAL ..	64,714	5,60,628	9,519	32,901	19,348	4,121

(*a*) Last year's figure

of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the
1934.

tion.			Balance.				Total.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Current.			Arrear.		Current.			
Suspended during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	16	3,251	..	..	..	1	1	..
702	3	11,910	21	..	702	12	735	8
..	..	9,243	..	..	..	910	910	3
..	271	1,84,581	..	2,067	..	2,467	4,534	327
143	333	1,34,750	6,945	804	143	7,582	15,474	92
845	623	3,43,735	6,966	2,871	845	10,972	21,654	430
851	..	759	661	..	851	..	1,512	..
..	..	1,330	62	..	..	..	62	..
251	295	77,271	2,403	75	251	770	3,499	128
4,351	132	38,271	22,809	..	4,351	73	27,233	82
..	2	15,997	..	..	..	10	10	8
5,453	429	1,33,628	25,935	75	5,453	853	32,316	218
..	..	8,043	..	..	..	94	94	2
..	1	2,270	..	..	..	3	3	1
..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	1,150	..	..	..	6	6	..
..	8	47,382	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	9	59,857	..	..	..	103	103	13
6,298	1,061	5,37,220	32,901	2,946	6,298	11,928	54,073	661

was wrong.

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance
30th September

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during the previous year.	Net demand.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	7,110	69,088	339	75,859
	Saugor ..	197	86,388	289	86,296
	Hoshangabad ..	8,929	1,10,127	38	1,19,018
	Nimar ..	1,986	59,229	27	61,188
	Mandla ..	798	26,095	22	26,871
	Total ..	19,020	3,50,927	715	3,69,232
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	(*a*)86,107	1,71,752	327	2,57,532
	Wardha ..	444	54,114	13	54,545
	Chanda ..	125	40,818	46	40,897
	Chhindwara ..	(*b*)16,147	65,472	(*c*)479	81,140
	Betul ..	(*a*)19	23,104	(*c*)2	23,121
	Total ..	1,02,842	3,55,260	867	4,57,235
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ..	27	80,525	2	80,550
	Bilaspur ..	27	63,153	116	63,064
	Drug ..	22	61,038	2	61,058
	Bhandara ..	(*a*)51	(*b*)48,929	..	48,980
	Balaghat ..	(*c*)1	34,029	2	34,028
	Total ..	128	2,87,674	122	2,87,680
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,21,990	9,93,861	1,704	11,14,147

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Includes Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 remitted under paragraph 20 of
(*b*) Includes Rs. 170 and Rs. 47 respectively in columns 7 and 8
(*c*) Includes Rs. 88 remitted.

Nagpur Division.—(*a*) Last year's figure was wrong.
(*b*) Excludes Rs. 3,026 remitted.
(*c*) Excludes the following amounts refunded :—Chhindwara Rs. 5
(*d*) Includes Rs. 16,673 and Rs. 442 on account of remissions of
(*e*) Suspended.

Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) Increased by Rs. 6 due to recovery of the amount short
(*b*) Increase due to establishment of a raiyatwari village.
(*c*) Increase due to remission of cess of Kinhi Zamindari.

of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the year ending the
1934

Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Remarks.
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,045	64,216	1,065	4,533	21	
(*a*) 156	(*a*) 85,866	41	233	264	
8,135	1,03,919	794	6,170	2	
(*b*) 1,897	(*b*) 57,257	89	1,945	25	
625	(*c*) 25,162	173	911	3	
16,858	3,36,420	2,162	13,792	315	
(*d*) 20,026	(*d*) 1,40,671	66,081	30,754	314	
444	52,790	..	1,311	9	
125	40,438	..	334	60	
332	64,632	(*e*) 15,815	361	90	
19	23,046	..	56	11	
20,946	3,21,577	81,896	32,816	484	
27	80,373	..	150	..	
27	62,903	..	134	57	
22	60,999	..	37	..	
51	48,909	..	20	..	
1	34,027	..	..	24	
128	2,87,211	..	341	81	
37,932	9,45,203	84,058	46,949	880	

Revenue Book Circular I-1 in columns 7 and 8 respectively.
remitted.

and Betul Rs. 23.
previous and current years respectively.

credited by a patel in previous years.

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during the previous year.
		Balance from previous. year.	For year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	2,334	48,328	..
	Saugor ..	422	5,832	182
	Hoshangabad ..	10	4,739	..
	Nimar ..	2	40,543	..
	Mandla ..	..	533	..
	Total ..	2,768	99,975	182
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	8,994	19,476	..
	Wardha ..	110	2,162	145
	Chanda ..	170	45,460	..
	Chhindwara ..	3,746	1,24,378	..
	Betul ..	3,824	2,626	70
	Total ..	16,844	1,94,102	215
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ..	(*a*)1,111	14,976	1,257
	Bilaspur ..	116	10,867	28
	Drug ..	..	31,876	96
	Bhandara ..	119	8,220	..
	Balaghat ..	3,349	43,092	2
	Total ..	4,695	1,09,031	1,383
	GRAND TOTAL ..	24,307	4,03,108	1,780

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Excludes
Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) Excludes Rs. 37

land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,662	116	44,850	2,218	3,478	..
6,072	(a) 24	5,592	..	58	429
4,749	10	4,739	..	..	..
40,545	2	40,543	..	..	..
533	..	533	..	..	..
1,02,561	152	96,257	2,218	3,536	429
28,470	8,880	18,697	114	779	393
2,127	25	1,537	85	480	61
45,630	95	44,825	75	635	..
1,28,124	3,746	1,20,668	..	3,710	..
6,380	..	2,556	3,824	..	50
2,10,731	12,746	1,88,283	4,098	5,604	504
14,830	1,111	13,231	..	488	228
10,955	72	10,839	44	..	456
31,780	..	31,285	..	495	..
8,339	119	7,915	..	305	..
46,439	2,879	41,479	470	1,611	..
1,12,343	4,181	1,04,749	514	2,899	684
4,25,635	17,079	3,89,289	6,830	12,039	1,617

Rs. 398 remitted.
written off as irrecoverable during the year.

STATEMENT E.—*Showing coercive process issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue*

Division.	District	Notices of demand under section 127.		Arrest under section 128 (*a*).	
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	2,570	129	68	1
	Saugor	3,712	40	1	..
	Hoshangabad	(*b*) 2,796	16	28	..
	Nimar	1,167	4	3	..
	Mandla	(*a*) 2,008	7	3	..
	Total	12,253	196	103	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	(*a*)2,464	1	8	..
	Wardha	1,705	41	6	..
	Chanda	1,994	29	4	..
	Chhindwara	3,155	2	5	..
	Betul	1,318	..	15	..
	Total	10,636	73	38	..
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,137	3	25	..
	Bilaspur	2,062	4	3	..
	Drug	1,752	1	3	..
	Bhandara	2,106	..	5	..
	Balaghat	1,659	..	3	..
	Total	9,716	8	39	..
	GRAND TOTAL	32,605	277	180	1

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Increase is due to the settlement of one

(*b*) Last years

Nagpur Division.—(*a*) Last years

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land year ending the 30th September 1934.

Attachment and sales of property under section 128 (*b*).			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*).				Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (*c*)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (*d*)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (*f*) and (*g*)].	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,016	350	38	19	1	..	17	96 warrants of arrest issued.
791	274	12	..	..	..	3	2 Do.
475	351	5	..	..	..	6	11 Do.
708	236	7	1	..	..	..	6 Do.
324	242	7	2	..	..	..	3 Do.
3,314	1,453	69	22	1	..	26	118 Do.
269	94	8	14	..	..	..	..
207	131	1	1	..	..	4	..
248	83	3	1	..	..	1	..
698	356	5	7	..	..	1	38 warrants of arrest issued.
112	25	3	1	..	..	..	..
1,534	689	20	24	..	..	6	38 warrants of arrest issued.
790	358	3	..	..	..	5	61 warrants of arrest issued.
522	208	11	..	..	..	..	27 Do.
500	188	4	..	..	..	1	10 Do.
328	82	3	..	..	..	2	44 Do.
157	38	1	..	..	..	..	17 Do.
2,297	874	22	..	..	..	8	159 Do.
7,145	3,016	111	46	1	..	40	315 Do.

ryotwari village Pachperhi Ratanpur during the year.
figure was wrong.
figure was wrong.

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and of Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the

Division.	District.	Private sales.			
		Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore ..	216	40,829	24,153	11,25,441
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	249	41,010	18,571	4,87,201
	Damoh ..	193	18,088	6,563	1,27,290
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	25	8,184	5,327	88,230
	Narsinghpur ..	32	4,914	4,052	85,894
	Nimar ..	157	9,677	7,432	1,16,965
	Mandla ..	69	33,364	3,985	3,67,090
	Total ..	941	156,066	70,083	23,98,111
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	163	14,647	10,324	2,32,710
	Wardha ..	173	9,567	6,139	1,96,138
	Chanda ..	113	9,257	2,563	73,297
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	252	16,501	6,145	2,61,189
	Seoni ..	122	23,311	8,297	2,26,466
	Betul	70	8,496	2,159	66,723
	Total	893	81,779	35,627	10,56,523
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ..	188	29,706	13,596	3,27,909
	Bilaspur ..	146	12,975	5,635	2,07,460
	Drug ..	213	20,836	9,546	2,84,545
	Bhandara ..	150	14,207	4,413	1,84,336
	Balaghat ..	82	8,711	4,395	1,18,496
	Total ..	779	86,435	37,585	11,22,746
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,613	324,280	1,43,295	45,77,380

interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered under section 47
revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
30	8,729	3,973	42,692	17	2,311	2,801	4,700
63	9,041	3,407	52,518	4	3,317	1,066	8,179
65	17,723	8,716	2,10,601	..	..	..	..
16	2,700	1,776	48,686	8	6,853	4,852	50,220
19	6,369	3,513	42,326	4	1,964	1,620	4,059
42	7,339	5,270	45,849	4	1,291	513	25,654
6	1,305	433	7,683	1	456	62	2,400
241	53,206	27,088	4,50,355	38	16,192	10,914	95,212
17	2,930	3,313	69,695	3	2,733	1,070	4,300
37	2,968	2,007	15,196	1	149	62	5,000
16	3,158	1,100	17,925	5	1,831	496	1,892
12	1,143	475	13,459	..	..	..	..
14	4,730	1,757	45,940	2	1,357	215	8,174
12	3,507	615	21,668	4	2,045	244	2,295
108	18,436	9,267	1,83,883	15	8,115	2,087	21,661
83	33,501	16,699	4,35,550	..	..	..	..
13	2,475	1,214	46,536	6	7,971	1,172	1,592
28	6,681	3,274	95,345	1	59	25	250
53	13,919	4,453	81,792	..	..	..	..
22	4,492	3,159	88,156	1	145	65	900
199	61,068	28,799	7,47,379	8	8,175	1,262	2,742
548	132,710	65,154	13,81,617	61	32,482	14,263	1,19,615

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land Revenue Act.					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status (section 107).	Jubbulpore ..	..	5	2	
	Nagpur ..	10	18	21	
	Chhattisgarh ..	(*a*) 17	30	29	
	Total ..	27	53	52	
II.—Application by sadar-lambardars or lambardars for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore ..	200	858	829	
	Nagpur ..	138	845	810	
	Chhattisgarh ..	245	881	833	
	Total ..	583	2,584	2,472	
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ..	95	121	104	
	Nagpur ..	92	125	143	
	Chhattisgarh ..	90	115	109	
	Total ..	277	361	356	
Tenancy Act.					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ..	48	104	123	
	Nagpur ..	33	86	87	
	Chhattisgarh ..	115	239	250	
	Total ..	196	429	460	
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ..	15	36	38	
	Nagpur ..	..	18	14	
	Chhattisgarh ..	4	35	34	
	Total ..	19	89	86	
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore ..	1,085	3,518	3,652	
	Nagpur ..	505	2,515	2,117	
	Chhattisgarh ..	217	913	832	
	Total ..	1,807	6,946	6,601	

(*a*) One pending case was omitted last year.

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act—contd.					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore	3	1	3	
	Nagpur	..	4	3	
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..	
	Total	3	5	6	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore	5	33	28	
	Nagpur	3	6	7	
	Chhattisgarh	5	34	39	
	Total	13	73	74	
IX.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore	3	26	28	
	Nagpur	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh	1	..	1	
	Total	4	26	29	
X.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore	..	9	9	
	Nagpur	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh	..	2	2	
	Total	..	11	11	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy right in such *sir* land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore	3	15	18	
	Nagpur	1	8	9	
	Chhattisgarh	7	60	65	
	Total	11	83	92	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act—contd.					
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ..	75	440	488	
	Nagpur ..	(*b*) 48	730	731	
	Chhattisgarh ..	114	588	651	
	Total ..	237	1,758	1,870	
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53).	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	
	Nagpur ..	1	13	12	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	1	13	12	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	
	Nagpur ..	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	1	1	
	Total ..	..	1	1	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	
	Nagpur ..	..	2	2	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	2	2	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64).	Jubbulpore ..	..	15	14	
	Nagpur ..	1	25	25	
	Chhattisgarh ..	1	39	20	
	Total ..	2	79	59	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 58).	Jubbulpore ..	..	10	9	
	Nagpur ..	..	75	75	
	Chhattisgarh ..	4	158	162	
	Total ..	4	243	246	

(*b*) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934—concld.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act.—concld.					
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	4	65	62	
	Nagpur	..	20	18	
	Chhattisgarh	16	21	36	
	Total	20	86	116	
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore	3	34	28	
	Nagpur	1	44	39	
	Chhattisgarh	19	51	61	
	Total	23	129	128	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore	1	..	1	
	Nagpur	4	15	16	
	Chhattisgarh	..	3	2	
	Total	5	18	19	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore	1	4	5	
	Nagpur	..	8	8	
	Chhattisgarh	3	4	5	
	Total	4	16	18	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore	1	5	6	
	Nagpur	3	14	14	
	Chhattisgarh	..	2	..	
	Total	4	21	20	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore	43	59	92	
	Nagpur	6	65	56	
	Chhattisgarh	8	17	19	
	Total	57	141	167	
	GRAND TOTAL	3,297	13,167	13,897	

STATEMENT H.—Showing principal suits between landlord and Central Provinces, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Suits for arrear of rent.		
		Number disposed of during the year.		
		Com-promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore	35	1,634	153
	Saugor	55	2,783	346
	Hoshangabad ..	318	3,689	388
	Nimar	18	567	100
	Mandla	9	345	31
	Total ..	435	9,018	1,018
Nagpur ..	Nagpur	77	2,886	204
	Wardha	126	2,305	101
	Chanda	37	1,075	106
	Chhindwara	69	2,193	197
	Betul	44	697	98
	Total ..	353	9,156	706
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur	150	1,372	165
	Bilaspur	30	615	148
	Drug	44	666	85
	Bhandara	70	1,344	163
	Balaghat	17	492	26
	Total ..	311	4,489	587
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,099	22,663	2,311

tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1934.

Suits for ejectments of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land under section 25 (*b*).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number disposed of during the year.			Number disposed of during the year.		
Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
6	7	8	9	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..
14	105	22	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
14	105	22	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
17	24	34	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..
17	24	34	..	..	3
31	129	56	..	..	3

STATEMENT I.—*Showing general revenue business transacted*

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ..	1,836	773,811	2,537	10,45,677	2,258	12,740	14,998
	Saugor ..	2,456	851,258	3,480	13,24,381	2,543	14,763	17,306
	Hoshangabad	2,408	808,111	2,436	16,89,031	(*a*)2,368	12,035	14,403
	Nimar ..	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,24,849	1,628	9,697	11,325
	Mandla ..	1,542	445,766	(*b*)2,008	4,06,685	448	8,141	8,589
	Total ..	10,110	3,345,877	11,589	50,90,623	9,245	57,376	66,621
Nagpur.	Nagpur ..	2,191	940,049	1,939	13,74,875	4,284	16,346	20,630
	Wardha ..	1,716	516,266	1,369	8,19,916	3,091	11,129	14,220
	Chanda ..	1,681	759,695	(*a*)2,925	5,59,745	1,136	14,696	15,832
	Chhindwara ..	3,260	967,004	3,567	9,29,288	1,449	13,089	14,538
	Betul ..	1,470	406,252	1,266	3,63,555	560	6,036	6,596
	Total ..	10,318	3,589,266	11,066	40,51,379	10,520	61,296	71,816
Chhatisgarh.	Raipur ..	3,837	1,527,573	4,392	10,65,077	2,247	12,142	14,389
	Bilaspur ..	3,094	1,400,248	3,472	8,73,482	1,843	10,345	12,188
	Drug ..	2,573	818,082	(*a*)2,657	8,81,938	(*a*) 816	7,993	8,809
	Bhandara ..	1,388	824,496	(*b*)1,646	6,83,553	1,045	6,736	7,781
	Balaghat ..	973	561,602	1,309	5,05,588	548	7,478	8,026
	Total ..	11,865	5,132,001	13,476	40,09,638	6,499	44,694	51,193
	GRAND TOTAL	32,293	12,067,144	36,131	1,31,51,640	26,264	163,366	189,630

(*a*) Last year'

(*b*) Increase by one owing to th

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than		Number of English letters.		Remarks.
		Six months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12,046	2,952	129	360	2,668	2,848	
14,610	2,696	77	200	2,966	3,073	
12,058	2,345	265	221	1,553	2,530	
9,360	1,965	230	420	1,415	1,849	
7,840	749	40	22	390	729	
55,914	10,707	741	1,223	8,992	11,029	
14,828	5,802	935	961	2,418	1,806	
10,668	3,552	180	784	1,750	1,570	
14,334	1,498	73	49	1,615	2,019	
12,322	2,216	91	219	4,485	4,596	
5,793	803	92	78	1,360	1,818	
57,945	13,871	1,371	2,091	11,628	11,809	
12,179	2,210	241	214	1,317	1,333	
10,103	2,085	295	244	1,071	1,098	
7,626	1,183	228	115	1,041	1,127	
6,769	1,012	187	157	2,368	1,867	
7,502	524	39	66	791	956	
44,179	7,014	990	796	6,588	6,381	
158,038	31,592	3,102	4,110	27,208	29,219	

figure was wrong.
establishment of one Raiyatwari village.

12

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Land Revenue Act.								
I.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ..	3	8	11	..	11	10	
	Nagpur ..	2	25	26	2	11	10	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	37	34	1	6	6	
	Total ..	5	70	71	3	28	26	
II.—Appointment and removal of lambardars, sadar-lambardars, lambardar-gumashtas, mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas' (sections 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore ..	9	90	84	..	18	18	
	Nagpur ..	24	70	83	8	22	26	
	Chhattisgarh ..	3	86	80	5	13	14	
	Total ..	36	246	247	13	53	58	
III.—Ejectment of raiyats (section 216)	Jubbulpore ..	9	5	14	2	1	3	
	Nagpur ..	..	8	6	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	9	13	20	2	1	3	

IV.—Other cases ..	Jubbulpore ..	62	245	275	10	119	116
	Nagpur ..	56	286	286	141	142	235
	Chhattisgarh ..	31	308	311	13	59	65
	Total ..	149	839	872	164	320	416
	Total Appeals ..	199	1,168	1,220	182	402	503
V.—Applications for revision ..	Jubbulpore ..	4	52	51	..	5	5
	Nagpur ..	12	88	87	9	112	117
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	33	31	..	2	2
	Total ..	16	173	169	9	119	124
	Grand Total ..	215	1,341	1,389	191	521	627
	Grand Total for the preceding year.	223	1,175	1,178	143	625	562
Tenancy Act.							
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ..	7	19	25	3	5	8
	Nagpur ..	4	15	15	3	12	9
	Chhattisgarh ..	7	29	32	4	13	14
	Total ..	18	63	72	10	30	31
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy-tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ..	..	7	7	..	..	..
	Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	3	2	..	3	3
	Total ..	..	10	9	..	3	3
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore ..	9	92	95	..	27	25
	Nagpur ..	11	104	98	10	31	30
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	48	45	5	11	16
	Total ..	20	244	238	15	69	71

STATEMENT J. Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1934—concld.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tenancy Act—concld.								
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietory rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy right [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	
	Nagpur ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	4	3	..	2	2	
	Total ..	1	5	5	1	3	4	
V.—Application by tenant to desposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ..	3	5	8	2	4	5	
	Nagpur ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh ..	1	3	4	..	1	1	
	Total ..	4	10	14	2	6	7	

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore ..	..	2	2	..	..	..
	Nagpur ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Chhittisgarh ..	1	4	5	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	6	8	1	..	1
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore ..	2	7	7	..	1	1
	Nagpur ..	..	6	5	..	1	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	5	5	..	2	2
	Total ..	2	18	17	..	4	3
IX.—Other cases ..	Jubbulpore ..	10	130	120	1	26	27
	Nagpur ..	..	6	5	..	1	..
	Chhattisgarh ..	4	33	28	5	8	13
	Total ..	14	169	153	6	35	40
	Total Appeals ..	61	525	516	35	150	160
X.—Applications for revision ..	Jubbulpore ..	2	22	24	..	3	3
	Nagpur ..	2	38	36	..	10	5
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	8	8	8	..	..
	Total ..	4	68	68	8	13	8
	GRAND TOTAL ..	64	593	584	43	163	168
	Grand Total for the preceding year.	68	722	695	37	169	160

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1934

NAGPUR
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1935

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1934

NOTE.—In this report the figures in rectangular brackets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.

I was in charge of the departments except during the month of October 1933 when Mr. Lillie held charge and from the 8th March to the 17th June 1934 when Mr. Shoobert officiated.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. **Revision of establishment.**—During the year under report the requisite number of vacancies necessary to give full effect to the scheme of retrenchment in the department was reached and four more posts of revenue inspectors and three of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records were abolished. There are now 15 Superintendents of Land Records, 21 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records and 251 Revenue Inspectors as against 19 Superintendents of Land Records, 29 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records and 271 Revenue Inspectors before retrenchment. The saving on this account alone is approximately Rs. 33,500 a year.

The question of revising the patwari halkabandi (*i.e.*, the number of patwari circles in each district) for which schemes had been prepared was again reviewed and Government decided that, in view of easier prices and extensive unemployment, the schemes should be laid aside. The schemes have accordingly been dropped. Revised halkabandis are in operation only in Chhindwara, Bhandara and Jubbulpore districts. Patwari circles were, however, rearranged in the Chanda district by creating 12 circles in two tahsils and abolishing a corresponding number in the remaining tahsils. Similar action has been suggested in other districts where the distribution of work is uneven.

II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

3. **Changes in the system of land records.**—The major changes introduced during the year are enumerated below—

(i) Divisional Commissioners have been empowered to grant extension of service to revenue inspectors.

(ii) The form of grazing certificates issued by patwaris has been simplified.

(iii) Instructions for the maintenance by the Deputy Commissioner of confidential personal files of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records were issued.

(iv) Rules of travelling allowance admissible to revenue inspectors and patwaris and of rewards to patwaris were brought into line with the Fundamental Rules.

(v) Instructions regarding the details of the map which should be filed with cases relating to the transfer of Nazul land were issued.

(vi) The recruitment rules of patwaris were revised and the standard of qualification was raised.

4. **Condition of village boundary marks, traverse and sub-traverse marks, etc.**—(i) *Village boundary marks.*—The inspection and repair of village boundary marks received greater attention during the year and their condition in general is reported to be satisfactory in all the districts of the province except in Betul where a number of marks is again reported to be missing or displaced. Last year's report disclosed the same condition of affairs there and it would appear that effective action is not taken by Tahsildars on reports made to them by the land records staff. The refixing of boundary marks on the borders of the Indian States in Jubbulpore district was completed during the year.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks.*—Out of a total of 989,199 traverse marks in the province, 55,822 [50,817] or 6 [5] per cent are reported to be missing or displaced. The increase in the number of marks reported to be missing is due to more careful verification during the year under report. The figure now reported is an approximately correct estimate of the number of missing marks. In Saugor and Chhindwara districts there are clear indications that the field staff have succeeded in locating a large percentage of the marks which were at first reported to be missing, while in Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Nagpur districts a more careful inspection of the marks has revealed that the previous reports did not represent a thorough verification.

The loss of some traverse marks by floods is reported from Chanda and Mandla districts.

Revenue inspectors inspected 19.5 [19] per cent of the traverse marks during the year under report and the superior land record officers 1.7 [2] per cent. The decrease in the percentage check by the superior land record officers is particularly noticeable in the districts where they were engaged in enquiries into crop failure or where part of the land record work has been entrusted to tahsil officers.

(iii) *Steps taken to enforce repair of marks in disrepair.*—The number of chanda certificates submitted to tahsildars by revenue inspectors during the year was 12,812 [14,714]. These figures indicate that repairs were more promptly carried out during the year under report.

The number of cases registered under section 52 of the Land Revenue Act was 354 [38] and under section 198, 252 [387]. There are still several districts, *viz.*, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur, in which the provisions of section 52 of the Land Revenue Act are not utilized at all. It is satisfactory to note that in Saugor, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts action was taken under section 199 of the Act when the mukkadam's orders regarding repairs were ignored by villagers. Effective action was also taken in the Mandla district under section 201 of the Act for breach of provisions in the village wajib-ul-arz regarding maintenance of boundary marks. Punishments were inflicted in 757 [475] cases. Although this means that greater attention was paid during the year to the matter there is scope for much more intensive action when it is remembered that there are nearly a million traverse marks in the province and the accumulated number of missing and displaced marks now amounts to nearly 60,000. The two chief reasons for ineffective action in some districts are: (1) late reports by revenue inspectors which makes it almost impossible to take action before the rains break, and (2) a tendency in some tahsils to shirk action by not registering the reports received from revenue inspectors.

(iv) *Boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.*—The work of fixing boundary marks of survey numbers is reported to be completed in Jubbulpore and Mandla districts while it is still being carried on according to sanctioned programmes in other districts where there are raiyatwari villages. The boundary marks of minhai areas are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition in Betul and Nimar districts and the Deputy Commissioners concerned are taking steps to have them fixed where these have not so far been fixed or have been lost or displaced.

(v) *Relaying missing marks and fixing new marks.*—During the year under report the total number of missing marks replaced was 2,494 [6,378] and the number of new marks fixed was 1,234 [1,198]. The work was spread over 10 districts. Requisitions for replacing 42,501 [46,849] missing marks and fixing 12,045 [12,175] fresh marks in the season 1934-35 have been received and it is proposed to take up work in Hinganghat, Arvi, Waraseoni, Chhindwara, Sohagpur, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Harsud, Rehli, Betul, Multai, Mahasamund, Bilaspur, Bhandara, Gondia, Sakoli, Baihar and Sironcha tahsils.

Requisitions are now prepared with greater care and discrimination by Superintendents of Land Records and genuine endeavours are made by the field staff to locate missing marks before forwarding the requisitions.

5. Classification of villages for survey purposes and condition of village maps, etc.—The classification lists of six out of the seven districts which were pending last year were completed

A revision of the existing lists in five other districts was found necessary on account of expansion of cultivation. It is hoped that with an accurate classification of villages, unnecessary traversing will be avoided and the work of map maintenance more profitably directed.

The condition of village maps is reported to be generally satisfactory in all the districts. The maps are now on squared paper sheets all over the Central Provinces except in the zamindaris of Raipur and Drug districts and in some tahsils of Jubbulpore and Bhandara districts. Satisfactory progress has been made in checking and transferring the maps to squared paper sheets in Raipur, Drug and Bhandara districts, but in Jubbulpore district, owing to the patwari staff being employed during the rains on special enquiries into arrears of taccavi loans, it was not possible to do any map renewal work.

Statement B exhibits the progress of renewal and correction of village maps. During the year 10,326 [6,789] sheets were renewed. These, for the greater part, consisted of preparation of pencil traces for map correction. The increase in the number of pencil traces is evidence that the work of map correction is now receiving greater attention.

The special map correction scheme was in operation in all districts except the recently resettled districts of Raipur, Drug, Bilaspur and Mandla. Out of areas of 7,039,583 [4,534,955] acres for map correction and 1,113,687 [635,984] for resurvey map correction was completed and passed by revenue inspectors over 4,040,539 [3,642,909] acres. Thus roughly half the programme was completed. My inspections revealed that the returns submitted by revenue inspectors of the map correction work done by them leave much to be desired. The system of checking progress by areas is apt to be misleading and some account of work done by map sheets is now being prescribed.

Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records ran 4,726 [4,954] partals of a total length of 112,695 [122,392] chains. There is hardly any difference between the partalling done in the year under report and that done last year but had map correction not received a set back in the districts of Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Saugor due to damage to crops it would have been much better. The work done in Chanda, Raipur, Chhindwara, Drug and Wardha districts was satisfactory.

Out of the katans and offsets tested 7.8 [10] per cent of katans and 8.8 [11.6] per cent of offsets were found wrong. The districts in which percentages were too high are Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur and Mandla.

Sufficient experience has now been gained to review the system of special map correction which was inaugurated a few years ago with the object of saving expense on settlement map correction parties. The results are now being examined and it is hoped that it would be possible to prescribe uniform methods and procedure in all districts.

6. **Testing of village papers.**—The subjoined table compares the number of khasra entries in each division with that of last year :—

Division.	1932-33	1933-34
Jubbulpore ..	3,504,147	3,555,191
Nagpur ..	2,252,616	2,260,239
Chhattisgarh ..	10,465,586	10,351,078
Total ..	16,222,349	16,166,508

Chakbandi operation continues to reduce the khasra entries in the Chhattisgarh division while like last year the Jubbulpore division has again a greater extent of fragmentation of holdings to show than Nagpur division.

(*a*) *By revenue inspectors.*—Out of 36,199 villages in the Central Provinces revenue inspectors are reported to have tested the khasra in 34,040 [35,323] villages. The fall in the number of villages tested is due to additional duties in connection with map correction.

The total percentage of khasra entries checked by revenue inspectors was 7 [10]. The decrease is due to the fact that in some districts khasra checking had to be stopped early owing to map correction while in others the enlargement of circles consequent on the abolition of some revenue inspectors' posts made it necessary to curtail the existing percentage of checking.

The khasra checking was generally completed by revenue inspectors in time.

The percentage of mistakes detected by revenue inspectors in the work of patwaris was the same as last year, *i.e.*, 6 per cent. The quality of field work by patwaris in Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul and Nagpur districts continued to be poor. There was an improvement in Bhandara and Nimar districts but a distinct deterioration appears to have set in in Chhindwara. No explanation for this appears in the district report.

(*b*) *By Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.*—Despite the fact that in several districts heavy calls were made on the time of the superior land record staff by special enquiries into the condition of crops, the supervision on the whole was fairly satisfactory.

Out of 4,263 [4,659] patwari circles allotted for inspection to the superior land record officers 3,774 [4,601] circles were duly inspected. The deficiency is more marked in Saugor (294) and Hoshangabad (111) and to some extent in Raipur (44), Wardha (19) and Bilaspur (20). In Saugor and Hoshangabad it is said that the time of the Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records was taken up in estimating damage to crops by frost, while in Wardha the checking of suspension and remission statements and the distribution of taccavi kept the superior land records officers very busy, but no explanation is given in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports for failure to complete the programmes. The inspections in Saugor and Hoshangabad districts were far too short and do not reflect credit on the Superintendents of Land Records concerned.

Column 16 of statement C gives the number of khasra entries tested by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records. The figures in the column include the check done by the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars specially entrusted with land records work.

The table below compares the checking done by superior land record officers with that of last year :—

Division.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries.	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries.
Jubbulpore ..	1,635	37,430	1,232	28,001
Nagpur ..	1,468	32,086	1,303	23,627
Chhattisgarh ..	2,077	71,394	1,360	61,715

The reduction in the percentage of entries to be checked by revenue inspectors in some districts has automatically brought about a decrease in the percentage check to be done by superior land record officers, and although the rule is that the superior land record officers should include in their check at least 50 per cent of the khasra entries previously checked by revenue inspectors there are still cases where this is not done. It must be impressed on Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records that for an effective check of revenue inspectors' work the rule must be strictly followed. There is a tendency for this rule to be disregarded in the larger villages.

The percentage of entries found wrong out of those already tested by revenue inspectors was 4 [6] which is an improvement over last year.

The work of revenue inspectors in Wardha and Balaghat districts has deteriorated while in Mandla and Bhandara there has been an improvement. The work in Saugor continues to be indifferent.

The reduction in the check of khasra entries is reflected in the check of *fehrist tabdilats* but generally speaking it was fairly adequate.

(*c*) *By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Bilaspur districts have unfavourable comments to offer on the work of land records inspection done by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars. The Deputy Commissioners of Wardha and Betul districts speak of the improvement that is noticeable this year in this respect.

The fixing of a minimum standard of check which has been done in Saugor and which the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, proposes to do in his district appears to be the only way of ensuring that all tahsildars and naib-tahsildars do their share of land records inspection. It is neither possible nor desirable for the Director of Land Records to regulate this matter. The tendency for tahsildars and naib-tahsildars to keep aloof from the land record administration is still noticeable in most districts.

In the table below is compared the checking done during the year under report with that of last year :—

Division.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries.	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries.
Juhbulpore ..	1,475	13,491	1,318	16,395
Nagpur ..	834	11,385	835	13,578
Chhattisgarh ..	366	12,278	372	6,533
Total ..	2,675	37,154	2,525	36,506

These figures reveal a further falling off in inspections. The greatest offenders are junior naib-tahsildars, and it is hoped that Deputy Commissioners will insist on these officers being out in the field checking village papers as part of their regular touring duties.

Tahsildars and naib-tahsildars specially entrusted with land records work have done better this year, but the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, mentions that out of 14 patwari circles entrusted to the charge of the tahsildar, Patan, only six were inspected while the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, reports that only the tahsildar, Balaghat, checked all the circles allotted to him and that 9 circles out of those allotted to other tahsildars and naib-tahsildars remained uninspected by them. In the Balaghat district there is now only the Superintendent of Land Records and the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records work has been allotted to all the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars in the district. The Deputy Commissioner comments on the results as follows :—

> " The scheme of entrusting land records work to the Tahsildars has been in operation in Balaghat district for the last two years but so far no tangible results have been achieved. On the contrary a distinct falling off in the standard of land records work is anticipated if no adequate check is exercised by the tahsildars and their naibs ."

The Commissioner, Nagpur division, speaks much in the same strain. He comments on the experiment in Nagpur district as follows:—

> " The Deputy Commissioner voices a general complaint regarding the additional burden placed upon tahsildars by the allotment of revenue inspectors circles for land record supervision. The work is certainly unpopular and conflicts to some extent with the ordinary revenue touring but it should not be beyond the capacity of the tahsildar and naib-tahsildar in the lighter tahsils. Nevertheless, I think, a second Assistant Superintendent of Land Records would be desirable as soon as funds permit. "

The scheme of entrusting land records work to tahsil officers in the lighter tahsils has now had a fairly long trial and the results achieved cannot be said to be encouraging. The experiment appears to have affected adversely both land records work and the ordinary revenue duties of tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.

(*d*) *By Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.*—The total number of khasra entries checked by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants were 7,787 [8,661] in 960 [844] villages. The checking done was very nominal in Jubbulpore, Betul, Chanda and Balaghat while Bilaspur is conspicuous by the complete absence of any check whatsoever.

7. Degree of punctuality observed in filing patwari papers and condition of kanungos' offices.—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed in time in all districts except Jubbulpore where they were filed within one month of the due date.

Filing of jamabandis was delayed except in Nimar, Wardha and Raipur. In the remaining districts they were filed within one month from the prescribed date with the exception of 25 jamabandis in Jubbulpore, 9 in Mandla, 7 in Betul and 6 in Nagpur. In Jubbulpore these 25 jamabandis could not be filed as they were required in a departmental enquiry against a tahsildar. In Betul, the patwari concerned burnt his village papers, and the seven jamabandis could not be filed. The patwari has been dismissed. In Nagpur they were filed within two months but no reasons are given for the delay. The defaulters have been suitably dealt with.

The condition of the kanungos' offices was reported to be satisfactory except at Damoh, Khandwa, Betul, Bhainsdehi, Amarwara, Arvi and all those in Bilaspur district except Katghora. Action is being taken to improve their condition. The offices in Bilaspur are showing no signs of improvement since the last three years and the Deputy Commissioner is being specially asked to take steps to replace the kanungos by better men.

There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs. The superior land record staff inspected all the offices. The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected 15 offices during the year.

8. **Touring by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.**—Touring by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records taken as a whole was systematic and adequate and was fairly steadily done throughout the season. In some instances the standards fixed have been exceeded. For instance, the Superintendent of Land Records, Chhindwara, toured for 273 days and his two assistants, Messrs. Deshpandey and Baig, for 281 and 244 days respectively. The touring of the following Superintendents of Land Records, fell short of the standard :—

Superintendent of Land Records.	Number of days toured.
Nagpur ..	124
Chanda ..	123
Drug ..	84
Bilaspur ..	118

Frequent changes in Superintendents of Land Records in the Nagpur district is reported to be the cause of the short touring but convincing reasons are not forthcoming for the shortage in Chanda, Bilaspur and Drug. These three districts afford ample work for the Superintendent of Land Records and the short touring is therefore all the more unsatisfactory.

Touring by tahsil officers for land records work was as usual meagre and in the majority of cases was undertaken too late in the season to be really effective and useful. In some tahsils it was started after the crops had been cut.

9. **Condition of Land Records offices, etc.**—The condition of the land record offices is reported to be satisfactory except in Chanda. The Nimar office was not inspected by any officer, whereas the offices at Mandla, Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur were not inspected by any officer above the rank of Superintendent of Land Records during the year. The Director of Land Records inspected 4 and the Deputy Director of Land Records 10 offices during the year.

The only Deputy Commissioner who inspected the Land Records office was the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda. The Nagpur office was inspected by an Assistant Commissioner.

III.—CONDUCT OF LAND RECORDS STAFF

10. **Residence of patwaris within their circles.**—The number of non-resident patwaris decreased to 233 [301]. Of these, 80 [135] are residing outside their circles without permission. Action has been taken to enforce residence in several districts and as a result of this 6 patwaris were suspended, 1 degraded, 1 fined, 3 transferred, and 9 warned.

11. Training of patwari candidates and retraining of inefficient patwaris.—Classes for the training of inefficient patwaris and candidates in survey and rules were, as usual, opened at the headquarters of revenue inspectors' circles in all districts except Jubbulpore and Bhandara. In these two districts the number of qualified candidates exceed the demand. An outbreak of cholera interfered with the holding of classes in half the number of centres in the Bilaspur district. The results of the examination were satisfactory in all districts except Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, and Balaghat. The results could not be declared before the close of the year in Saugor and Mandla districts. There is reason to believe that some revenue inspectors shirk this important duty of training patwaris.

12. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The following table compares the disciplinary action taken against patwaris with that of the last year :—

	1932-33	1933-34
Dismissal ..	73	70
Reduction ..	64	93
Increments withheld ..	18	3
Suspension ..	155	138
Transfer ..	82	72
Warning ..	104	93
Total ..	496	469

Punishments have decreased under all the heads except reductions. As many as 82 patwaris were reduced for neglect of work. Under " dismissals " are included cases of 35 men who were retired owing to physical infirmity or old age. Eleven patwaris in the Mandla district had to be transferred from their charges for unpopularity with the people. In the Balaghat district some patwaris were guilty of instigating villagers to obstruct map correction work in order to be free of the work themselves. The number of cases of dishonesty was few and discipline was well maintained.

Rewards were paid to patwaris in Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur and Raipur districts only. In Hoshangabad 60 patwaris were given silver medals at a cost of Rs. 300 while in Nagpur watches were presented to 16 patwaris for good work in map correction and in their ordinary work. In Wardha and Raipur districts, a sum of Rs. 295 and Rs. 200, respectively, was distributed to deserving patwaris for good work in map correction.

13. Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—The table below compares the punishments inflicted on revenue inspectors during the year with those of the last year :—

	1932-33	1933-34
Dismissal ..	3	..
Reduction ..	3	2
Suspension ..	4	1
Transfer ..	2	1
Stoppage of increment ..	6	11
Fine ..	3	..
Warning ..	29	31
Total ..	50	46

In addition, the good conduct allowance of three revenue inspectors was withheld as a punishment. Revenue inspectors in general are reported to have worked well in all districts. No punishments of any kind were inflicted in Jubbulpore, Bhandara and Raipur districts. In the Mandla district, two revenue inspectors are reported to have been assaulted by raiyats for ill treatment and their cases are *sub judice.* The general standard of education of revenue inspectors is gradually improving, and it will be an advantage if Deputy Commissioners pay greater attention to their postings and transfers within the district as some revenue inspectors have begun to interest themselves in general affairs.

14. Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—Messrs. W. A. Shroute, B. N. Dhabadgaon, B. K. Das Gupta and B. L. Verma reverted to the regular line on completion of their term of deputation on land records duty while Mr. A. H. Baig was appointed as temporary Extra-Assistant Commissioner shortly before completing his term of deputation. Mr. S. B. Pendharkar who succeeded Mr. Baig as Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur, was reverted, as a special case, after a brief period of duty of a few months. Mr. Mojilal Khare, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Raipur, retired on the 15th April 1934, on attaining the age of superannuation.

Mr. Baig's promotion should convince unwilling Superintendents of Land Records that their period of land records duty is not a blank in their careers as tahsildars.

IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

15. Circle note-books.—These were up to date at the end of the year except in Khandwa, Betul, Baihar, and all the three tahsils of the Drug district. The writing of these books in those tahsils is in progress.

16. Village note-books.—These are written uptodate except 16 in Saugor, 37 in Jubbulpore, 72 in Hoshangabad, 3 in Nimar and 7 in Betul which are reported to be lost. In addition to these, 5 books which have been exhausted and 1 destroyed by fire in Nimar and 70 worn out in Betul, could not be completed. As stated last year, no note-books are maintained for 3 villages of Nagpur tahsil which are khalsa and 1 village in Ramtek tahsil which is deserted. In Bhandra 91 books were incomplete at the end of the year but no reasons are assigned for this.

17. Raiyatwari Journals and Raiyatwari Register J.—Raiyatwari journals are maintained for villages of Harda (Hoshangabad) and Bhainsdehi tahsils (Betul) and in the districts of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, and Balaghat and are reported to be uptodate. It is proposed to introduce the journal in the remaining two tahsils of the Betul district. The raiyatwari register J has been maintained in all the districts, which have raiyatwari estate, and is reported to be uptodate and is compared periodically with court registers except in Nimar where the comparison is said not to have received proper attention.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS

18. (i) Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—Forty-four [37] sanads were issued in 11 [10] districts. Of these one was given for laying out a garden, one for adopting improved methods of cultivation, nine for constructing embankments, six for wells and two for tanks.

(ii) Sale of quinine.—Quinine was sold through patwaris in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat, and it was also distributed free in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts.

(iii) Check of registration of vital statistics by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants.—14,016 [26,570] entries were checked during the year. The district reports of Wardha and Bilaspur do not give the number of entries checked.

(iv) Check of grazing certificates.—The revenue inspectors in all the districts performed the prescribed amount of checking. The check by Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants was adequate and well distributed except by the Assistant Superintendents of Land Records in Hoshangabad and Nimar districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, remarks that several complaints were made that patwaris asked for illegal gratification while issuing grazing certificates and specific cases are under enquiry. In Balaghat cases have come to light in which ploughs in excess of actual agricultural requirements were allowed. To minimize frauds standards were fixed.

19. Applications for the correction of annual papers and their disposal by the Superintendents of Land Records.—During the year 2,273 [2,439] applications were received including the balance of 399 [195] from the previous year. Superintendents of Land Records disposed of 1,372 [1,618] leaving a balance of 901

This is unsatisfactory. Arrears are heavy in Saugor, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara, Betul and Hoshangabad. Part of the arrears are due to late receipt of the applications during the rains, but in some districts, *e.g.*, Hoshangabad, the unsatisfactory state of disposal is due to indiscriminate forwarding of the applications to revenue inspectors for report.

20. **Check of forms accounts and replacement of unserviceable instruments with patwaris.**—Forms accounts were duly checked by the superior land records staff and are reported to have been fairly well maintained by kanungos and revenue inspectors. In Nimar, patwaris have been ordered to stop the old practice of using a separate form of majmua rasid bahis for each village and preparing fehrist tabdilat in duplicate. Unserviceable instruments with patwaris have been exchanged wherever necessary except a few in Saugor and Harsud tahsils where the stock is exhausted. With regard to the new pattern cross staff the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, points out that it is more accurate but very weak as cross staves supplied were of unseasoned wood. The result was that in the summer, when most of the map correction is done, there was hardly any cross staff on which the head could be firmly fixed. This is being looked into.

21. **Inspection of daftars of revenue inspectors by Superintendents of Land Records, Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.**—Except in Hoshangabad and Chanda the Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records inspected the daftars of all the revenue inspectors of their charges. In Hoshangabad and Chanda the Superintendents of Land Records inspected only three and one daftars, respectively, which was quite inadequate. In Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Balaghat districts some of the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars entrusted with land records work neglected this important duty again this year. No improvement is reported in the work done by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars in this respect. Until this duty is definitely prescribed by Deputy Commissioners it is unlikely that these officers will ever devote attention to the matter. It is remarkable that tahsildars who are supposed to be acquainted with the work of revenue inspectors in their tahsils fail to inspect the daftars of those officials.

22. (*a*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the profits of agriculture.**—This is the fourth year of the enquiry and revenue inspectors who are primarily responsible for collecting the statistics have now begun to understand the main principles of the inquiry. A review on the working of the enquiry has been called for from each district and the suggestions made by Deputy Commissioners for improvement will be examined in the coming year.

There are 488 selected holdings in the Central Provinces. It was found necessary for various reasons to substitute 23 holdings in four districts for the same number of original holdings.

The supervision of the superior land records officers has improved, and revenue officers are now interesting themselves in these inquiries in most districts except Nimar, Bilaspur and Chanda.

All the districts except three show a profit ranging from Re. 0-5-11 in Hoshangabad to Rs. 4-6-11 in Bhandara and Rs. 5-9-10 in Balaghat per acre. Saugor, Nagpur and Chanda show a loss of Re. 1-2-4, Rs. 3-14-6 and Re. 1 per acre respectively. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, in his review remarks " But I am convinced from the court of wards experience that it is absurd to suggest that the average loss per acre was Rs. 11-2-5 in 1930-31, Rs. 10-6-10 in 1931-32 and Rs. 5-11-0 in 1932-33. One would have expected the loss in 1932-33 to have been considerably greater than in 1931-32 while there is no apparent reason at all for the heavy loss of Rs. 11-2-5 in 1930-31 a year of good crops and better prices than now prevailing. "

The following remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, in his review are equally significant. A loss is shown in the majority of holdings in the year 1932-33 although there was a satisfactory rabi crop in that year and wheat prices rose almost to the pre-war level at harvest time. The losses shown in these district statements are apparently therefore not real and are due to incorrect entries of income and expenditure.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, makes the following remarks regarding the attitude of the cultivator to these inquiries :—

" The tenant considers this enquiry as an intrusion on the privacy of his domestic affairs and the land record staff as unwelcome visitors. The tenant at any rate is suspicious of these enquiries and consequently tries to conceal the facts as far as he can." There have been no general complaints of this attitude in other districts and on the whole there has been co-operation though difficulties in ascertaining the true facts will have to be faced always.

(*b*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the value of land.**—These enquiries are also in their fourth year. The total number of villages selected for these enquiries in the Central Provinces is 2,832. Of these 971 are of the superior type, 934 are of the inferior type and 927 are of the average type. There have been no changes in the villages selected in the year under report.

A glance at the comparative statistics will show that there is a gradual but marked tendency for sale and lease values to fall with the downward trend of prices.

This enquiry is of a type to which revenue inspectors are accustomed and is being done efficiently.

23. Siwai notes, their check by land record officers and the condition of the note-books.—The siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. They are now being used by the revenue inspectors for recording siwai notes in all the districts except Saugor and Mandla where manuscript books are being used in some of the circles pending the abolition of the posts of some revenue inspectors.

The Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts have written their siwai notes on the jagirs and zamindaris of their respective charges punctually. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, remarks that the results obtained from the zamindari siwai note-books are encouraging. A distinct improvement is reported in the maintenance of these books.

The superior land record officers have done their share of checking these notes but it is to be regretted that revenue officers generally have again shirked this duty and the Deputy Commissioners, Saugor, Nimar, Wardha, Bhandara and Bilaspur propose drawing the attention of their revenue staff to this duty.

24. Extent to which revenue inspectors were employed on works other than land records work.—It is satisfactory to note that the employment of revenue inspectors on work not strictly falling within the scope of their legitimate duties is less in evidence as the result of stricter action taken on the quarterly statements submitted by Deputy Commissioners. Nevertheless, the attention of the Deputy Commissioners, Bilaspur, Chanda, Hoshangabad and Bhandara, had to be drawn to the employment of revenue inspectors on the recovery of taccavi arrears, that of the Deputy Commissioners, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Chanda, to utilizing their services for the management of fairs and that of the Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur, Chanda and Bilaspur, to the undesirability of allowing their revenue officers to keep revenue inspectors in camp with them longer than was really necessary.

The preparation of electoral rolls and voters' list continues to absorb a good deal of the time of revenue inspectors and is likely to prove a serious hindrance to their land records duties.

In frost stricken areas and in areas where there was crop failure due to other causes much extra inspection work was thrown on revenue inspectors who were thus kept away from their normal duties for long periods.

25. Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.—No fresh town was brought under maintenance during the year. Of the two nazul surveyors at Jubbulpore, one was reduced in pay and the other was punished by the stoppage of his increment for unsatisfactory work, so also the nazul surveyor at Chhindwara. The work of the nazul surveyors at Burhanpur, Hinganghat and Pulgaon is reported to be unsatisfactory.

Statement E indicates the result of maintenance of nazul land. The nazul surveyors inspected 29,348 out of 30,106 marks during the year and found 226 missing or displaced, of which 111 were relaid. The superior land record staff inspected 7 per cent of the marks. Out of 13,384 base lines due for partalling nazul surveyors checked 8,437 only, *i.e.*, about 63 per cent. This is inadequate. The balances remaining to be checked were high in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Itarsi, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Chanda and Raipur towns. In Burhanpur (Hoshangabad) not a single line was checked. There has been some improvement in the check by the Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants but there is still room for further improvement. The number of encroachments reported has gone up by nearly 25 per cent and the highest number is in Nagpur—1,652, next being Burhanpur. The unsurveyed nazul was inspected by revenue inspectors and the superior land record staff in all the towns.

VI.—INSPECTIONS BY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

26. **Land Records offices.**—All the land records offices except Mandla, Nimar, Drug and Bilaspur were inspected by the Director of Land Records or the Deputy Director of Land Records during the year. The Bilaspur office was inspected after the close of the year. The land record office, Chanda, was not found in a satisfactory condition.

27. **Kanungos' offices.**—During the year under report 15 kanungos offices were inspected by the Deputy Director of Land Records. The offices in the districts of Nimar, Mandla, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug could not be inspected. The Director of Land Records has little time to make regular inspections as stated in the last year's report.

28. **Nazul surveyors' offices.**—Only five nazul offices were inspected by the Deputy Director of Land Records and one by the Survey Officer during the year. Survey Officer found the office of the nazul surveyor, Hinganghat, in a very unsatisfactory condition and action is being taken to replace the surveyor.

29. **Notice of officers.**—Messrs. K. M. Ahmad, R. D. Beohar, and N. G. Bharucha, Extra-Assistant Commissioners in charge of land record work, have been specially commended by the Deputy Commissioners, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, for the interest they have evinced in land record work. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has also commended the work of Mr. A. H. Baig, who thoroughly deserved his trial as Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

The following officers have been specially mentioned for good work during the year in the district reports :—

Superintendents of Land Records.

1. Mr. B. P. Agnihotri, Jubbulpore.
2. Mr. Mithoolal Sharma, Nimar.
3. Mr. Babukhan, Chhindwara.
4. Mr. Mohammad Muslim Khan, Wardha.
5. Mr. M. K. Ansari, Bhandara.
6. Mr. P. N. Saksena, Bilaspur.
7. Mr. Indubhushanlal Tiwari, Mandla.

Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

1. Mr. R. S. Khare, Saugor.
2. Mr. Harihar Prasad, Jubbulpore.
3. Mr. Sheocharanlal, Jubbulpore.
4. Mr. Sheodarshanlal, Hoshangabad.
5. Mr. G. M. Deshpande, Chhindwara.
6. Mr. M. A. Rahim Beg, Chhindwara.
7. Mr. Laxman Rao Mude, Wardha.
8. Mr. Abdul Latif, Drug.
9. Mr. Allabux, Mandla.

All these officers have put in a good year's work

PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

30. No settlement operations were in progress during the year under report.

II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

31. **Consolidation of holdings.**—(i) The work was continued by a single party under Rai Saheb R. G. Chaurey, Tahsildar, who continued as Consolidation Officer throughout the year. His staff consisted of two assistant superintendents, 21 chakbandi inspectors and 27 madadgars on an average against the sanctioned quota of two assistant superintendents, 23 inspectors and 30 madadgars. Ten madadgars were trained to prepare schemes independently.

(ii) Operations were concentrated in the villages of Drug and Sanjari Balod tahsils of Drug district, where the cultivators of more than 100 villages whose applications were pending since the last two years were getting impatient.

(iii) On the whole 133 new applications were received during the year, all of which were received without any special propaganda.

(iv) 127 applications were examined and admitted. Only one application was rejected as the requisite majority could not be formed. At the close of the year 328 applications remained pending and will be available for next season's work.

(v) New schemes were prepared for 127 [121].villages 58 of Drug and 69 of Balod tahsils. The Consolidation Officer inspected all these on spot but passed only 118. Nine schemes that were prepared late in the season and required small adjustments had to be kept pending for the next season. The cultivators in all the 127 villages took possession of their chaks during the year.

(vi) 118 schemes and 22 old schemes pending since the previous year were duly confirmed. Of these only two old schemes of Mokhla and Sejbahar (Raipur) and two of Balod (Bagtarai and Dubchera) were referred to the Settlement Commissioner for confirmation as against three in the preceding year. The remaining 136 schemes being free from objections were confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(vii) In 127 villages [121] treated during the year the lands of 10,246 [10,860] permanent holders covering an occupied area of 118,154 acres [115,464] were consolidated, and 184,912 khasra numbers were reduced to 52,064 khasra numbers. Excluding 11,705 numbers, which could not be consolidated because of different rights, baris, kothars, mahals and pattis, etc., the net number of chaks is 40,359. Thus the reduction of khasra numbers effected was 4½ to 1 as against 10 to 1 in the preceding year and 11 to 1 in 1931-32; while the increase in the average area of a khasra number this year has been about three times as against four times and 7½ times respectively in 1932-33 and 1931-32. The increase in the number of chaks is ascribed to the facts that—

(*a*) the operations during the year were carried out mostly in black soil villages which were not commanded by canal irrigation and in which the size of the khasra number is much larger than in light or matasi soil villages;

(*b*) in villages without canal irrigation, tank irrigation area had to be allotted separately to every individual cultivator, and

(*c*) in a few villages with imperfect partition allotment of chaks had to be done pattiwar.

(viii) Separate allotment for area had to be made as the cultivators did not like to exchange wet land with dry area. About 98 acres of land in 20 villages commanded by canal irrigation in Drug tahsil has been set aside for water courses. In one old scheme of Balod (Angari), which was not confirmed last year, alignment of water courses was incorporated in chakbandi this year after the villagers had agreed to the proposal.

(ix) The cost of consolidation per acre was Re. 0-3-10, or roughly Re. 0-4-0 per acre as in the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that the department has continued to be entirely self-supporting. There was a small surplus of Rs. 2,833 at the close of the year.

(x) To meet the increased demand for chakbandi the local Government has sanctioned the formation of a second party with Mr. Hariram Mishra as second Consolidation Officer from the 16th July 1934.

(xi) During the year under report the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, took much interest in the work and he scrutinized and inspected schemes both in office and in the field. Mr. Ratnaparkhi, tahsildar, Sanjari, is also reported to be very helpful. I inspected the office work on the 13th September 1934.

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(xii) Rai Sahib Chaurey can now be regarded as an expert on chakbandi and his knowledge and experience is of great value.

III.—SURVEYS

32. (i) The Survey Officer, Rai Sahib Nanakchand Puri, B.A., was on leave on medical grounds up to the 3rd April 1934. The post remained vacant up to the 20th December 1933, when Mr. B. B. Shome, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, who had previously worked as Assistant Survey Officer was appointed to officiate in his place. Rai Sahib Puri continued as Survey Officer from the 4th April 1934 to the close of the year under report. The posts of the Assistant Survey Officer, two draftsmen and one traverser are still held in abeyance.

(ii) In 376 villages of Chanda, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Nimar, Saugor, Nagpur, Wardha and Betul, 207 sub-traverse lines were run and all the missing marks in them were refixed. 45 new marks were laid in the nazul area of Bhainsdehi village of the Betul district.

(iii) In addition to fixing 76 new marks all the missing marks were replaced in Itarsi, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Jubbulpore and Nagpur towns.

(iv) Boundary of one mining lease each in Balaghat and Bilaspur districts was traversed.

(v) Three missing marks relating to the boundary dispute between Kupi of Saugor district and Deora of Chhattarpur State were replaced and marks on the boundary between Salbardi village (Central Provinces) and Salbardi (Berar) were checked.

(vi) The preparation of new tahsil mujmuli maps stands as follows :—

(*a*) Published prior to the year under report 47, *viz.*, Damoh, Hatta, Hoshangabad, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Sohagpur and Pachmarhi, Nagpur, Ramtek, Katol, Saoner, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Chhindwara, Amarwara, Sausar, Seoni, Lakhnadon, Jubbulpore, Patan, Sihora, Murwara, Khandwa, Harsud, Burhanpur, Melghat, Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Katghora, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Multai, Bhandara, Janjgir, Bemetara, Sanjari-Balod, Umrer, Raipur, Baloda-Bazar, Banda, Saugor, Khurai, Rehli, Mandla and Dhamtari.

(*b*) Published during the year—1 map, *viz.*, Balaghat.

(*c*) In process of printing—Two maps, *viz.*, Baihar and Waraseoni.

(*d*) Completed and under scrutiny—Two maps, *viz.*, Gondia and Sakoli.

(*e*) In hand—*Nil.*

(*f*) To be taken up—12 maps, *viz.*, Chanda, Bramhapuri, Warora, Garchiroli, Sironcha, Dindori, Niwas, Drug, Mahasamund (Khalsa and Zamindari), Khariar, Bindra Nawagarh and Phuljhar.

(vii) (*a*) 41, 4, 55 and 1 survey sheets of Nagpur, Arvi, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat nazul areas, respectively, and four maps of the mining leases of Bilaspur district were printed at the Government Press and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(*b*) 7, 39, 4, 22 and 38 survey sheets of Wardha, Nagpur, Arvi, Jubbulpore and Raipur nazul areas, respectively, and 2, 4 and 8 maps of the mining leases of Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat, respectively, were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(viii) Rs 1,264 being the cost of replacing lost nazul stations have been recovered from the gross nazul income of the towns concerned.

(ix) *Traversing in Makrai State.*—At the request of the Ruling Chief received in 1933, through the Political Agent, Central Provinces States, traversing of the villages in the Makrai State was undertaken to provide a frame work for the revenue survey of its abadi portion only. The State agreed to contribute to the Central Provinces Government 20 per cent of the actual cost for instruments and supervision. Consequently 2 traversers were employed from the 20th October 1933 and 23rd October 1933 respectively. They worked in the State from the 5th November 1933 to the 17th July 1934. In all 2,641 traverse marks, involving 410 linear miles of traversing, were fixed. The Survey Officer inspected the work of these traversers thrice during the field season. Two computors worked in the office.

A sum of Rs. 374-8-0 was recovered and credited into the treasury and the remaining dues will be realized when handing over the plotted sheets.

(x) *Overhauling of Nazul records.*—As serious discrepancies came to notice in the field books and maps, prepared at the time of settlement for certain towns of the Central Provinces settled in the early stages, a staff of 1 supervisor and 4 measurers was employed for the purposes of overhauling the survey records. This work was taken up in Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Betul and Burhanpur towns in order of urgency. It is nearing completion in the first 2 towns.

IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

33. (i) During the year instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 6,353 [Rs. 4,368] were issued for the use of the Land Records Department from the stationery depôt attached to this office. The increase is due to the fact that owing to map-correction programme in most districts the demand for the supply of new articles was large as the old instruments had to be replaced by new ones.

Instruments worth Rs. 498 were also supplied to the Consolidation Officer, Raipur, and of the value of Rs. 168 to the Officer on Special Duty, Amraoti, for Record of Rights work in jagir villages in Berar.

(ii) Patwari forms worth Rs. 4,571 [Rs. 11,869] were supplied to the Land Records Department through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore. The marked difference is due to the fact that a greater number of forms, which were supplied after 30th September 1934 to which this report relates, have not been taken into account.

(iii) The Depôt also arranged for the supply of 23,355 [60,090] rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 5,092 [Rs. 13,137] to the Deputy Commissioners through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore. The reason for this striking difference has been explained above.

NAGPUR:
The 23rd February 1935.

T. C. S. JAYARATNAM,
Settlement Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

STATEMENT A.—Maintenance of survey and boundary marks, their inspection, repair and replacement for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

District.	Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of survey marks in the district.	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced.	Number of marks in column 4 relaid.	Number of new traverse marks fixed.	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by Revenue Inspectors.	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks.	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act.					Number of survey marks inspected by		Remarks.
								Section 52.	Section 54.	Section 198.	Section 199.	Section 201.	Revenue Inspectors.	Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saugor ..	3,479	87,492	5,430	1,746	355	664	664	16	..	..	13	..	22,131	465	
Jubbulpore ..	2,537	64,821	6,797	..	..	2,537	256	146	..	..	..	..	11,499	816	
Mandla ..	2,008	63,940	3,261	..	502	209	71	24	9	32	..	58	10,487	3,525	
Hoshangabad	2,435	70,704	13,291	97	..	334	334	..	31	..	..	..	14,514	890	
Nimar ..	1,128	38,514	936	877	309	106	69	..	1	3	1	..	7,526	951	
Betul ..	1,266	60,061	2,125	43	45	49	32	..	..	4	..	..	11,487	827	
Chhindwara ..	3,595	103,829	1,701	851	..	3,107	188	118	2	7	9	..	16,465	1,307	
Wardha ..	1,369	28,954	1,065	984	356	87	87	..	..	..	..	..	7,192	851	
Nagpur ..	1,939	58,878	12,079	6,464	13	686	320	8	..	2	..	..	16,169	1,154	
Chanda ..	2,620	105,802	3,590	22	37	58	58	..	..	7	..	..	8,485	1,493	
Balaghat ..	1,309	42,290	1,739	..	..	166	134	..	25	10	1	..	9,255	781	
Bhandara ..	1,646	43,728	1,319	1	..	192	143	42	1	4	7	..	5,430	326	
Drug ..	2,466	44,079	254	..	..	44	41	..	..	41	..	..	8,735	845	
Raipur ..	4,096	92,610	166	..	..	4,096	120	..	..	..	..	..	15,924	1,462	
Bilaspur ..	3,263	83,417	2,069	..	..	477	145	..	3	142	..	..	19,391	835	
Total ..	35,153	989,119	55,822	11,084	1,617	12,812	2,662	354	72	252	31	58	184,690	16,528	

STATEMENT A.—*Maintenance of survey and boundary marks, their inspection, repair and replacement for the year ending the 30th September* 1934.

District.	Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of survey marks in the district.	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced.	Number of marks in column 4 relaid.	Number of new traverse marks fixed.	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by Revenue Inspectors.	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks.	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act.					Number of survey marks inspected by		Remarks.
								Section 52.	Section 54.	Section 198.	Section 199.	Section 201.	Revenue Inspectors.	Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saugor ..	3,479	87,492	5,430	1,746	355	664	664	16	..	...	13	..	22,131	465	
Jubbulpore ..	2,537	64,821	6,797	..	..	2,537	256	146	..	..	..	..	11,499	816	
Mandla ..	2,008	63,940	3,261	..	502	209	71	24	9	32	..	58	10,487	3,525	
Hoshangabad	2,435	70,704	13,291	97	..	334	334	..	31	..	..	..	14,514	890	
Nimar ..	1,128	38,514	936	877	309	106	69	..	1	3	1	..	7,526	951	
Betul ..	1,266	60,061	2,125	43	45	49	32	..	..	4	..	..	11,487	827	
Chhindwara ..	3,595	103,829	1,701	851	..	3,107	188	118	2	7	9	..	16,465	1,307	
Wardha ..	1,369	28,954	1,065	984	356	87	87	..	..	..	..	..	7,192	851	
Nagpur ..	1,939	58,878	12,079	6,464	13	686	320	8	..	2	..	..	16,169	1,154	
Chanda ..	2,620	105,802	3,590	22	37	58	58	..	..	7	..	..	8,485	1,493	
Balaghat ..	1,309	42,290	1,739	..	..	166	134	..	25	10	1	..	9,255	781	
Bhandara ..	1,646	43,728	1,319	1	..	192	143	42	1	4	7	..	5,430	326	
Drug ..	2,466	44,079	254	..	..	44	41	..	..	41	..	..	8,735	845	
Raipur ..	4,096	92,610	166	..	..	4,096	120	..	..	..	..	..	15,924	1,462	
Bilaspur ..	3,263	83,417	2,069	..	..	477	145	..	3	142	..	..	19,391	835	
Total ..	35,153	989,119	55,822	11,084	1,617	12,812	2,662	354	72	252	31	58	184,690	16,528	

STATEMENT B.—Maintenance of maps, their testing, correction

District.	Number of map sheets.		Approximate area at beginning of year to be		Area finally passed by Revenue Inspectors during the year for		Num Len partals
	Selected for renewal.	Actually renewed.	Corrected.	Resurveyed.	Map correction.	Resurvey.	Revenue Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Saugor ..	1,123	985	864,162	11,426	97,374	2,727	798 24,666
Jubbulpore ..	31	31	706,209	..	125,737	..	858 13,029
Mandla ..	43	43	19,271	12,157	9,533	4,079	1,345 31,693
Hoshangabad ..	1,371	1,366	5,150	498,173	..	90,747	1,889 48,343
Nimar ..	24	24	720,803	8,803	310,179	4,105	1,443 46,818
Betul ..	1,131	1,131	322,008	42,639	253,440	23,886	2,373 65,787
Chhindwara ..	2,269	2,269	1,008,739	21,260	1,008,739	21,260	5,819 146,862
Wardha ..	906	906	545,478	40,092	386,374	28,092	3,669 107,435
Nagpur ..	75	40	685,230	27,836	267,124	7,053	1,566 56,923
Chanda ..	525	525	462,731	4,399	361,321	4,299	1,997 45,641
Balaghat ..	593	593	285,939	20,750	220,976	16,228	2,222 43,847
Bhandara ..	880	880	269,138	..	92,932	1,571	929 21,229
Drug ..	142	142	105,824	10,682	105,824	10,682	2,436 58,562
Raipur ..	1,383	1,383	326,882	376,027	159,631	336,881	15,165 1,056,013
Bilaspur ..	8	8	712,019	39,443	59,055	30,640	5,239 115,726
Total ..	10,504	10,326	7,039,583	1,113,687	3,458,289	582,250	47,748 1,882,574
					4,040,539		

and renewal for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

ber of gth run by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Total number of katans and offsets of partals in columns 8 and 9.	Number of katans and offsets in column 10 found wrong.	Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by Revenue Inspectors.	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris.	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by Revenue Inspectors.	Total number of villages in which the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records tested map correction.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
80	7,109	698						
			3,479	2,150	2,037	1,989	114	
2,008	7,485	697						
241	7,711	945						
			2,537	2,537	128	128	266	
858	9,299	712						
131	8,348	1,923						
			2,008	1,429	1,429	1,429	198	
3,000	10,146	2,391						
184	17,707	3,181						
			2,435	590	118	78	2	
4,955	8,993	3,010						
188	10,429	1,493						
			1,128	1,128	421	330	174	
6,218	7,850	1,370						
207	15,019	139						
			1,266	371	390	252	77	
4,290	16,079	182						
461	44,439	2,292						
			3,592	892	892	892	295	
13,153	47,138	2,294						
375	20,964	965						
			1,369	489	489	450	159	
8,960	14,193	840						
227	14,114	2,002						
			1,939	471	401	240	167	
7,053	24,084	3,910						
673	10,390	921						
			2,931	238	399	238	213	
18,205	3,120	1,251						
265	12,551	1,478						
			1,309	173	173	159	83	
5,329	19,226	2,980						
223	15,293	1,578						
			1,646	351	358	259	138	
5,048	20,466	2,333						
451	31,790	1,769						
			2,466	2,466	2,466	2,466	142	
10,157	38,481	2,153						
768	63,031	1,775						
			4,096	3,397	3,397	3,397	835	
17,630	74,347	1,740						
252	55,452	4,973						
			3,263	3,411	3,408	3,340	341	
5,831	55,825	4,831						
4,726	334,347	25,132	35,454	20,093	16,506	15,647	3,204	
112,695	356,732	31,694						

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District.	Total number of patwari circles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of khasra entries.	Number of villages in which khasra tested.	Number of villages in which fehrist tabdilat checked.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor ..	482	3,479	1,123,855	3,479	3,479
Jubbulpore ..	262	2,537	995,097	2,537	2,537
Mandla ..	196	2,008	553,297	2,008	2,008
Hoshangabad ..	422	2,435	545,393	2,435	2,435
Nimar ..	278	1,128	337,549	1,128	1,128
Total ..	1,640	11,587	3,555,191	11,587	11,587
Betul ..	207	1,266	330,515	1,266	1,266
Chhindwara ..	387	3,592	933,515	1,986	1,986
Wardha ..	221	1,369	187,069	1,369	1,369
Nagpur ..	300	1,939	305,630	1,939	1,939
Chanda ..	232	2,931	503,510	2,486	2,486
Total ..	1,347	11,097	2,260,239	9,046	9,046
Balaghat ..	162	1,309	470,772	1,309	1,309
Bhandara ..	123	1,646	542,724	1,538	1,538
Drug ..	404	2,668	2,201,211	2,668	2,668
Raipur ..	576	4,420	4,378,166	4,420	4,020
Bilaspur ..	418	3,472	2,758,205	3,472	3,472
Total ..	1,633	13,515	10,351,078	13,407	13,007
Grand Total ..	4,670	36,199	16,166,508	34,040	33,640

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff.						
By Revenue Inspectors.					By Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.	
Particulars of column 5.			Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Percentage of columns 8 and 9 on column 7.	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution.	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected.
Number of khasra entries checked.	Number of khasra entries found wrong in					
	right, rent and possession.	cropping and other mistakes.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
65,636	594	6,542	6	11	482	188
65,733	540	2,370	7	1	262	254
59,938	346	5,516	11	10	206	198
58,939	326	4,042	11	7	422	311
17,406	98	956	5	6	278	278
267,652	1,904	19,426	8	8	1,650	1,229
26,102	339	2,514	8	10	100	121
22,246	594	2,940	3	11	387	387
26,121	192	1,512	14	7	221	202
48,402	527	4,316	16	10	300	298
36,522	136	2,185	7	6	206	206
159,393	1,788	13,467	7	10	1,214	1,214
54,307	297	3,096	12	6	162	155
39,297	443	3,224	7	1	128	128
164,126	1,163	6,878	7	5	246	250
288,158	1,210	3,612	7	2	534	389
213,265	1,389	9,375	8	5	329	309
759,153	4,502	26,185	8	4	1,399	1,331
1,186,198	8,194	59,078	7	6	4,263	3,774

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District.	Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff					
	By Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants					
	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column 13.			
			Number of khasra entries		Number of khasra entries in column 17 found wrong in	
	khasra tested.	fehrist tabdilat checked.	tested.	of column 16 which had been previously tested by Revenue Inspectors.	right, rent, and posses-sion.	cropping and other mistakes.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Saugor ..	189	189	5,223	3,035	15	294
Jubbulpore ..	254	254	6,801	4,750	10	45
Mandla ..	198	198	5,404	4,278	34	214
Hoshangabad ..	311	311	6,116	3,773	54	255
Nimar ..	280	280	4,457	2,035	9	95
Total ..	1,232	1,232	28,001	17,871	122	903
Betul ..	114	114	2,292	1,143	2	22
Chhindwara ..	387	387	5,717	3,647	27	150
Wardha ..	202	202	3,877	2,087	54	172
Nagpur ..	298	298	5,199	3,275	21	128
Chanda ..	302	211	6,542	2,892	4	67
Total ..	1,303	1,212	23,627	13,044	108	539
..	175	175	4,984	2,662	50	349
Balaghat ..	128	128	3,118	1,347	16	61
Bhandara ..	259	254	8,965	3,856	17	186
Drug ..	489	489	27,051	19,010	18	67
Raipur ..	309	309	17,597	13,566	161	341
Bilaspur Total ..	1,360	1,355	61,715	40,441	262	1,004
Grand Total ..	3,895	3,799	113,343	71,356	492	2,446

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1934—concld.

—concld.		Amount of khasra testing done by Revenue Officers.						
—concld.		By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.		By Extra-Assistant Commissioners.		By Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.		
Percentage of column 17 on column 7.	Percentage of columns 18 and 19 on column 17.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	10	528	8,491	40	606	40	450	
7	1	102	1,120	18	67	..	..	
7	6	161	2,107	50	427	41	169	
7	8	258	3,321	111	1,167	43	274	
12	5	269	1,356	109	521	17	210	
7	6	1,318	16,395	328	2,788	141	1,103	
5	2	107	2,317	23	436	23	121	
11	4	296	3,518	91	347	1	3	
8	11	127	2,264	43	213	50	349	
7	5	176	2,646	81	586	1	4	
8	2	129	2,833	36	353	..	..	
8	5	835	13,578	274	1,935	75	477	
5	15	..	..	12	170	..	..	
3	6	160	1,446	40	495	10	58	
2	5	102	2,333	31	212	9	59	
7	4	78	1,038	30	370	10	120	
6	4	32	1,716	..	..	..	..	
5	3	372	6,533	113	1,247	29	237	
6	4	2,525	36,506	715	5,970	245	1,817	

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the

District.	Name of town.	Year of settlement.	Number of traverse marks.					Number
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 7 which relaid.	In town.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saugor ..	Damoh ..	..	754	754	53	33	33	4,191
	Saugor ..	1921-22	2,147	2,147	110	17	17	908
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore. Part of Civil Station and part of City N. S. I.	1923-24	3,113	3,113	155	10	..	6,196
	Jubbulpore. Part of Civil Station and part of City N. S. II.	1923-24	2,985	2,985	150	20	..	6,367
Mandla ..	Mandla ..	1930-31	922	922	90	..	..	2,600
Hoshangabad.	Narsinghpur	1925-26	486	486	32	..	..	715
	Gadarwara..	1925-26	204	204	18	2	..	427
	Kareligunj..	1925-26	125	125	20	2	..	236
	Gotegaon ..	1925-26	104	104	16	..	..	256
	Hoshangabad	1920-21	1,680	1,680	75	12	..	3,337
	Burhanpura	1925-26	38	38	..	..	..	98
	Itarsi ..	1925-26	106	106	15	..	47	1,076
	Pachmarhi..	..	94	94	..	..	..	..
Nimar ..	Khandwa ..	1922-23	1,399	1,399	30	12	12	5,011
	Burhanpur..	1924-25	2,854	2,809	32	15	..	11,971
Betul ..	Betul ..	1920-21	934	934	61	3	..	1,461
	Multai ..	1918	..	..	..	..	..	165
	Amla ..	1918	..	..	...	..	..	108
	Bhainsdehi..	1918	..	..	..	..	..	84
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1919-20	1,314	1,314	350	4	..	3,750
	Seoni ..	1919-20	1,680	1,680	375	3	..	3,057

superior land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1934.

of plots.		Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.				
Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, rent, etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Allotted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.	Number of encroachments reported.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
77	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	55	
154	2	27	27	4	14	9	9	171	
310	49	1,900	450	60	45	9	54	147	
325	40	1,948	566	80	30	2	30	157	
318	..	633	633	20	50	15	50	35	
28	..	219	219	9	2	2	2	20	
25	..	95	95	3	3	3	3	20	
15	..	45	45	5	2	2	2	7	
18	..	52	52	3	..	..	..	15	
72	3	3,189	565	..	1	1	1	17	
..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49	..	88	44	..	3	3	3	50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	..	886	677	8	78	78	78	68	
50	2	1,739	1,047	7	27	91	93	283	
58	12	488	34	29	28	28	28	80	
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
353	2	312	312	..	8	8	8	155	
386	4	873	873	..	20	20	20	175	

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the superior

District.	Number of town.	Year of settlement.	Number of traverse marks.					Number
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 7 which relaid.	In town.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha ..	Hinganghat	1918 ..	528	528	70	2	2	3,366
	Wardha ..	1924-25	504	504	50	3	..	1,857
	Pulgaon ..	1924-25	364	364	25	1	..	1,214
	Deoli ..	1924-25	43	43	7	..	..	49
	Arvi ..	1924-25	108	108	12	..	..	459
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	1913-18	637	..	..	..	..	16,223
	Kamptee ..	1915-16	25	..	..	..	..	7,213
	Ramtek ..	1915-16	15	..	15	7	..	466
	Katol ..	1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Saoner ..	1915-16	36	..	19	..	..	9
Chanda ..	Chanda ..	1922-23	3,184	3,184	363	9	..	9,060
Balaghat ..	Katangi ..	1928-29	56	56	8	..	..	183
Bhandara ..	Bhandara ..	1920-21	783	783	24	..	..	4,529
	Gondia ..	1920-21	504	504	20	..	..	1,887
Drug ..	Drug ..	1930-31	228	228	23	..	..	452
Raipur ..	Raipur ..	1920 ..	888	888	48	55	..	1,657
	Baloda Bazar.	1929 ..	239	239	14	..	..	1,126
	Dhamtari ..	1924 ..	65	65	4	12	..	191
ilaspur ..	Bilaspur ..	1925-26	960	960	96	4	..	2,993
Grand Total ..			30,106	29,348	2,380	226	111	104,961

land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1934—concld.

of plots.		Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.				
Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, rent, etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Allotted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.	Number of encroachments reported.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
150	8	315	211	24	271	271	271	39	
100	..	262	277	20	37	37	37	206	
158	3	170	179	14	16	16	16	24	
21	2	18	18	2	..	..	..	..	
76	4	44	51	4	1	1	1	54	
161	..	..	..	..	91	2	91	1,652	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	
48		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
907	..	1,653	853	541	235	235	235	268	
15	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	18	
60	..	..	221	2	25	50	150	152	
30	..	..	211	2	13	18	60	261	
53	3	94	94	23	..	..	..	5	
73	7	440	206	8	8	3	3	78	
81	14	229	..	5	..	..	..	24	
35	1	30	30	2	3	3	3	2	
304	26	444	444	13	51	51	51	76	
4,532	193	13,384	8,437	891	1,068	958	1,317	4,539	

STATEMENT F.—Showing the comparative figures of the multiples on assessment of consideration for leases and sales.

Name of district.	Sales.			Leases.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932
Jubbulpore ..	22.07	18.84	10.24	2.33	1.98	
Mandla ..	25	20	20	2	2	
Saugor ..	..	21.2	19.6	..	1.9	
Hoshangabad ..	25	19	20	3	3	
Nimar ..	M. M. 114 Tenancy 66	99 50	92 60	6 ..	4 ..	
Nagpur ..	68	55	81	4	3	
Wardha ..	104	117	68	5	4	
Chanda ..	55.75	42.42	35.89	3.37	3.55	
Betul ..	66	66	56	5	4	
Chhindwara ..	20.41	30.30	22.93	5.32	3.57	
Raipur ..	27	28	39	5	4	
Bilaspur ..	..	M. M. 76 A. O. 85 Occy. 62	79	..	M. M .3 A. O. 3 Occy. 5	
Drug ..	..	35	43	..	3	
Balaghat ..	49	33	44	4	3	
Bhandara ..	69	63	61	4	3.5	

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REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration and on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1935

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1936

STATEMENT F.—Showing the comparative figures of the multiples on assessment of consideration for leases and sales.

Name of district.	Sales.			Leases.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Jubbulpore ..	22.07	18.84	10.24	2.33	1.98	1.79
Mandla ..	25	20	20	2	2	2
Saugor ..	..	21.2	19.6	.	1.9	1·8
Hoshangabad ..	25	19	20	3	3	2
Nimar ..	M. M. 114 Tenancy 66	99 50	92 60	6 ..	4 ..	4 ..
Nagpur ..	68	55	81	4	3	3
Wardha ..	104	117	68	5	4	4
Chanda ..	55.75	42.42	35.89	3.37	3.55	2.6
Betul ..	66	66	56	5	4	3
Chhindwara ..	20.41	30.30	22.93	5.32	3.57	3.15
Raipur ..	27	28	39	5	4	3
Bilaspur ..	..	M. M. 76 A. O. 85 Occy. 62	79	..	M. M .3 A. O. 3 Occy. 5	3.23
Drug ..	..	35	43	..	3	3
Balaghat ..	49	33	44	4	3	3
Bhandara ..	69	63	61	4	3.5	2·5

GPN—2611-M—SLD—4-6-35—112.

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REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration and on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1935

NAGPUR
Government Printing, C. P.
1936

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No. 3138-1220-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 18th August 1936.

READ—

(1) Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1935.

(2) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1935.

RESOLUTION

The revenue year 1934-35 again proved disappointing for the agriculturists of the Central Provinces. The persistent and excessive rainfall during the monsoon of 1934, particularly in the months of August and September, resulted in a partial failure of the kharif crops except rice. Rice was returned at 14.5 (13.1) annas, but cotton and juar at 5.5 (8.6) and 10.1 (11.0) annas respectively. The rabi crops were sown under favourable conditions and their early growth was most promising. Excessive cold in January and rust in the northern and plateau districts in March, however, reduced the average outturn of rabi for the province as a whole. In the northern districts the rabi yield was fortunately satisfactory, though the outturn varied according to the damage caused by cold and rust. Wheat was returned at 11.5 (11.2) annas. The total outturn of all crops worked out to 88 (87) per cent of the normal. Prices of agricultural produce fortunately took an upward trend. The wholesale price of rice and juar rose by 11 and 25 per cent at harvest time. Only the price of wheat showed a slightly downward trend as compared with the previous year. The price of cotton ruled distinctly higher than last year's throughout the season. The increase in the price, thus, made up for the low outturn of cotton to a considerable extent except in certain parts where the damage by the heavy showers in November and December was specially serious.

2. Though the rice districts reaped a full crop again, elsewhere the harvest was below normal. The northern districts had, however, rather better rabi crops than in recent years. The higher prices, particularly of cotton, prevented further deterioration of the position of agriculturists in the provinces; and on the whole, the agricultural conditions of the year tended to facilitate progressive adjustment to the protracted depression. The year did not prove a healthy one, and many districts suffered from cholera in epidemic form. The labouring classes continued to obtain adequate employment on reasonable wages while enjoying the benefit of the low price of food stuffs. There were no signs of demoralization among the agriculturists.

3. Government continued the measures designed to ease the difficulties of agriculturists and make the bulk of their resources available for meeting their essential commitments. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 6.32 lakhs were distributed. Remissions and suspensions of land revenue were granted to the extent of Rs. 2.68 lakhs and Rs. 17.24 lakhs respectively. All suspended arrears of land revenue in excess of one year's demand were remitted. In giving relief the more liberal B scale was applied to all areas irrespective of their previous history. Remissions and suspensions of taccavi amounted to 1.49 lakhs and 7.19 lakhs of rupees respectively. A re-examination of certain high assessments in two districts was made during the year resulting in the permanent reduction of land revenue of Rs. 47,876 in the Jubbulpore district and Rs. 7,613 in the Narsinghpur sub-division and in the temporary reduction of Rs. 3,998 in the latter. Out of Rs. 21.22 lakhs of arrears and Rs. 130.95 lakhs of current demand Rs. 8.11 and Rs. 120.20 lakhs respectvely were collected. This was 98 (95) per cent of the normal demand. Although the number of coercive processes increased to 8,233 (7,823), the use of undue pressure on people genuinely unable to pay was avoided. This is evidenced by the fact that Rs. 3.85 lakhs of the unsuspended demand were left unrecovered. Measures, such as the exemption of the essential quantity of agricultural produce from attachment and execution of decrees by collectors remained in force during the year. Four special officers were appointed to ensure a more thorough and businesslike disposal of collectors' cases and instructions were also issued to secure better

valuation of properties before auction. Better prices and settlements more advantageous to judgment-debtor may be expected as a result of this.

4. The overhauling of taccavi accounts was completed in the northern districts. Amounts in excess of five times the rental of individual borrowers were written off and instalments for the balance refixed, so that none would have to pay more than the equivalent of his rent in any one year. The number of debt conciliation boards increased to 12 (5) during the year. These boards conciliated debts to the extent of Rs. 69.53 lakhs for Rs. 37.51 lakhs. Six land mortgage banks were also established and as far as possible the operations of these banks were carried on in collaboration with those of debt conciliation boards in order to facilitate the settlement of debts. A Bill was also introduced to reduce rates of interest on large loans during the period of the present depression. Government has, thus, continued to apply vigorously further ameliorative measures to mitigate the effects of the depression on agriculturists. The spontaneous demonstrations of enthusiasm and the splendid response to the appeal for funds on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee bore testimony to the public goodwill and loyalty to the Crown.

5. The relations between landlords and tenants remained generally cordial. The number of rent and ejectment suits, no doubt, increased to 29,239 (26,073) and 7,666 (6,601) respectively, but this was inevitable in the conditions of the year. It is pleasing to note that, although their duties have become increasingly more complex, the lambardars, mukaddams and their gumashtas, kotwars, and patels in ryotwari villages worked well during the year. In ryotwari villages the area allotted fell further to 24,437 (31,865), and that relinquished rose to 39,302 (30,331). Unfavourable economic and seasonal factors are reported to be mainly responsible for this. Ryotwari administration in the Chanda district was reviewed by Government during the year and a more liberal scale of irrigation rates for newly cultivated land, whereby the full agreement is to be reached in 8 years, was adopted. A scheme for clearing survey numbers before allotment is also under the consideration of Government. A substantial allotment out of the Government of India's grant for rural development was received towards the work of improvement in ryotwari villages.

Twenty-three new village panchayats were established during the year, 12 out of which were in the Jubbulpore division. It is encouraging to note that the desirability of awakening in these bodies greater interest in administrative work is engaging the attention of officers and district councils.

6. The consolidation of 175,959 (118,154) acres was completed during the year. The operations continued to be self-supporting and the cost was again four annas per acre. It is gratifying to note that discipline in the land record staff was maintained at a high standard. The accumulation of missing and displaced traverse marks was reduced during the year, but the need for intensive action in this respect continues. Government endorses the view that satisfactory results can be obtained from the enquiries into the profits of agriculture only if superior officers take personal interest in them.

7. The prospects of economic recovery were not fulfilled and the pressure of abnormal conditions on district officers remained unrelieved. Government is pleased to note the names of the many officers whose good work has been brought to notice in the reports and records its acknowledgment of the alertness and efficiency with which Commissoners and Deputy Commissioners have conducted their administration during another difficult year. Government's thanks are also due to Mr. Jayaratnam for his efficient control of the Settlement and Land Records Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Revenue), that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. BANERJEE,

Revenue Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1935

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

(1) Report of Mr. G. P. Burton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum, dated the 14th January 1936.

(2) Report of Mr. P. J. H. Stent, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 870, dated the 28th February 1936.

(3) Report of Mr. C. F. Waterfall, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum, dated the 23rd January 1936.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore Division.

Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1934 broke about the middle of June with light sporadic showers and was fully etsablished in the third week. The current was weak at the outset, but strengthened towards the close of the month and gave moderate to heavy rain. Sowings began in time and germination was generally successful, but continuous rainfall necessitated some resowing and retarded other operations. A break later in July gave seedlings a welcome respite and opportunity to cultivators to complete their sowing operations. The rainfall in August was heavy and continuous; the growth of kharif crops was affected, some damage being done to cotton, juar and til in low-lying and water-logged areas, and cultivating operations had to be suspended till a break occurred towards the end of the month. During September also heavy precipitation continued with only a short break. In the west of the division the late rainfall seriously affected juar and cotton and the latter crop also suffered further damage from the cold spell in January, so that the yield of both crops was poor.

2. In the division generally kharif crops suffered from excessive rain and despite more favourable conditions in October outturns as a whole were reduced to well below normal.

3. Rabi sowings began in October under favourable conditions and germination was helped by seasonable showers in November and open weather afterwards, and prospects were very hopeful. In the middle of January 1935, however, hail and frost damaged minor crops in the northern districts. Wheat fared well till the end of February when rust appeared on it in some areas and developed in March, though serious or general damage was not caused, while hail caused some damage in Saugor as late as the beginning of April. Harvesting was done in normal conditions and the course of the rest of the year was uneventful. Rabi crops gave satisfactory yield though in different areas outturns varied according to the damage caused by cold and rust. In Mandla the area sown (especially double cropped) fell owing to lack of moisture in the soil at sowing time by about 17 per cent as compared with that of the previous year. The outturn of principal crops reported in anna notation, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

Name of crop	Year	Name of district				
		Jubbulpore	Saugor	Nimar	Hoshangabad	Mandla
Rice ..	1934-35	13 (10)	15 (13)	15 (13)	13 (13)	13 (12)
Kodon-Kutki ..	1934-35	13 (12)	9 (13)	13 (13)	6 (13)	12 (12)
Til ..		7 (10)	3 (12)	10 (12)	5 (12)	10 (12)
Cotton ..	1934-35	8 (10)	6 (12)	6 (11)	1 (11)	13 ..
Juar ..	1934-35	11 (11)	6 (14)	8 (13)	6 (12)	11 ..
Wheat ..	1934-35	12 (10)	12 (10)	12 (12)	11 (11)	12 (11)
Gram ..	1934-35	13 (7)	14 (8)	11 (12)	10 (9)	13 (10)
Masur ..	1934-35	10 (6)	10 (4)	11 (9)	11 (9)	.. (6)
Linseed ..	1934-35	9 (9)	12 (7)	12 (13)	11 (11)	11 ..

Nagpur Division.

4. The monsoon broke at the end of the first week of June and was well established by the third week of the month. It was well distributed and sufficient in that

month, sowing conditions were favourable and germination was generally satisfactory. In the first fortnight of July, however, the heavy and continuous rain stunted the growth of crops other than rice and delayed the sowing of juar. It even washed away the young plants on the banks of rivers and nallas in the Wardha, Chanda and Nagpur districts and necessitated resowing in some places. A much-needed break of about a week occurred towards the end of July and gave the cultivators time to complete sowing operations in some places. Elsewhere the transplantation of rice and the weeding and harrowing of cotton were in progress. This was unfortunately succeeded in August by heavy and incessant rain which continued till the middle of September and in some districts until early in October. Crops sown on low-lying and heavy soils turned yellow and everywhere they were somewhat stunted in growth and had not received adequate weeding. By the end of September the kharif crops generally were showing signs of having suffered from the excessive rain and a break was urgently needed. This was at last received in October and the crops improved rapidly. The weather remained clear, with light to moderate showers in places throughout the month. In Betul and Chhindwara the continuous sunshine hardened the surface of the soil and delayed the sowing of the rabi crops. Then in the first week of November moderate to heavy showers of rain did considerable damage to the cotton crops, especially in Nagpur and Wardha, and undid much of the benefit of the preceding break.

5. The rabi crops were sown for the most part in the latter half of October and in November under favourable conditions and germination was satisfactory. The winter months were unusually cold and cloudy.

6. The cloudy weather in December and January caused insects in Teora, gram and tur and also affected the masur crop in Betul, and the cold wave in the third week of January in Betul, Chhindwara and Nagpur, damaged the linseed, gram and wheat crops. Rust appeared in February but caused little damage except in the Seoni sub-divison. In general then agricultural conditions were unfavourable and the only crop which yielded a normal outturn was rice. This was the 8th consecutive year of poor crops in the Seoni sub-division and the 4th year in the other districts of the division.

7. The average outturn of kharif and rabi crops in anna notation was as follows:—

Name of crop		Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Chhindwara	Betul
Rice	..	14 (14)	.. ..	14 (14)	12 (13)	12 (13)
Juar	..	11 (91-6)	12 (10)	12 (12)	9 (10)	8 (9)
Tur	..	12 (7)	10 (6)	.. ..	8 (10)	9 (10)
Cotton	..	10 (6-6)	5 (8)	6 (7)	6 (8)	8 (8)
Til	..	11 (11)	.. ..	12 (12)	10 (10)	10 (11)
Linseed	..	11 (11)	.. ..	12 (12)	10 (10)	10 (11)
Kodon-Kutki	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 (11)	9 (9)
Wheat	..	11 (11-8)	12 (14)	12 (14)	9 (12)	9 (10)
Gram	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 (8)	7 (7)

Chhattisgarh Division.

8. With the onset of the monsoon in the third week of June 1934 sowings of paddy were started under favourable conditions. The rainfall during the first fortnight of July was seasonable and kharif sowings were completed in time. Germination was satisfactory. In Raipur and Drug the monsoon was weak in the latter half of July and the first week of August with the result that biasi was held up and weeds flourished. In Bhandara too rain was short during the latter half of July and in some places tank water had to be used for transplantation. A break in the first fortnight of September caused anxiety in Raipur and Drug which was allayed by good and timely rains during the second half of the month. Maho appeared in a few villages in Drug but caused no appreciable damage. The monsoon withdrew in the first week of October; thereafter the preparation of land and rabi sowings were taken in hand. Light showers in the beginning of November helped in the making of a good seed bed and sowings were finished in time. Rabi crops promised well but they suffered from lack of cold weather rain or, the showers which were received being too late to be of any use. In the first week of February 1935 a light hail-storm swept over parts of Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat districts. In Drug no appreciable damage was done but in Bhandara and Balaghat remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 2,416 and Rs. 299, respectively, had to be granted. The year was favourable for rice, particularly in Bilaspur and Balaghat, and less so

for rabi crops though linseed did not suffer so much from the want of timely cold weather showers and gave nearly a normal yield. The year's rainfalls at district headquarters were as below:—

District		1934-35	Average 67 years
		Inches	Inches
Raipur	..	48.49	51.57
Bilaspur	..	65.63	48.83
Drug	..	52.16	47.27
Bhandara	..	50.48	53.80
Balaghat	..	63.13	64.09

There was no large departure from the average except in Bilaspur which experienced a very steady and persistent monsoon.

9. The net cropped area decreased by 205,957 acres, this decrease being contributed by all districts but mostly by those of Chhattisgarh proper, namely, Raipur 85,471 acres, Bilaspur 67,894 acres and Drug 35,305 acres. On account of low prices there was a tendency for agriculturists to allow inferior land to remain fallow. The area under rice was practically unchanged but that under kodon-kutki decreased by 69,153 acres following a large increase in the previous year. The fall occurred fairly generally and was due to continuous rain at the time of sowing and to the fact that the crop is sown in rotation with linseed and a larger area was kept for that crop. The comparative areas under the principal rabi crops were as under:—

Year		Wheat	Gram	Linseed
		Acres	Acres	Acres
1933-34	..	371,369	172,628	574,554
1934-35	..	332,816	153,716	596,066

The area under wheat fell in Raipur by 4,255 acres, in Bilaspur by 16,374 acres, in Drug by 19,738 acres and in Balaghat by 156 acres but rose by 1,658 acres in Bhandara. The falls in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug were due to lack of moisture at the time of sowing. The area under gram also fell by 18,912 acres, the largest decreases being Raipur 2,231 acres, Bilaspur 10,402 acres and Drug 4,223 acres, the reason being unfavourable conditions at sowing. The area under linseed increased by 21,512 acres, this being shared more or less by all districts and being due to favourable climatic conditions and expectation of better prices which prompted cultivators to sow this crop in some of the wheat and gram areas. The average outturns of the principal crops in anna notation are given below:—

Crops	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Bhandara	Balaghat
Rice—					
(*a*) Broadcast ..	15 (13)	15 (13)	14 (15)	13 (14)	13 (13)
(*b*) Transplanted ..	15 (13)	15 (13)	14 (15)	13 (15)	14 (14)
Kodon-Kutki ..	13 (12)	12 (12)	12 (14)	13 (13)	14 (13)
Wheat ..	13 (12)	13 (11)	13 (13)	11 (13)	12 (13)
Gram ..	13 (12)	13 (14)	13 (13)	10 (8)	13 (12)
Linseed ..	13 (13)	13 (13)	13 (13)	12 (12)	12 (13)

Jubbulpore Division.

10. **Area and rental statistics.**—The total area included in holdings was 7,078,508 acres (7,090,050). The decrease, which occurs chiefly in Mandla district, is the result of the surrender of tenancy lands and partly of the rule that khudkasht which lies fallow for more than three years should lapse into waste. The area under *sir* and khudkasht decreased by 8,158 and 2,782 acres, respectively, due to the transfer of proprietary rights and conferral of occupancy rights in *sir* lands. The area held by malik-makbuza increased to 367,283 (361,039) with the resumption of maufi grants and settlement of milkiyat sarkar lands in this right. Surrender and transfer to malguzars account for the the small decrease of 2,733 acres in absolute occupancy holdings. The area held by occupancy tenants has decreased very slightly to 4,662,938 acres (4,666,640), though in Hoshangabad it increased by 5,890 acres. The decrease is due to surrender and ejectment of tenants. The total rental demand for the division increased to Rs. 66,22,466 (Rs. 65,78,562), while the decrease of Rs. 60,846 in Jubbulpore is due to the abatements announced during the year. The percentage of current rental collection to current demand comes to 69 (56) per cent. The district figures are:—

Jubbulpore ...	69 (57)	Hoshangabad ...	51 (56)
Saugor ...	89 (50)	Nimar ...	91 (68)
Mandla ...	70 (66)		

Collection on account of arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 27,09,218 against Rs. 19,99,585 in the preceding year. The collection on account of current and arrear demand together amounted to Rs. 73,06,483 (Rs. 56,80,248) or 110 (87) per cent of a year's demand. This was due to a better harvest during the year.

11. The total area included in holdings increased to 7,454,990 acres (7,453,047). The increase is shared by Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul and is due to the reclaiming of waste land. The area held as *sir* decreased to 792,388 acres (795,151). The decrease is due to the transfer by malguzars of proprietary rights with reservation of cultivating rights in *sir*. The area under khudkasht in the division rose by 9,699 acres, owing to surrender of tenancy land, and the breaking up of waste land for cultivation. In Wardha there was a decrease attributed to the conferral of *sir* and malik-makbuza rights. The number of holdings held by malik-makbuzas showed an increase of 16 owing to partition of holdings, while the area decreased by 2,465 acres and the rent by Rs. 3,572. The apparent decrease in area and rent is attributed to the separate classification of milkiyat sarkar land by the Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur and Betul. The number of holdings held rent-free decreased slightly to 1,565 (1,576) and the area to 22,999 (23,084) acres, owing to resumption of muafis. The number of absolute occupancy holdings increased to 78,637 (77,892) from partition, but the area decreased to 795,565 acres (796,720) and the rent to Rs. 10,47,301 (Rs. 10,48,940) owing to surrender of holdings. **Nagpur Division.**

12. The number of holdings held by occupancy tenants showed an increase of 2,465, but the area decreased by 5,703 acres and rent by Rs. 5,166. The increase in the number of holdings is due to partitions, while the decrease in area and rent is due to surrender of land by tenants.

13. For the division as a whole the total rental demand on current account decreased to Rs. 53,47,172 (Rs. 53,53,977), or by Rs. 6,805. The collections on account of previous year were Rs. 13,69,353 (Rs. 12,77,681) and on current account Rs. 30,60,186 (Rs. 32,24,613). The decrease was due to remissions and suspension of rents and revenue for crop failure.

14. The area sublet for cash and grain increased but the sub-rents decreased. This is due in part to the economic depression, but chiefly to the successive crop failures.

15. Occupation expanded in the zamindaris of Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat, by 4,564 acres, 1,272 acres and 884 acres, respectively, due to the extension of **Chhattisgarh Division.**

cultivation. It contracted, however, by 2,893 acres in the khalsa portion of Raipur. The fluctuations elsewhere were small.

16. The area held as *sir* decreased by 12,253 acres. The districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug are responsible for decreases of 6,505, 1,105 and 3,303 acres, respectively, due to sales of proprietary shares by malguzars in the khalsa and surrenders of leases by thekedars in the zamindaris. The khudkasht area increased by 1,559 acres in the Raipur khalsa because of surrenders of occupancy and absolute occupancy holdings by tenants in satisfaction of old debts. In Bilaspur, however, khudkasht decreased by 2,114 acres as inferior fields were allowed to remain fallow.

17. The area held in malik-makbuza right increased by 283 acres as a result of sales of land in proprietary right to mill-owners and to settlement of milkiyat sarkar land as malik-makbuza. The decrease of 15 acres in Bilaspur was due to corrections in the records of rights of two villages on the authority of a civil court decree. The number of absolute occupancy holdings increased by 2,188 following partitions among tenants but their area decreased by 1,320 acres owing to surrenders and ejectment for arrears of rent. The number of occupancy holdings increased by 10,743. The increase is shared by all districts, but was largest in Raipur, 4,786, Bilaspur 2,700 and Bhandara 2,284 where it was the result of partition among tenants and creation of new holdings from waste land and big tree forest area. The area of occupancy land increased by 16,397 acres to be attributed partly to the spread of agriculture in the zamindaris and partly to the conversion of *sir* into occupancy land on the transfer of proprietary shares. The increase was general.

18. The area held by sub-tenants increased by 4,305 acres in Raipur and by 11,765 acres in Drug but decreased by 4,039 acres in Bilaspur, by 2,971 acres in Bhandara and by 7,104 acres in Balaghat. The large increase in Drug is ascribed to the number of tenancy holdings transferred to malguzars and others in lieu of debt which new owners, although unable to cultivate the land themselves, were unwilling to give out on tenancy right. The incidence of sub-rent on land leased out for cash and grain was Rs. 3-1-4 (Rs. 3-0-9) per acre, against an all round tenant rate of Re. 0-14-10 (Re. 0-14-11).

19. The rental demand increased by Rs. 4,207. The percentage of collection to current demand was 83 (81) the district figures being:—

Raipur	... 80 (77)
Bilaspur	... 88 (86)
Drug	... 86 (85)
Bhandara	... 81 (74)
Balaghat	... 80 (79)

The average percentage is still slightly lower than 1932-33. Recoveries on account of arrears of previous years were also greater by Rs. 2,42,068, this being shared by all districts. The all round improvement shows that the rent-paying and rent-recovering classes are gradually adjusting themselves to the changed economic conditions.

Jubbulpore Division.

20. Raiyatwari Estates.—The total number of survey numbers decreased from 121,547 to 121,368. The decrease is specially noticeable in Jubbulpore. A small increase (32) in Nimar is due to excision of the minhai area for cultivation and partition of survey numbers 2,402 (3,591) survey numbers, comprising an area of 13,086 (20,103) acres, were allotted during the year. The auctioning of survey numbers was postponed in Nimar, except in Burhanpur tahsil, owing to hard times, in the latter tahsil the premium still averaged 31 times the revenue. The number relinquished during the year was 12,442 (3,668) with an area of 26,090 (19,510) acres. 29,337 (19,261) survey numbers containing an area of 95,172 (82,359) and carrying an assessment of Rs. 34,430 (Rs. 28,186) remained unallotted at the close of the year. The largest number of relinquishments (11,999) occurred in Mandla where the tendency to relinquish fallow or inferior lands has been encouraged by unfavourable economic and seasonal factors; it is most marked in Dindori tahsil where the raiyats are chiefly aboriginals and are less stable in their cultivation. The practice results in some fragmentation of holdings, but it is difficult to see how this can be prevented as allotment and relinquishment are made by survey numbers and not by holdings. The area included in occupied survey numbers decreased slightly to 731,859 (741,569) acres. The revenue of land held by patels and raiyats declined to Rs. 3,23,968 (Rs. 3,30,324). The area and revenue of land sublet was 27,036 (26,625) and Rs. 66,746 (Rs. 57,248), respectively. The decrease in Mandla is a

satisfactory feature. The Nimar district is mainly responsible for the increase which is due to raiyats leasing their land for the year owing to their not having means to cultivate. In Hoshangabad district subletting is due to non-aboriginal raiyats having taken up large areas for grazing with no *bona fide* intention of cultivating and then subletting after reserving a portion for grazing.

21. The programme of improvements had to be restricted to repairs of existing works only and Rs. 2,665 (Rs. 2,426) was spent on the repairs of wells in raiyatwari villages of the division. On the whole raiyatwari patels discharged their duties satisfactorily. Attention has been paid particularly in Nimar and Mandla, where the raiyatwari estates are most important, to the management of raiyatwari forests. The reports from these show that with the assistance of the Forest Department the rules are being applied satisfactorily without hardship as well as for the protection of the raiyats' interests in the grazing and nistar areas in their villages as for the conservation of these valuable State forests and Government's revenues. In the aboriginal areas special action is taken to safeguard their interests as, for example, by giving preference in allotment to raiyats of these tribes. Government has allotted special grants for rural improvements and advantage is being taken of them to make more rapid progress with the programme of village works, especially the construction of wells, in the raiyatwari estates in Mandla and Nimar.

Nagpur Division.

22. Survey numbers increased by 11 in Nagpur through the breaking up of waste land in the raiyatwari villages of the Ramtek tahsil, and by 114 in Chanda owing to partition of holdings and inclusion of minhai area made available for allotment. There was no change in Chhindwara and Betul.

23. The continued economic agricultural depression prevented any development in the raiyatwari estates during the year. Out of 9,940 (9,948) survey numbers, comprising an area of 88,378 (87,971.68) acres and an assessment of Rs. 28,021 (Rs. 27,680) available for allotment at the beginning of the year 699 (819) survey numbers with an area of 6,086 (6,761) acres and an assessment of Rs. 2,446 (Rs. 2.647) were allotted and 745 (800) survey numbers with an area of 6,796 (7,119) acres and assessment of Rs. 2,825 (Rs. 2,970) were relinquished, leaving 9.986 (9,929) survey numbers with an area of 89,088

(88,330) acres and assessment of Rs. 28,400 (Rs. 28,003) for allotment in future years. In Chanda where the raiyatwari area is extensive and important, the increase in the survey numbers available for allotment is partly due to the conversion of minhai into kabil-kasht, and the decrease in the area allotted must be attributed to the reduced demand for land. The increase in the survey numbers relinquished as compared with the allotment is due to the ejectment of raiyats for failure to pay rent, and also to voluntary abandonment of holdings owing to the enforcement of the condition of residence. The set-back in the progress of raiyatwari colonization is also attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that the incidents of raiyatwari tenure make it less attractive than tenancy of a malguzari village and deprive the raiyat of the incentive to invest his capital in the improvement of his holding. There is, I think, some force in this contention.

24. The total area included in occupied survey numbers increased to 341,584 (340,230). The increase is contributed by Chhindwara and Betul as a result of the re-allotment of relinquished survey numbers and the cultivation of land from the minhai area. The decrease in Chanda is due to the relinquishment of survey numbers by raiyats. The number of holdings held by patels and raiyats increased to 20,012 (19,910) with an area of 339,742 (338,377) acres and revenue Rs. 1,40,574 (Rs. 1,36,945). The total number of holdings under service grants remained nearly unchanged and calls for no comment. The total area sublet by patels and raiyats decreased by 659, but the rent increased by Rs. 1,004. Although there is a decrease in area more rent was secured, without much difficulty.

25. The number of villages in Chanda decreased from 382 to 377, owing to the transfer of one village in Chanda and two in Sironcha to the Forest Department, and the amalgamation of one village in Garchiroli and one in Sironcha with adjoining raiyatwari villages. The number of villages commanded by irrigation tanks remained stationary at 64. Most of the villages are still undeveloped, and contain a large area of kabil-kasht land commanded by tanks. The whole problem of raiyatwari colonization in Chanda was recently reviewed by Government and a more liberal scale of irrigation rates for newly cultivated land, whereby the full agreement rate is reached after 8 years, was adopted. This, it is hoped,

will encourage the development of land under irrigation. Government has also sanctioned recently the experiment proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, of clearing some unoccupied raiyatwari land for cultivation before offering it for allotment. The eradication of forest growth on such land is a difficult and expensive matter and is believed to deter many would-be-colonists. With the aid of a monkey-jack, however, it is thought that the land can be cleared quickly and comparatively cheaply, and it may even be possible to recoup the expenditure from the premia paid for such prepared plots in auction. As in the previous year, two villages had to be struck off the auction list for want of demand for land. The panchayats established for the management of minhai forests continued to work satisfactorily. There were no complaints from raiyats as a result of the order passed last year, relaxing the restrictions on grazing in the minhai area in Chanda, and the rules vesting the control of raiyatwari forests in the revenue staff have worked satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that the system of auctioning survey numbers is working well in the Multai tahsil, but is not popular in the Betul tahsil, where the raiyats are mostly Gonds and Korkus. He remarks that it would be more economical if petty works were carried out by revenue officers either directly or through contractors instead of by the district council. Where public works have been retransferred to the Public Works Department, the plans and estimates for raiyatwari works can be prepared by the subordinate staff of that department and the works supervised by them, if necessary.

26. A sum of Rs. 9,812 under the Agriculturists' and Rs. 1,776 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts were advanced in the raiyatwari villages in Chhindwara and Chanda for the purchase of seed, bullocks, etc. A sum of Rs. 3,044 was further utilized for the construction of new wells and repairs to old ones. A long list of urgent work awaits the grant of funds by Government. The allotment from the rural uplift grant will ease the pressure to some extent.

27. The commission paid to patels amounted to Rs. 12,770, Rs. 4,996 and Rs. 2,045 in the Chanda, Betul and Chhindwara districts, respectively.

28. One patel was removed for misconduct and two on being convicted for rioting in Chanda. In other districts, the patels are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

29. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, points out that the grazing of malguzari and other cattle on passes issued for the Government forest units is also allowed in the minhai area of the raiyatwari villages and is detrimental to the grazing requirements of the raiyats. The grievance appears to be a genuine one. This question may be considered when final orders are passed on the subject of regulation of grazing in raiyatwari villages.

Chhattisgarh Division.

30. One new raiyatwari village was established in Balaghat raising the total for the district to 238. In other districts the numbers of these villages are Raipur 27, Bilaspur 9, Drug 1 and Bhandara 11, making a total of 286 for the division. The number of survey numbers increased to 21,084 (21,000). There were 43 more in Raipur due to partition among tenants, 1 more in Bilaspur due to excision of minhai areas and 40 more in Balaghat due to the founding of a new raiyatwari village. 2,806 survey numbers were available for allotment at the commencement of the year, while 436 relinquished during the year. Thus there were 3,242 numbers available for allotment during the year, of which 437 were allotted, leaving a balance of 2,805 unallotted. Most of the unallotted numbers are in Baihar tahsil where the soils are of inferior quality and there are no irrigation facilities. Sums of Rs. 675 in Raipur, Rs. 285 in Bilaspur and Rs. 225 in Bhandara were spent during the financial year 1934-35 on the improvement of water-supply. All the districts, except Drug, have prepared a five-year programme for this purpose as required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8. In Drug it is not needed as there is only one raiyatwari village and the water-supply in it is adequate. Sums of Rs. 1,059 in Balaghat, Rs. 274 in Raipur and Rs. 200 in Bilaspur were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to raiyats but no loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were given. The relations between raiyats and patels were cordial though in Raipur one patel was removed for continuous absence from the village and another for harassing the raiyats.

Jubbulpore Division.

31. **Condition of agricultural classes.**—The agricultural depression caused by the successive failure of crops in previous years and the low level of the prices of staple produce was relieved to some extent in the greater part of the division by rather better harvests, but in the more western portions the position deteriorated owing to partial failure of the principal kharif crops. Prices unfortunately showed little change. The local situation was met by

the grant of liberal suspension of land revenue in parts of Nimar, Hoshangabad and Saugor districts. Various measures have been applied to alleviate the general depression. Debt conciliation boards were established in most districts and have reduced the cultivator's burden of debt both directly and by the stimulus they have given to private adjustment.

32. Taccavi loan accounts have been overhauled and liberal remissions given of outstanding advances and easier instalments fixed for the balance. In Jubbulpore district and Narsinghpur sub-division the re-examination of the land revenue and rents assessed at the last settlements resulted in a permanent reduction of the land revenue demand in the former by Rs. 47,876 and Rs. 6,155 in the latter and a temporary reduction by Rs. 3,995 in Narsinghpur. There is a common complaint by agriculturists of restriction of rural credit, especially of cash advances, which is the inevitable result of remedial measures adopted to mitigate indebtedness and to regulate money-lending business. There is nothing, however, so far to show that really it has resulted in the supply of the necessaries for cultivation, being cut off or in the restriction of cultivations, while the curtailment of avoidable and non-productive expenditure by cultivators at this crisis is all to the good of agriculture. The need for subsidiary occupations for cultivators has been met to some extent by the extension of the *biri*-making industry which has taken place in the country-side in one or two districts. There is scope for considerable development of small scale industries on these lines. Another line of attack to be followed up is the reform of markets for agricultural produce in the interests of the tillers of the soil.

The condition of the labouring classes continued to be satisfactory. They have been able to get ample employment on moderate wages while enjoying the benefit of the low price of foodstuffs.

33. The public health suffered from a prolonged epidemic of cholera in the Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Saugor districts in the hot weather, which caused 1,638 deaths in Jubbulpore alone. The epidemic was imported into the Bandakpur fair in Damoh, and in spite of all precautions spread to the surrounding districts and persisted till well into the ensuing cold weather. The improvement of the sanitary arrangements and water-supply at the fair has been taken in hand. Small-pox was also prevalent

in epidemic form in Mandla. Plague prevailed in Narsinghpur and its recurrence suggests that it has established a focus of infection in this area.

34. The condition of agricultural stock was generally satisfactory and serious disease was less prevalent. The method of protecting cattle against rinderpest by "goat virus" inoculation has been introduced and 40,000 head of cattle are reported to have been so protected in Saugor, the frontier district.

The special organization for village uplift continued in the Pipariya circle in Hoshangabad and with the introduction of new lines fresh activity and life was infused into the effort. Progress and improvement are evident in several directions, but throughout the experiment the economic conditions have been adverse and have accentuated the age-long apathy and *vis inertiae* of the countryfolk towards new ideas. Fresh centres have been opened and old ones continued successfully in Mandla, and propaganda has been carried on extensively in the backward interior of the district for the benefit of the aboriginals. In Saugor Mrs. Seaman introduced her village nursing scheme with very promising results. Little progress was made in Nimar and the local conditions are not favourable in Jubbulpore. Schemes have been prepared for village improvements chiefly for water-supply to be financed out of the special grant to be provided by Government for the purpose. Communications in and with the interior of Mandla district are being greatly improved by the construction of bridges and nala crossings on the main roads, which will open up the backward areas in the east of the district for the benefit of their large aboriginal population.

Nagpur Division.

35. There was no improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes. Though the outturn of crops was nowhere less than that of the preceding year except in some parts of the Chhindwara and Betul districts, the low level of prices and the increasing burden of debt precluded any chance of recovery. The successful working of the Seoni debt conciliation board created a widespread demand from cultivators of other districts for the establishments of similar boards in their localities. Debt conciliation boards were accordingly established for the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils at Wardha, for the Chhindwara and Amarwara tahsils at Chhindwara, and for the Betul and Multai tahsils at Betul. Additional boards have since been or will shortly be set up at Arvi, Sausar

and Umrer. The general depression was perhaps most marked in the Seoni sub-division which has not reaped a normal crop for eight years. Some damage was done to crops by the floods in the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts, which necessitated resowing. There was no improvement in the price of cotton. Liberal grants of Government loans and special concessions of free timber from Government forests gave the agriculturists some relief.

36. As in the previous year labour suffered relatively less than the malguzars and tenantry. The general level of wages was maintained, and employment was adequate. The manganese mining industry which revived in the previous year continued to work at low pressure, but there was some expansion of coal-mining which gave steady employment to a considerable number of labourers. The demand for land continued to decrease owing to the contraction of credit and the reluctance of the money-lending classes to invest in what has proved to be a precarious business. The co-operative movement has shown little sign of recovery and is a negligible, if not indeed a negative factor in agricultural recovery. Revenue officers generally have avoided all undue severity in recoveries, and have shown all possible lenience. If the civil courts have been less sympathetic to the debtor, the creditor might urge that he also deserves sympathy, and thus the balance is redressed.

37. The reduction in the demand for Koshti cloth as a result of Japanese competition is probably permanent, but the people appear to have adjusted themselves to the new conditions and no appeal for relief was made.

38. The year was an unhealthy one, though less so than its predecessor. Cholera again broke out in the Chhindwara, Betul and Nagpur districts, and in a mild form in Chanda. Special epidemic regulations were enforced in the Nagpur and Umrer municipalities, and adequate anti-cholera measures were adopted. In Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul there were 2,034 attacks of which 785 were fatal; 25,623 inoculations were performed. There was also an epidemic of plague in the Saoner tahsil, the Betul district and as usual in the Chhindwara district. Over 2,000 persons were attacked with the disease, of whom nearly 500 died; 14,655 inoculations were performed. The mortality in the Saoner tahsil was

higher than has been usual in recent years. The systematic destruction of rats has now been taken up by most of the municipalities in the division but the campaign should now be carried into the villages. Some efforts are being made to combat the ravages of malaria by free distribution of quinine in the Nagpur, Chhindwara, Betul and Chanda districts. In Nagpur the experiment of issuing quinine on credit to vendors is reported to be working satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, presses for a more liberal distribution of quinine in the poorer tracts. His proposals in this matter will no doubt receive sympathetic consideration. I believe myself that the use of mosquito nets is the most effective means of prevention and that their use by subordinate officials in malarious tracts should be insisted upon as an example to the public. There is an increasing demand for cheap-plan dispensaries. Proposals for Jalalkhera and Mownda in Nagpur district, Atnair and Mohta in Betul, and Kurkheda and Shegaon in Chanda were under consideration during the year.

Chhattisgarh Division.

39. Although the yields of the principal crops were sowewhat better than in the previous year, the prices were at about the same level and consequently there was little amelioration of the lot of the cultivator. The increases in the numbers of tenancy suits and ejectment proceedings and the difficulty in recovering irrigation dues afford indication of the continuance of the period of economic depression. The recovery of decretal amounts in civil court decrees transferred to the Collector continued to be as hard as before. Revenue Officers were alive to the desirability of avoiding wholesale expropriation of agriculturists and showed all possible leniency to judgment-debtors. Money-lenders too are as a rule not keen on purchasing villages, for they appreciate the fact that money-lending is more profitable than husbandry. But there are signs that villagers have begun to adjust themselves to their environment and to realize that present conditions are likely to continue for some time. They have therefore curtailed their household and social expenses while lenders of money and grain have been chary in making unrestricted advances. Agriculturists besides acquiring an economic sense are learning to adopt improved methods of agriculture and to use better varieties of seed in order to supplement their resources. The depression is thus not without its silver lining. The debt conciliation board in Balaghat which was established last year has done

useful work as it has been able to reduce the original debt by 45 per cent. Another debt conciliation board has been established for the Bhandara district but did not start work till after the close of the year. Village uplift committees were formed in all districts and have made good starts in Drug and Bilaspur. The condition of the labouring classes remained satisfactory and is likely to improve with the revival of the manganese and lac industries in Balaghat and Bhandara. Unfortunately the year was not a healthy one. Cholera broke out in a virulent form in Raipur and Bilaspur and levied a heavy toll, the mortality being as high as 60 per cent in some villages in the Raipur district. Medical aid was afforded and preventive measures taken in the infected areas with all possible speed; a grant of Rs. 700 was made by Government to the district council, Bilaspur, for the purchase of serum. Though villagers are still reluctant to get themselves and their families inoculated, yet a large number of them did come forward in the end. In Bilaspur, which was the district most seriously affected, as many as 88,369 inoculations were performed and 21,684 wells were disinfected; but for the energy displayed by the officers of all departments the deaths would have been far more numerous than the 4,501 which actually occurred. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, considers that compulsory inoculation in and round the infected areas should be adopted and adequate staff provided without which cholera must remain a dread menace in the district. In the other three districts, the outbreaks of cholera were localized or were not of a severe type, though for a time the situation near Drug town caused some anxiety. Smallpox was prevalent in Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara, though it mostly took a mild form.

Jubbulpore Division.

40. **Relations between landlords and tenants.**—The relations between landlords and tenants continued to be good on the whole. Landlords are still dilatory in collecting rents, generally through mistaken kindness but often so as to let debts and interest accumulate. But the decrease in the number of rent suits and ejectments of tenants is a satisfactory sign. In Hoshangabad there were actually complaints of illicit begar being taken by two Korku title-holders, who should know better.

Nagpur Division.

41. The relations between landlords and tenants continued to be generally satisfactory, though economic conditions resulted in an increasing resort by landlords to coercive measures in the recovery of their rents. Rent

suits have increased in all the districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, attributes this increase partly to the growing practice among money-lending malguzars of crediting recoveries first to private loans. The practice is prevalent also in Betul, where the backwardness of the tenantry has fostered the growth of illegal exactions. Constant vigilance on the part of revenue officers is necessary to check this. Even more important perhaps is the need for more careful inquiry in rent suits. The practice of decreeing interest at the maximum rate as a matter of course in all cases has been checked in some places. The legality of recovering interest on rental arrears without a suit was the subject of a test case in Betul, but still awaits an authoritative ruling by the Governor in Council. Complaints of the exaction of begar in the zamindaris in the Garchiroli tahsil of the Chanda district reported last year were enquired into and orders were passed, declaring the practice illegal. The complaints against the zamindar of Gewardha regarding the unjustified removal of thekedars of long standing are still under investigation. The Deputy Commissioner has kept a close watch over the administration of the zamindaris in his district and has some interesting comments on the subject. Regular touring with discreet but thorough enquiry into the welfare of the peasantry is necessary to prevent maladministration and even oppression in these backward tracts. A few cases of friction between malguzars and tenants over nistar rights are reported in the Multai and Bhainsdehi tahsils and in the Seoni sub-division. There were 21 cases of breaches of the conditions of the wajib-ul-arz in Betul and adequate fines were inflicted. In the more advanced open tracts tenants are generally aware of their rights and have little hesitation in asserting them.

Chhattisgarh Division.

42. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally cordial except in parts of Drug and a few villages of Raipur. In one village in Raipur security proceedings had to be started against the malguzar and tenants and a number of cases of arbitrary action by malguzars in Drug have been under enquiry, in one of which the police are taking preventive action against a wealthy malguzar. The strained feelings between malguzars and tenants in Bilaspur have eased and the resentment on the part of proprietors at the taking away of what they considered their inherent right of exacting begar has given way in most places to a realization that times are changing and

the old order must therefore give place to the new; in this the completion of the wajib-ul-arz enquiry regarding grazing rights involving 2,054 mahals for each of which a separate case had to be opened has helped. In 408 cases the new entries were contested but no appeals have been lodged so far which in itself is an indication of the thorough way in which the work has been done.

Jubbulpore Division.

43. **Relations between Government and people.**—The relations between Government officers and the people were cordial and appear to be re-established on the traditional friendly footing. Though the civil disobedience movement is still kept alive in a mild way in towns the country side as a whole knows little of, and concerns itself hardly at all with, politics of any kind. His Majesty's Jubilee was the foremost event of the year and the celebrations everywhere were marked by popular enthusiasm and demonstrated the deep loyalty of the mass of the people to the Crown. The division as a whole made a most creditable response and contributed most liberally to the Jubilee Fund.

Nagpur Division.

44. The year was happily free from subversive political activities, and the relations between Government officials and the people remained cordial. Government's prompt measures to alleviate the distress of cultivators by remission and suspension of rents and revenue, the grant of taccavi loans and forest concessions has prevented serious deterioration and re-assured the people the establishment of debt conciliation boards in Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha, has elicited a wide-spread demand for similar boards elsewhere, which is an eloquent testimony to the success of Government's measures for relieving the people of the increasing burden of debt.

45. Sporadic attempts were made in Wardha to stir up agrarian agitation, but the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the activities of agitators "were watched with detachment and growing distaste by a no longer interested public". There was very little sign of communal dissension, one or two local disputes being settled without difficulty. The celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee evoked wide-spread and spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty among all classes of the people. The appeal for funds met with a very generous response, and the huge crowds which took part in the rejoicings left no doubt of the genuine affection and veneration felt for the Crown.

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46. The relations between Government and people have always been good in Chhattisgarh but they have probably never been more cordial than in the year under report. The response to Their Excellencies' appeals for the Silver Jubilee Fund was most gratifying, while the enthusiasm displayed during the Jubilee celebrations in spite of the heat was astounding. By districts the contributions made to the fund were:— **Chhattisgarh Division.**

		Rs.
Raipur	...	44,000
Bilaspur	...	45,800
Drug	...	29,146
Bhandara	...	21,994
Balaghat	...	6,450

In spite of these large contributions from a relatively poor division, a call made later in the year for money for the Quetta Earthquake Fund was met in the same generous spirit. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that revenue officers were able to do rather more touring off the beaten track than was possible before and that this showing of the flag had a salutary effect on their relations with the people and has put heart into those villagers who were subjected to oppression and exaction by unscrupulous malguzars so that they began to resist by legal methods. Appreciation of the efforts of Govenrment and its officers in such activities as consolidation of holdings, conciliation of debts, village uplift, improvement of roads and construction of bridges has been expressed not infrequently.

47. **Agricultural improvements.**—Demonstration of improved methods of farming, implements, varieties and seed and other activities continued on the established lines but over a widening field. The sale of implements, especially ploughs, continued to expand, while improved varieties and seed found ready purchasers and the area benefited steadily increased. An interesting innovation was the charcoal-gas engine plant tried at Khandwa which should prove a great help in these parts with their unlimited supply of fuel. The "ponga" disease in rice was successfully tackled in the Mandla haveli. **Jubbulpore Division.**

48. The public interest in improved methods of cultivation is steadily increasing and agriculturists now take fuller advantage of the demonstrations made at fairs and shows. The Agriculture department continued its usual activities of propaganda and demonstrations. **Nagpur Division.**

Three new demonstration plots, one at Tamia, one at Ghansore and the third in the raiyatwari villages of the Chanda district were established. Six new private demonstration plots were started during the year in the Betul district. The demonstration plots at Aoriya and Khamla continued to do useful work in improving the varieties of wheat, sugarcane and potatoes. 132 practical demonstrations of ploughs, etc., and 18 illustrated lectures were given in the Betul district, while 207 practical demonstrations with ploughs and other implements, 2 illustrated magic lantern lectures and 22 with the departmental cinema lorry was given in different centres in Chhindwara. An agricultural exhibition was held at Brahmapuri and improved specimens were displayed. "Farmers' Day" was held in the Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul Bazar farms where various kinds of improved seeds, manures, fertilizers and departmental books and bulletins were exhibited. The agricultural associations and seed unions continued to work satisfactorily.

49. In Nagpur the most important departure was the organiztion of an "Orange Growers' Association" with a view to improving the marketing and distribution of oranges. The cultivation of this fruit is becoming yearly more popular. With better organization there is a great future for this trade.

50. The introduction of Verum cotton continues to make steady progress in spite of adverse seasons. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, reports that the use of copper carbonate for treating juar is becoming popular.

51. In all 14 (17) sanads were granted, 3 in Nagpur, 1 in Wardha, 4 in Chanda and 6 in Chhindwara, for the improvement of land and sinking of wells. In Betul, no claim for a sanad for the improvement was made.

52. Cattle disease prevailed in a mild form all over the Nagpur, Wardha and Betul districts. There were more serious outbreaks, entailing heavy mortality, in the Chanda and Warora tahsils. Preventive measures were promptly taken by the Veterinary Department. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that water was scarce for cattle during the summer months in the hilly tracts of Nanda and Damjipura.

Chhattisgarh Division.

53. The Agriculture Department carried on the usual propaganda and demonstration work and there are signs that the "Chhattisgarhi manse" is, at last, beginning to adopt a more progressive outlook and to move

with the times. A feature of the year was the organization of "Farmers' Days" at all Government farms and some of the demonstration plots, to give malguzars and cultivators a chance of seeing for themselves what work is being done. The experiment of imparting agricultural education in vernacular middle schools which is being tried at Katghora and Baloda Bazar continued, but for want of suitable plots for practical work very little progress was made; better results in this direction are being attained in aided mission schools. The increase in the number of seed unions and seed farms shows the cultivators' growing appreciation of the benefits of pure and imporved varieties of seed. The fall in the prices of the ordinary staples is driving advanced malguzars and cultivators to plant orchards and to start vegetable gardens for the produce of which there is a growing market. Thousands of young orange, lemon, guava and mango trees have been put down in Raipur and Bilaspur and even in Drug which was formerly considered too dry for such forms of agriculture. A sum of Rs. 38,944 was granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of pure seed, manure and improved implements, the district figures being Raipur Rs. 2,139, Bilaspur Rs. 7,262, Drug Rs. 3,727, Bhandara Rs. 12,620 and Balaghat Rs. 13,196. Four sanads for improvement of land were granted, one each in Raipur and Drug and two in Balaghat.

Jubbulpore Division.

54. **Destruction of pigs.**—Cultivators generally paid little attention and devoted even less energy to the destruction of pig. Pig killing associations are largely ineffective, and very few organized efforts were made to destroy this pest. Most of the pigs are killed by local shikaris and crop protection licence-holders who are required in some districts to produce tushes. Comparatively little advantage was taken of the facilities available for organizing beats in Government jungle because forest officers are too busy to attend to these in the open season, and in the rainy season agriculturists are pre-occupied with their agricultural occupations.

Nagpur Division.

55. The condition of producing tushes was strictly enforced in all the districts of the division. The number of tushes produced increased in Nagpur to 9,353 (7,034) and in Chanda to 15,457 (10,379). The Deputy Commissioner, Betul reports that 2,153 pigs were killed in all, while in Wardha 3,729 tushes were produced, but it is

again not clear whether the number refers to single tushes or pairs. The pig killing associations in the division genearlly have as usual not shown much activity, except in Umrer tahsil where good results were achieved. The grant of rewards by Government for pigs killed by associations or clubs or in beats arranged by officials was in force in Nagpur throughout the year. The number of associations in Chhindwara remained stationary at 66, and in Chanda one new association was statred in the Garchiroli thsil. In the beats organized by the Forest Department 46 pigs were killed in Chanda, 457 in Betul and 62 in Chhindwara. In Bhainsdehi, 3 beats were organized by the Naib-Tahsildar but only 2 pigs were killed.

56. The number of crop protection licences decreased in Chanda and Betul and increased in Chhindwara. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, again pleads for the calling in of arms in the hot weather, as a measure against poaching and sitting over water. The success achieved in Umrer shows what can be done by organized methods with the help and encouragement of revenue officers and suggests that gerater attention should be paid to this matter by the revenue staff.

Chhattisgarh Division. 57. There are no pig killing associations but two hunting clubs in Bhandara districts killed 15 pigs. A few beats were organized by the Forest Department in selected areas of Government forest in Bhandara and Balaghat. Crop protection licences were issued freely and the production of tushes was made a condition for the renewal of licences. The system of killing pigs in Raipur district by driving them into a concave fencing, to which a reference was made in the last year's report, was abandoned as it led to the slaughter of other animals as well. The total number of pigs destroyed by all means was 9,819 (Raipur 1,058, Bilaspur 222, Drug 113, Bhandara 6,769, and Balaghat 1,657).

Jubbulpore Division. 58. **Land Alienation Act.**—The provisions of the Act were in force in the same areas as in the previous year and it has been extended to Raj Gonds and Baigas in Mandla. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, gives an interesting story of its working in his report. He criticized the failure to use the provisions of the Act properly in Narsinghpur and the general igorance of revenue officers on the subject. His proposal is that protection be extended to aboriginal tenants, who are the actual cultivators and are in danger of dispossession rather than the proprietors who are Hinduized Raj Gonds or Korku Thakurs and own large estates. The suggestion will be examined.

59. In this division, the Land Alienation Act is in force in the following places:— **Nagpur Division.**

(1) All tahsils except Katol in the Nagpur district.

(2) Sixteen zamindaris situated in the Sironcha and Garchiroli tahsils of the Chanda district.

(3) The Seoni sub-division and the Chhindwara jagirs.

(4) The Betul district.

Two transfers of *sir* land with permission were effected in Ramtek tahsil. Of the 11 cases for disposal including 2 from the previous year in the Seoni sub-division, 7 were instituted on applications for permission to transfer, and 2 on references from the civil courts. Permission to alienate the property was granted in 5 cases. In 4 cases, the applications were either rejected or filed, and 2 cases remained pending. No cases were instituted from the Chhindwara jagirs. Three cases were instituted in Betul, of which one was found to be based on false allegations and was filed. The second was for foreclosure of mauza Jhitapatla for Rs. 4,336-15-0 on a civil court decree. As it was found that this was the only means the judgment-debtor had to free himself from the debt, and retain his *sir* and khudkhast land for maintenance, the civil court was requested to proceed with the execution of the decree. The third case relates to the leasing out of a village forest for 16 years to liquidate a debt of about Rs. 32,000 and is still under enquiry.

60. There were no proceedings under the Act in Chanda.

61. The Act is in force in the Satgarh, the khalsa of Bilaspur tahsil, the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils of the Bhandara district and the Balaghat and Baihar tahsils of the Balaghat district. This piece of legislation continues to justify its existence and by its "sanctions" has done much to prevent the disapperance of aboriginal landholders. Including those carried over there were 16 cases under the Act for disposal, of which 5 remained pending at the end of the year. In Bhandara permission **Chhattisgarh Division.**

to sell *sir* land was granted in two cases, and two were dismissed in default. In Bilaspur permission was given in three cases to sell shares, and four cases were filed or rejected. There was no case in the Balaghat district.

Jubbulpore Division.

62. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—During the year Rs. 16,000 (Rs. 7,489) were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,63,400 (Rs. 2,13,133) under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The total amount due for collection during the year including arrears under both the Acts was Rs. 21,19,678 (Rs. 30,94,979) and the total amount remitted and collected was Rs. 3,26,169. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 14,29,241 under Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 38,39,850 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. This is the legacy of the successive years of several crop failures in the past, and even after the generous remissions of over 17 lakhs in the last year or two the outstandings are still very heavy except in Nimar. The task of overhauling the agriculturists' loans was completed in Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mandla and Narsinghpur sub-division and irrecoverable items are being written off; everything in excess of five times the rental of individual borrowers has been remitted and instalments for the balance have been refixed, so that no borrower will have to repay more than the equivalent of the annual rent of his holding in any one year. The accounts of land improvement loans have also been overhauled in the Jubbulpore district and easier instalments proposed for the recoverable balances. Agriculturists' loans of the amounts noted below have been written off in Saugor and Mandla and proposed for remission in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur.

	Balance due			Amount written off		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Saugor ..	20,08,763	3	7	1,57,055	9	11
Mandla ..	1,24,367	2	9	4,635	1	6
Jubbulpore ..	11,04,106	7	4	1,61,258	1	1
Narsinghpur sub-division ..	4,71,209	4	2	26,811	4	8

Nagpur Division.

63. The total amount of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,65,421 (Rs. 3,52,173) and a sum of Rs. 77,230 (Rs. 72,652) was advanced during the year. The total demand under principal due for recovery including

arrears was Rs. 2,09,838 (Rs. 1,85,441), of which a sum of Rs. 61,412 (Rs. 58,011) including advance collections was recovered. Suspensions to the extent of Rs. 92,694 (Rs. 92,801) were granted owing to the partial failure of crops. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,81,144 (Rs. 3,66,803). Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 12,299 (Rs. 13,010). The fall is due to the suspension of instalments.

64. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act a sum of Rs. 10,24,881 (Rs. 9,71,485) was outstanding at the beginning of the year, and loans aggregating Rs. 2,48,963 (Rs. 3,11,247) were advanced in the course of the year. The principal which fell due for recovery amounted to Rs. 6,82,596 (Rs. 5,79,309), of which a sum of Rs. 2,60,157 (Rs. 2,56,089) was recovered, including advance collections. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 10,12,973 (Rs. 10,26,522), a sum of Rs. 2,39,201 (Rs. 1,80,053) was suspended, and Rs. 38,307 (Rs. 39,060) collected on account of interest.

65. No cases of misapplication of loans are reported from the Nagpur and Chanda districts, while the Wardha and Chhindwara reports are silent on the point. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, however, discovered several cases in which loans were used for repayment of private debts or for ceremonial expenditure. It is to be feared that misapplication is common, but owing to lack of verification is seldom detected. It is mainly the result of inadequate enquiry at the time of distribution resulting in the allotment of amounts unsuitable for the ostensible purpose. I have come across instances of the grant of five or ten rupees "for seed and bullocks".

66. The khatewar enquiry in the Seoni sub-division is still in progress. The proposals in respect of loans in the Seoni tahsil had to be returned to the Deputy Commissioner for revision, and the report for the Lakhnadon tahsil has not yet been received. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to expedite it.

Chhattisgarh Division.

67. The total amount outstanding at the commencement of the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was Rs. 1,38,230 (Rs. 1,21,736) and a sum of Rs. 99,814 (Rs. 99,205) was advanced during the year. The amount due for collection was Rs. 98,522 (Rs. 90,465) of which Rs. 95,512 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,010 (Rs. 8,165) for collection. A sum of Rs. 1,200 is still due from the malguzar of mauza Bodegaon in the

Drug district. He has been permitted by the Deputy Commissioner to make payment by instalments on his mortgaging 177 acres of *sir* as security. Adequate action for recovery of the remainder has been taken. No misuse of the loan was reported. The following processes were issued:—

Warrants of attachment of moveables ...	618
Warrants of attachment of immovables ...	6
Warrants of arrest ...	24

68. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 1,15,675 (Rs. 1,20,444). A sum of Rs. 27,625 (Rs. 36,740) was advanced during the year. The amount falling due for collection during the year was Rs. 45,833 (Rs. 47,679). Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,042 was remitted in the Raipur district as the defaulter had absconded, and the value of land had fallen and so could not cover the loan. A sum of Rs. 41,851 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,940 (Rs. 6,259). There were no arrears in Balaghat and the largest were in Raipur with Rs. 1,323 but suitable action has been taken to recover. No case of misapplication of a loan came to notice but a case of obtaining taccavi by wilful personation occurred in Balaghat. A person named Samrath applied for taccavi mentioning as a joint applicant another person, Yeshwant, who in fact never applied for a loan. On the day fixed for grant of the loan, the applicant produced his son Gopal who personated this Yeshwant and took payment of the loan. Father and son were prosecuted under section 419, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to imprisonment. The following processes were issued for recovery of the loans:—

Warrants of attachment of moveables ...	206
Warrants of attachment of immovables ...	3
Warrants of arrest ...	9

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore Division.

69. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.**—The demand on account of land revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1934 was Rs. 47,33,653 (Rs. 47,31,534). During the year under report there was a decrease of Rs. 55,493 on account of the abatements of land revenue in Jubbulpore and in Narsinghpur sub-division mentioned previously. The net revenue on the

roll at the close of the year was Rs. 46,78,160 (Rs. 47,33,652). Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 7,87,202 (Rs. 6,47,625), Rs. 37,525 (Rs. 1,89,108) was remitted, Rs. 1,03,867 (Rs. 66,185) suspended and Rs. 5,82,181 (Rs. 3,55,118) collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 63,629 (Rs. 37,214) as unsuspended arrears. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 1,587 (Rs. 6,329) the net demand for collection on this account amounted to Rs. 47,32,066 (Rs. 47,25,205). Out of this Rs. 12,499 (Rs. 1,661) was remitted, Rs. 3,25,163 (Rs. 3,63,399) suspended and Rs. 41,14,621 (Rs. 40,40,105) collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,24,290 (Rs. 3,20,040) as unsuspended arrears at the close of the year, chiefly in Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 46,96,802 (Rs. 43,95,223) which just exceeds the standard demand and may be regarded as satisfactory, having regard to the conditions prevailing. In Saugor again collections were excellent and nearly equalled the whole demand due. The total amounts suspended and remitted on account of current demand as well as of arrears in each district were as follows:—

District		Arrears		Current	
		Suspension	Remission	Suspension	Remission
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	1,00,104	30,004	17,288	624
Saugor	..	..	7,333	53,439	10,641
Hoshangabad	..	1,208	188	1,29,078	233
Nimar	..	..	..	1,25,358	..
Mandla	..	2,555	..	..	1,001
Total	..	1,03,867	37,525	3,25,163	12,499

Nagpur Division.

70. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 12,61,771 a sum of Rs. 1,98,574 was remitted, Rs. 8,49,421 suspended and Rs. 1,99,961 collected, leaving a balance of only Rs. 14,715 in Nagpur and Wardha, there being no unsuspended arrears for collection in Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul. The total demand on current account was Rs. 39,09,839, as compared with Rs. 39,10,337 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 498 is due to the decrease in Takoli of the Pachmarhi jagir by the redemption of five villages of the jagir in the Hoshangabad district, and also to the acquisition of land for mining and other purposes. A sum of Rs. 9,791 was remitted, Rs. 3,36,624 suspended and Rs. 5,150 adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection

during the year was thus Rs. 35,58,274, of which a sum of Rs. 35,01,418 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,856 outstanding at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,288 was collected in advance to be adjusted in the following year. There were local calamities such as floods, hail-storms and frost which entailed remission and also more wide-spread failure of the kharif and rabi crops which necessitated remission and suspension of land revenue in all the districts of the division.

Chhattisgarh Division.

71. The demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,50,648 (Rs. 39,49,645). With increases of Rs. 8 in Raipur due to relinquishment of land by the Irrigation department, Rs. 66 in Bilaspur due to progressive settlement and Rs. 233 in Bhandara due to enhanced assessment on alienated shares of Zamindaris and decreases of Rs. 17 in Drug and Rs. 9 in Balaghat due to land acquisition for public purposes, the demand increased by Rs. 281 to Rs. 39,50,929. Sums of Rs. 2,416 in Bhandara and Rs. 299 in Balaghat were remitted because of damage to rabi by hail and Rs. 39,42,656 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,558 (Rs. 17,388) at the close of the year. Again the largest outstandings were in the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district where Rs. 3,092 was left uncollected. The arrears in this tahsil are reported to be due from patti lambardars and the fact that in such cases recovery can be made direct from them seems to have been overlooked. But actually some of the worst defaulters in the tahsil are well-to-do malguzars and my inspection of the wasil baki navis' office disclosed that local officers had been reluctant to issue process against such men, particularly those with any political influence. Out of the arrear demand for the previous year amounting to Rs. 19,292 a sum of Rs. 18,402 was collected, leaving balances of Rs. 128 in the Janjgir tahsil and Rs. 762 in Bhandara. Except for a few cases in Raipur where village shares had to be sold, there was no special difficulty over the recovery of land revenue.

Jubbulpore Division.

72. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.**—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 21,172 (Rs. 27,228) Rs. 3,026 (5,765) was remitted, Rs. 1,179 (Rs. 6,966) suspended and Rs. 8,733 (Rs. 11,626) collected. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,234 (Rs. 2,871) in the districts of Nimar and Mandla. The total demand on current account was Rs. 3,52,428 (Rs. 3,59,089) out of which Rs. 812 (Rs. 2,914) was remitted, Rs. 73,245 (Rs. 845) suspended

and Rs. 426 (Rs. 623) adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 2,77,945 (Rs. 3,54,707), of which Rs. 268,519 (Rs. 343,735) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,426 (Rs. 10,972) at the close of the year.

Nagpur Division.

73. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 32,316 a sum of Rs. 2,476 was remitted, Rs. 26,653 suspended and Rs. 3,182 collected, leaving a balance of only Rs. 5 in Chanda.

74. The total demand on current account was Rs. 1,43,185 (Rs. 1,41,546). Out of this a sum of Rs. 532 was remitted, Rs. 8,391 suspended and Rs. 221 adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 1,34,041, of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,135 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 906. A sum of Rs. 166 was collected in advance for the following year.

75. The increase in the current demand is due to the allotment of land in raiyatwari villages.

Chhattisgarh Division.

76. The demand rose by Rs. 988 in Raipur, Rs. 55 in Bhandara and Rs. 3 in Drug but fell by Rs. 176 in Balaghat and Rs. 2 in Bilaspur. The increase in Raipur was due mostly to larger receipts of nazrana from the raiyats of Baloda Bazar village on transfers and to the recovery for the first time of assessments in a newly settled raiyatwari village. The decrease in Balaghat was due to relinquishment of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages. Of the current demand of Rs. 60,861, Rs. 60,702 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 134 (Rs. 103) which is in course of recovery. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 103, Rs. 9 was remitted as the defaulter had absconded, and the rest was recovered in full. In the Drug district a sum of Rs. 470 was collected in advance. Such advance collections are to be depricated.

Jubbulpore Division.

77. **Cesses assessed on land revenue.**—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,47,315 (Rs. 3,50,927). After adjusting advance collections amounting to Rs. 71 (Rs. 715), the net demand for collection including arrears amounted to Rs. 3,63,124 (Rs. 3,69,232). Of this Rs. 3,47,259 (Rs. 3,53,278) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,865 (Rs. 15,954).

Nagpur Division.

78. The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,55,666. After adjusting the advance collections amounting to Rs. 468 (of 1933-34) the net

demand for collection including arrears (Rs. 1,14,712) amounted to Rs. 4,69,910 (Rs. 4,57,235). Of this a sum of Rs. 3,81,945 was collected, including Rs. 13,136 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,965, of which Rs. 82,263 was suspended and Rs. 658 remitted. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 382.

79. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, complains of the inordinate delay in getting the concurrence of the district council to suspension proposals, and suggests that some period for a reply may be fixed. I agree that the district council's assent to the Deputy Commissioner's proposals should be presumed if it does not reply within a reasonable time. A separate reference will be made on the subject.

Chhattisgarh Division.

80. The current demand was Rs. 2,87,667 (Rs. 2,87,674). The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 117 (Rs. 341). The arrear demand of the previous year was collected in full.

Jubbulpore Division.

81. **Miscellaneous land revenue.**—The total net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 1,03,263 (Rs. 1,02,561), of which Rs. 98,663 (Rs. 96,807) was recovered. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 4,600 (Rs. 5,754). The receipts consist largely of revenue derived from mines and quarries in Jubbulpore district which amounted to Rs. 61,097.

Nagpur Division.

82. The balance due for collection from the previous year was Rs. 9,702 and the current demand amounted to Rs. 2,64,323 (Rs. 1,94,102). After deducting a sum of Rs. 504 on account of advance collections adjusted during the year, the net demand stood at Rs. 2,73,521. Of this a sum of Rs. 4,581 including Rs. 20 remitted, was collected out of the arrear demand, and Rs. 2,58,966, including Rs. 100 remitted, out of the current demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,974 unrealized. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 62 only.

83. Owing to the dilatory tactics of the defaulters, the outstanding balance of mining dues of Rs. 3,824 in Betul could not be recovered even by coercive process. It is proposed to ask the Deputy Commissioner, Yoetmal, to proceed with the sale of the maufi villages of the defaulters which are under attachment in that district. In other districts, the arrears are small and call for no remarks.

84. The current demand rose to Rs. 1,62,687 (Rs. 1,09,031), the increase being contributed mostly by Raipur Rs. 31,829, Bhandara Rs. 7,444 and Balaghat Rs. 17,360. In Raipur large quantities of boulders were removed on payment of royalty by railway contractors and more fees for chakbandi were credited. In Bhandara and Balaghat receipts on account of royalty on manganese expanded with the revival of mining operations. The decrease of Rs. 2,931 in Drug was due to smaller receipts from fees for chakbandi. On account of the current demand Rs. 1,19,732 was collected and Rs. 684 being advance collections of the previous year was adjusted. The balance of Rs. 42,271 for collection at the end of the year was mostly due in Balaghat on account of royalty, Rs. 40,082 being outstanding against one firm which paid up shortly after the close of the year. Of the previous year's demand of Rs. 3,413, Rs. 2,625 was collected, leaving Rs. 788 for collection all in Balaghat. Rs. 318 are due from the district council being assessment on the sites of cattle pounds in regard to which correspondence has taken place and the money will be paid soon, and Rs. 470 are due from a defaulter who contested Government's right to recover and has since lost his civil suit. **Chhattisgarh Division.**

85. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as below:— **Jubbulpore Division.**

District		Notice of demand	Warrant of arrest	Warrant of attachment	Total
Jubbulpore	..	62	162	1,084	1,308
Saugor	..	18	..	916	934
Hoshangabad	..	52	74	874	1,000
Nimar	..	18	30	491	539
Mandla	..	1	3	249	253
Total	..	151	269	3,614	4,034

269 (118) warrants of arrest were issued but only 119 (103) defaulters were brought to district or tahsil headquarters, others having paid the land revenue before arrest. Though the number of warrants of attachment was 3,614 (3,314), property was attached in 1,743 (1,453) cases and only 43 (69) sales were effected. In the Hoshangabad district the number of processes has nearly doubled.

Despite a decrease in Nimar and Mandla the total number of processes increased by over ten per cent, which is due to—

(*a*) action taken against habitually unpunctual payers;

(*b*) failure of malguzars who had collected rents to pay land revenue;

(*c*) demand by sadar lambardars for recovery from several pattidars.

The total percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes as shown in the district reports was as under:—

	Percentage.
Jubbulpore ...	30 (41)
Hoshangabad ...	34 (33)
Nimar ...	12 (9.34)
Mandla ...	12 (23.44)

The figures of the Saugor district are not available.

Nagpur Division.

86. The coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue are detailed below:—

District	Notice of demand	Warrants of arrest	Warrants of attachment	Total
Nagpur ..	5 (1)	8 (8)	409 (269)	422 (278)
Wardha ..	7 (41)	10 (6)	323 (207)	340 (254)
Chanda ..	1 (29)	22 (4)	338 (248)	361 (281)
Chhindwara ..	.. (2)	12 (5)	670 (698)	682 (705)
Betul ..	.. (..)	7 (15)	71 (112)	78 (127)
Total ..	13 (73)	59 (38)	1,811 (1,534)	1,883 (1,645)

87. There was thus a substantial increase in the number of processes in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, a slight decrease, except under warrants of arrest, in Chhindwara and a considerable decrease in Betul. This decrease is attributed to the special tours made by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars for the collection of land revenue in their tahsils. In Nagpur the Deputy Commissioner comments on the tendency shown by some Tahsildars and their Naibs to remain in headquarters neglecting their touring duties; while in Wardha, it was found necessary to issue a large number of warrants against pattidars who did not

care to pay the Government dues in the hope that they would be recovered from the sadar lambardars. Though 1,811 warrants of attachment were issued, attachment was effected in 655 cases only, and in only 24 cases was the property sold. 59 warrants of arrest had to be issued, but in only one case each in Nagpur and Betul was it found necessary to send the defaulter to the civil jail. The number of defaulters brought to headquarters under warrants of arrest was:—

Nagpur	...	7
Wardha	...	10
Chanda	...	22
Betul	...	6

Immovable property was sold in 28 cases only.

88. The percentage of land revenue collected through coercive processes is given below:—

District		Amount collected Rs.	Percentage
Nagpur	..	1,80,703	13.2
Wardha	..	78,817	10.0
Chanda	..	24,475	6.0
Chhindwara	..	1,08,293	12.1
Betul	..	23,162	6.6

Chhattisgarh Division.

89. The coercive processes issued during the year for collection of land revenue totalled 2,205 (2,472). In Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug they were 207, 78 and 43 less while in Bhandara and Balaghat they were 54 and 7 more, respectively. No particular reasons for the decreases are stated in the district reports but they are porbably mostly due to closer touch between officials and the people. Mortgages with conditions of foreclosure are responsible for some of the trouble involved in the collection of land revenue because mortgagers when they find that their shares are certain to be foreclosed, pocket the rental collections and leave the mortgagees to pay the land revenue or to suffer the consequences. 142 (159) warrants of arrest were issued but only 38 (39) defaulters were brought to tahsil headquarters and no defaulter was sent to the civil jail. Though 2,041 (2,297) warrants of attachment of moveable porperty were issued, property had to be seized in 834 (874) cases only; but in 18 (22) cases were sales actually held. Immoveable property was sold in 9 cases (Raipur 8, and Drug 1).

Of the total collection of land revenue amounting to Rs. 39,60,648 a sum of Rs. 5,36,613 (Rs. 5,01,138) or 14 (12) per cent was recovered by coercive process. The district figures were as under:—

	Percentage.
Raipur	13 (13)
Bilaspur	14 (14)
Drug	13 (13)
Bhandara	19 (11)
Balaghat	6 (9)

In Drug and Balaghat about 3 per cent of the recoveries by coercive processes were from well-to-do malguzars, in Raipur 6 per cent, in Bhandara 8 per cent and in Bilaspur 10 per cent.

90. **Revenue money orders.**—The following comparative table shows by districts the amounts of land revenue remitted by revenue money order:—

District	1933-34 No. of money order	Amount	1934-35 No. of money orders	Amount	Percentage to total land revenue
		Rs.		Rs.	
Raipur	1,129	1,24,706	1,026	1,06,813	10
Bilaspur	857	90,488	958	1,04,395	12
Drug	1,049	1,48,570	1,051	1,50,218	17
Bhandara	288	16,306	285	15,204	2
Balaghat	320	22,141	390	27,074	6

In Bhandara and Balaghat communications are better and distances less, so lambardars find it more convenient to credit revenue direct whether personally or by agent.

PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore Division.

91. **Transfer of Proprietary Rights.**—The number of transfers by private sales decreased during the year to 878 (941) and the area and land revenue concerned to 134,033 acres (156,066) and Rs. 65,428 (70,083), respectively. The consideration money decreased to Rs. 12,83,036 (Rs. 23,98,111) and represents 19 (34) times the amount of revenue. The previous year's figure of Rs. 11,25,441 in Jubbulpore was abnormally inflated by villages belonging to Seth Jamnadas being disposed of in settlement of old debts. Sales by order of courts numbered 326 (241). The area and land revenue involved increased to 58,503 acres (53,206) and Rs. 35,305 (27,088), respectively. The consideration money also

increased to Rs. 4,70,402 (4,50,355) and represents about 13 (18) times the value. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases increased to 65 (38). There was a consequent increase in area to 35,252 acres (16,192) land revenue to Rs. 28,858 (10,914) and consideration money to Rs. 3,19,562 (Rs. 95,212). The consideration money represents 11 (9) times the revenue. The number of transfers reflects the continuance of the economic and agricultural depression. The purchasers in the majority of cases were malguzars or money-lenders. Though land values continued to show a fall, it is not the case that land is being sold for a song. Every attempt was made by revenue officers to avoid sales and to give all reasonable facilities for payment. The pressing demands of creditors under apprehension of the establishment of more debt conciliation boards, mentioned in the Hoshangabad report, are partly responsible for a decrease in the multiple of consideration money, although to some extent it may be due to the real amount not being shown in transfer deeds with a view to reducing court fees and registration expenses and also to encumbrances.

Nagpur Division.

92. The number of transfers by private sales of mahals or shares in mahals decreased to 859 (893). The area involved however increased to 100,601 (81,778) acres and the total considerations to Rs. 12,32,729 (Rs. 10,56,523), which represents 30 times the amount of revenue. The increase was shared by Wardha and Chhindwara. In the latter district it was chiefly noticeable in the Seoni sub-division owing to the establishment of the debt conciliation board.

93. Sales by order of the civil courts increased to 186 (108), the area to 33,232 (18,436) acres and the consideration money to Rs. 5,85,541 (Rs. 1,83,883) representing 18 times the revenue.

94. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases increased to 22 (15) and the consideration involved in them amounted to Rs. 19,860 (Rs. 21,661) representing 7 times the revenue.

95. Of the total number of transfers, 494 were in favour of malguzars, 317 were made to money-lenders and 256 to cultivators and other non-agriculturists.

Chhattisgarh Division.

96. Private sales increased by 40 in Raipur and 4 in Bhandara but civil court sales decreased by 10 in the former and 31 in the latter, whereas in Bilaspur private

sales decreased by 7 and the sales by civil courts increased by 20. In Drug the sales under both heads increased. On the whole there were more sales, a result to be explained by the economic depression. In Balaghat both kinds of sales decreased owing to the operations of the debt conciliation board. In all districts revenue officers were fully alive to the difficulties of the judgment-debtors and continued to show all possible leniency to them. The consideration for private sales amounted to Rs. 11,39,171 or 28 times the land revenue and for civil courts sales to Rs. 8,11,468 or 35 times the land revenue. Most private sales were to agriculturists while those by civil courts were mostly to non-agriculturists.

Jubbulpore Division.

97. Work under certain heads—Revenue courts.—The total number of cases under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased to 5,868 (5,358); Hoshangabad district being chiefly responsible for the increase with 2,695 (2,197). There was a marked increase in the number of ejectment cases under section 24 of Tenancy Act to 4,097 (3,518) but fortunately out of 2,103 cases disposed of in Hoshangabad only 354 ended in ejectment, chiefly in Narsinghpur subdivision. Cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, increased from 858 to 920 but sales were very exceptional. The increase is specially noticeable in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. There was a slight decrease in partition cases (section 164, Land Revenue Act), to 108 (121). Cases of transfer of proprietary rights in *sir* land under section 50 (1) of Tenancy Act fell from 440 to 380. It is a satisfactory feature that applications by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74 of Tenancy Act) have considerably fallen from 65 to 17 during the year under report. On the other hand, applications by tenants for imposing penalty on landlords for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid or giving defective receipts increased to 43 (34). A special officer was deputed to deal with Collector's cases in Jubbulpore and Saugor. The file of these cases increased substantially to 816 in Nimar.

Nagpur Division.

98. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,290 and 5,508 new cases were instituted, making a total of 6,798 for disposal. Of these, 4,922 were disposed of, leaving 1,876 pending. The majority of these cases are from Nagpur, Wardha and Chhindwara.

99. There were seven new applications in Chanda for conferral of protected status under section 107, Land Revenue Act, and 7 were pending from the previous year, *i.e.*, 3 in Chanda and 4 in Chhindwara. Of these, 12 cases were disposed of, leaving 2 cases pending in Chanda.

100. Applications from sadar-lambardars or lambardars for recovery of arrears of land revenue under section 157, Land Revenue Act, increased to 1,343 (983). The increase is attributed to strained relations between sadar-lambardars and patti-lambardars, who fail to pay their share of land revenue. This again results from the difficulty in recovering rents owing to successive crop failures.

101. The number of applications under section 164, Land Revenue Act, decreased to 185 (217), of which 107 were disposed of, leaving 78 pending. Various objections raised by the co-sharers are responsible for the delay in the disposal of partition cases.

102. Applications under section 13, Tenancy Act, to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants decreased to 101 (119). Of these, 60 were disposed of leaving a balance of 41.

103. With 4 cases pending from the previous year and 15 new institutions, under section 16, Tenancy Act, there were 19 cases for disposal. Of these 16 were disposed of leaving 3 cases pending.

104. Applications under section 24, Tenancy Act, for the execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejectment of tenants again rose to 4,136 (3,020). The increase is due to the continued economic depression and crop failures. 2,767 applications were disposed of, leaving 1,369 pending.

105. Applications under section 50, Tenancy Act, for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without reservation of occupancy rights decreased to 767 (778). Of these, 716 were disposed of and 51 remained pending.

106. Applications under section 77, Tenancy Act, against landlords for refusing to grant receipts for rents paid or for giving defective receipts fell to 39 (45). All but 5 were disposed of.

107. Applications under section 100, Tenancy Act, from tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejectment including 15 pending from last year slightly decreased to 69 (71). Of these 63 were disposed of leaving only 6 pending.

Chhattisgarh

108. Including the cases carried over from the previous year there were 1,384 (1,378) cases for disposal under the Land Revenue Act, of which 1,016 (971) cases were finished and 368 remained pending at the close of the year. 106 (30)cases related to protected status, the increase being mostly in the Raipur district where estates made greater efforts to oust unsatisfactory thekedars. The number of applications by sadar lambardars or lambardars under section 157, Land Revenue Act, for recovery of land revenue decreased by 141, the decrease being chiefly in Bhandara (76) and Bilaspur (73), in Bhandara several applications presented by the zamindar of Fulchur were not entertained as they were barred by limitation and in Bilaspur the prevalence of cholera stopped the filing of applications.

109. Under the Tenancy Act there were 2,847 (2,681) cases for disposal, of which 2,296 (2,180) were disposed of, leaving 551 pending at the close of the year.

The following heads show considerable variations:—

	1933-34	1934-35
(1) VI-Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant ...	913	1002
(2) XII-Application for sanction to transfer proprietary right in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy right ...	588	548
(3) XVI-Application to enhance, alter or commute rent ...	39	17
(4) XVII-Application by tenant to deposit rent ...	158	209

The increase under (1) is explained by the tightness of money and by the danger of arrears becoming time-barred. The decrease under (2) was chiefly in Bilaspur, Bhandara and Balaghat and is ascribed to the disinclination of proprietors to sell lands or shares owing to the lower prices obtainable; the Debt Conciliation Board in Balaghat also helped in the decrease. The tendency of some oppressive landlords to harass their tenants by refusing to accept rents after the fixed time resulted in an increase in the cases under (4).

110. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The total number of suits for arrears of rent increased to 10,612 (10,471) nearly half belonging to Hoshangabad and especially Narsinghpur sub-division. In 8,845 (9,018) cases decrees were passed in whole or part for the plaintiffs, 1,269 (1,018) were given in favour of defendants or dismissed in default and 498 (435) cases were compromised. **Jubbulpore Division.**

111. There were 187 (141) suits for ejectment of tenants under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act in the Saugor district. There were only 13 suits by tenants for recovery of possession of which 1 was decreed for plaintiff and 12 for defendants or dismissed in default.

112. Suits for arrears of rent rose to 11,897 (10,215). The increase is shared by all the districts, but is remarkable in Nagpur (527), Wardha (444) and Chhindwara (560). In 10,415 (9,156) cases decrees were passed for the plaintiffs in whole or in part, 1,031 (706) cases were decreed for defendants or dismissed in default and 451 (351) were compromised. The rise was no doubt due to the general economic depression, but it also indicates increasing slackness in recovery and payment. Repeated suspensions have perhaps somewhat weakened the old and salutary idea that rent and revenue are the first charge on produce, while the practice of crediting payments to private debts which many absentee and moneylender landlords indulge in promotes the accumulation of arrears. If the recovery of interest on arrears were disallowed and suits filed as a rule after one year, much greater punctuality would be secured and fewer tenants would lose their holdings. **Nagpur Division.**

113. The number of suits for arrears of rent rose to 6,730 (5,387). The increase is shared by all districts except Bilaspur where there was a slight decrease of 50. The reasons for the rise are those given in the preceding paragraph. In Balaghat a tightening up of the administration by the Court of Wards of the Hatta estate led to a crop of rent suits. In Bilaspur the cholera epidemic **Chhattisgarh Division.**

kept malguzars out of courts. 454 cases were compromised, 5,391 decreed for plaintiff and 885 decreed for defendant or dismissed in default. There were 112 (75) cases under section 25 (*b*) of Tenancy Act for ejectment of tenants in Bhandara district.

Jubbulpore Division.

114. Appeals and applications for revision.—There were 52 (87) appeals and applications for revision under the Land Revenue Act and 29 (33) under the Tenancy Act pending before Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 491 (400) and 296 (285) were istituted during the year under report, making a total of 543 (487) and 325 (318) under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, respectively. The number disposed of was 460 (435) and 279 (289), leaving a balance of 83 (52) and 46 (29) pending at the close of the year.

115. Including 17 (19) cases pending at the commencement of the year the total number of appeals and applications for revision for disposal in the Commissioner's court was 208 (239) compared with 81 in 1930-31 in the old Jubbulpore division alone and 221 in 1932-33. 178 (222) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 30 (17) cases at the close of the year. Hoshangabad has the largest number of appeals and with Nimar gives almost as many as the rest of the division put together, though the percentage of appeals to those disposed of by local officers is appreciably larger from Jubbulpore.

Nagpur Division.

116. With 124 appeals and 17 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,127. 844 appeals and 117 applications for revision were disposed of and 155 appeals and 11 applications were left pending.

117. Including 84 appeals and 9 applications for revision or review pending from the previous year, the total number of cases in my court was 460, of which 385 were appeals and 75 applications for revision or review. Of these 273 appeals and 46 applications were disposed of, leaving 112 appeals and 29 applications pending.

Chhattisgarh Division.

118. There were 60 cases under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending in district courts, at the commencement of the year. 548 appeals and 55 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 663 (648) cases for disposal during the year. Of them 609 (549) were finished, leaving 54 cases pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals finished includes 189 cases disposed by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, *viz.*, in Raipur 123, Drug 10, Bhandara 37 and Balaghat 19. In addition 175 miscellaneous appeals and applications for revision under other laws were dealt with by Deputy Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, having no less than 112. Including pending cases there were 191 (153) appeals and applications for revision under the Land Revenue and the Tenancy Acts before the Commissioner's court, of which 154 (141) were finished and 37 were carried over to next year. In addition orders were passed in 46 miscellaneous appeals and 4 applications for revision under other laws. As in other divisions, the volume of appellate and revisional work increases steadily every year. Since the alteration of the revenue law relating to appeals much more time is taken in hearing them and there seems to be a good case for increasing the court fees leviable thereon.

PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore Division.

119. **Land acquisition.**—Including 37 cases pending from the previous year there were in all 117 cases for disposal half of which relate to Jubbulpore. The 61 cases remaining at the close of the year include 15 cases pending over 6 months.

120. Complications arose over the acquisition of land at Timarni in Hoshangabad district for the Agra Radha Swami Satsang Sabha's projected High School.

Nagpur Division.

121. There were altogether 67 (62) cases for disposal, including 18 pending from the previous year. Of these 34 were disposed of, leaving 33 pending. The oldest case in the Chanda district relates to the acquisition of land for police buildings at Brahmapuri and dates from the 20th September 1934. It is pending for formal approval of the award by the Inspector-General of Police. In Betul, the case regarding the acquisition of land for the Betul-Ranipur road has been pending for a long time for which the district council was responsible. In Chanda, the price varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80 per acre for agricultural land, and between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 for other land, while in Nagpur, it varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500 per acre for agricultural land, and Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-12-0 per square foot for non-agricultural land in Nagpur town.

122. In Chanda and Chhindwara, no reference was made to the civil court under section 18 (2) on the ground of inadequacy of compensation. In 3 cases in Nagpur, the award of the Collector involving an amount of Rs. 3,688 was challenged in the civil court, but the results are not stated. Two cases in Wardha and one in Betul which were referred to civil courts were pending. Seven cases were disposed of by private negotiation in Chhindwara.

Chhattisgarh Division.

123. Including 90 cases brought forward from the previous year, there were 183 (224) cases for disposal during the year, of which 128 (134) were concluded, leaving 35 pending at the close of the year. Of the pending cases, 5 in Raipur, 2 in Bilaspur, and 7 in Drug are over 6 months old. In Raipur 3 cases have since been filed, 1 is fixed for payment of compensation and 1 is pending for the settlement of a dispute regarding the ownership of the land. In Bilaspur multiples are being framed, and compensation will be paid shortly. In Drug 2 cases have since been finished, 3 are ready for payment of compensation, in 1 the notification has been sent up, and in 1 compensation is being settled. None of the cases in Bhandara and Balaghat have been pending over 6 months. One case from Raipur was referred to the civil court under section 18 (2), Land Acquisition Act, and the result is awaited.

Jubbulpore Division.

124. **Lambardars.**—Lambardars are reported to have worked satisfactorily. Friction between the sadar and patti lambardars in villages having a large number of pattis over payment of land revenue and settlement of village profits still continues and is inevitable with the partition of villages into numerous petty shares and the consequent complication of accounts. The post of sadar lambardar is becoming less and less desirable. Necessary help, however, is rendered to lambardars in realizing land revenue from patti lambardars. There were 246 applications in Jubbulpore alone.

Nagpur Division.

125. The lambardars as a body are reported to have worked satisfactorily and the land revenue was paid through them fairly punctually, but all Deputy Commissioners agree that the office of lambardar is losing its attraction and that the post of sadar lambardar is becoming definitely unpopular. It carries no remuneration and involves a serious financial liability. The marked increase in the number of resignations, of which there

were no less than 25 in Chhindwara is significant. The success of the lambardari system depends largely on the willingness of proprietors to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the post for the sake of its prestige. Friction between lambardars and co-sharers is becoming more common, the cosharers complaining that the lambardars often do not render correct accounts or pay them their shares of the profits regularly, while lambardars plead the difficulty of recovering payments on account of the home-farm and of rents recovered by pattidars. Disputes between the sadar and the patti lambardars in partitioned villages are both more numerous and more acute. The unpopularity of the post is illustrated by the fact that in the Ramtek tahsil when certain co-sharers were appointed lambardars they transferred their shares by gift to relations.

126. The number of lambardars removed for mismanagement, default in payment of land revenue, misconduct and neglect of duty was as follows:—

Nagpur	... *Nil.*	
Wardha	... 7	
Chanda	... 11	(9 were warned).
Chhindwara	... 7	(4 were warned).
Betul	... 4	

Chhattisgarh Division.

127. The numbers of appointments of lambardars made were 736 (586) in Raipur, 318 (243) in Bilaspur, 231 (306) in Drug, 170 (439) in Bhandara and 180 (123) in Balaghat. The increase in Raipur is attributed to the appointment of protected thekedars as lambardars in certain zamindaris. The increase in Balaghat was mainly due to the partition of villages into mahals and pattis. The decrease in Drug is explained by the fact that in the preceding year many protected thekedars in the zamindaris were appointed lambardars. In Bhandara the decrease is caused by the appointment in the previous year of a large number of patti lambardars. Four lambardars in Bhandara were removed for non-payment of land revenue and 3 lambardars and lambardar-gumashtas in Balaghat were removed for bad work. The lambardari system is working satisfactorily. The tendency on the part of some patti lambardars not to pay their dues promptly to sadar lambardars continues but is being discouraged by effecting recovery direct from them in suitable cases.

Jubbulpore Division. 128. Mukaddams.—Mukaddams and their gumashtas continued to perform their duties adequately, though there were the usual complaints of indifference to their responsibilities for the sanitation of their villages and the recovery of kotwar dues. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, considers that gumashtas are inadequately remunerated and often are not paid even the nominal pittance due to them. It is unfortunate that the bill to enable their remuneration to be recovered summarily, whether fixed by a revenue officer or not, was rejected. 216 (235) mukaddams including gumashtas were warned, 71 (101) fined for neglect of duty, and 254 (142) were removed or dismissed.

Nagpur Division. 129. Most Deputy Commissioners give the stereotyped description of the work of mukaddams and their gumashtas as "satisfactory", but all qualify this faint praise by criticism of one branch or another of their work. 51 mukaddams including gumashtas were dismissed or removed, and 179 fined or warned for neglect of duty. The number represents a very small proportion of the total number of these village officers, but it is to be feared that revenue officers do not exact a very high standard of performance. Police duties are generally performed adequately because default is detected and punished, but duties in respect of sanitation and public health are generally neglected. The time has certainly come when a higher standard of sanitation can and should be enforced. The application of the Mukaddam Rules, that is of rules II to XIII, and especially rule X under section 193, Land Revenue Act, provides an adequate remedy. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, has taken up this matter systematically and has authorized the imposition of taxes under rule X in 13 villages, while other cases are under enquiry. There is scope for much improvement on these lines. In 53 cases assistance had to be given in recovering the remuneration of the mukaddam-gumashtas. Revenue officers are now insisting that mukaddams should nominate educated candidates for the post of gumashtas. As long as reasonable remuneration is not secured to them and made recoverable as arrears of land revenue, it will be difficult, I fear, to get competent persons for the post.

Chhattisgarh Division. 130. The number of changes in mukaddams was 1,412 (1,664). In all 259 (116) mukaddams including gumashtas were dismissed or removed, 243 (236) warned, and 57 (56) fined for neglect of duty. In Raipur 5 mukaddams were prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, for failure to report crime and were convicted and sentenced to fines varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. There were in all 62 (39) applications for recovery of mukaddami dues. Assistance was given in 29 cases, 31 were rejected and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The work of mukaddams and gumashtas was fair on the whole. Many do not realize their responsibility in connection with prompt reporting of outbreaks of epidemic disease such as cholera.

Jubbulpore Division.

131. Kotwars.—Kotwars as a body are reported to have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. 106 (63) kotwars were either dismissed or removed, 257 (149) fined, and 406 (374) warned for neglect of their duties. Rs. 201 were distributed to kotwars in Saugor and Mandla districts and they were given rewards in 108 cases in Jubbulpore for being helpful in the detection of police and other cases. Far too many cases had to be started for recovery of kotwars' dues in Nimar and Hoshangabad and the kotwars in Narsinghpur petitioned to have their dues collected as a cess by Government agency.

Nagpur Division.

132. The kotwars on the whole are reported to have worked well.

The following table shows the number of punishments awarded to them :—

District	Warned		Fined		Suspended		Dismissed	
	Kotwars	Gumashtas	Kotwars	Gumashtas	Kotwars	Gumashtas	Kotwars	Gumashtas
Nagpur ..	138	..	66	..	2	..	..	..
Wardha ..	74	5	35	..	2	..	2	..
Chanda ..	124	..	4	..	..	..	16	..
Chhindwara ..	150	..	43	..	..	..	55	..
Betul ..	55	4	26	2	..	..	10	8

133. Recovery of their dues has again caused considerable difficulty. There were no less than 1,604 cases of application for the recovery of their dues by kotwars and their gumashtas. This large number of cases is attributed to the continued economic depression and crop failures. There was a rush of such applications in the Multai tahsil, resulting from the enquiries instituted in the preceding year under the instructions referred to in my Review on the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1933-34. The Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar

while on tour made recoveries on the spot on verbal complaints made by kotwars. In Chanda even greater abuses came to light. In one or two zamindaris it was found that some kotwars had not been paid their dues since last settlement, and others had arrears due to them for period of from 3 to 22 years. The practice of issuing a demand notice followed promptly by coercive processes has had a salutary effect; recovery is now prompt and most of the kotwars get their dues without resort to the courts.

134. The question of abolishing the present system of remuneration and substituting one of cash payment through a revenue officer on the analogy of the Maharki cess in Berar has been examined by Deputy Commissioners and I have recently referred it to Government.

Chhattisgarh Division.

135. The kotwars too have been found negligent or tardy in reporting the outbreak of cholera and have had to be punished. The number of changes among kotwars and their gumashtas was 1,168. 470 (290) kotwars including gumashtas were dismissed or removed 635 (566) warned, 378 fined and 8 suspended for neglect of duty. Seven kotwars in Raipur and 1 in Drug were prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, for failure to report cognizable offences and were fined small sums. There seems to be no need to invoke the criminal law in such cases and the attention of district officers has been drawn to the more appropriate action under the revenue law. One kotwar in Raipur was imprisoned for 6 months for house breaking and 1 in Drug was fined for an offence under section 6 of the Opium Act. There were 783 (697) applications for recovery of kotwari dues. In 397 cases recovery was effected, 309 applications were rejected or dismissed in default and 77 remained pending. In addition Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars recovered the arrears in many cases on oral complaints by kotwars in the course of their tours.

Jubbulpore Division.

136. General Revenue Business.—The number of cases pending on the 30th September 1934 was 10,707, and including 830 cases of the court of Additional Tahsildar invested with powers under section 128, Land Revenue Act, the total number was 11,537. 61,359 (57,376) cases were instituted during the year, and the total number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal increased from 66,621 to 72,896. Debt conciliation boards made a substantial contribution to the increase. The number of cases disposed of was 58,553 (55,914),

leaving 14,343 (10,707) cases pending at the close of the year. Of these 1,794 (741) were pending over 6 months and 1,871 (1,223) over 12 months. The increase in the number of long pending cases is due to various causes such as the grant of time in revenue recovery and Collector's cases to defaulters and judgment-debtors, stay orders issued by the civil court and sales being held again and again to secure a reasonable price in Collector's cases. Most of the nazul, partition and encroachment cases concerned were kept pending for spot inspection during the open season. Though disposal did not overtake the increased institutions it was reasonably expeditious.

137. The number of letters issued from, and received in, district offices increased to 11,475 (8,992) and 12,691 (11,029), respectively. The figures, though they do not represent the whole volume of work done, reflect the increasing burden of miscellaneous business that falls to district officers. The increase is most noticeable in Saugor and Hoshangabad where it is largely due to stricter registration. In the latter district the section system has been introduced, and it is said to have improved the disposal of business.

138. Great inconvenience is being experienced in district record-rooms owing to the inferior paper which was bound into revenue registers in the earlier years of the century, and which has perished removing all record of cases over a number of years for many villages. Suitable action is being taken to remedy the trouble so far as possible.

Nagpur Division.

139. Including 13,871 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases of all kinds rose to 81,933 (71,816). The increase is contributed by all districts except Chhindwara where there was a slight decrease (712), of these 63,786 cases were disposed of, leaving 18,147 pending at the close of the year. 1,138 were pending for more than 9 months and 3,619 for more than a year. The increase is shared by all the districts except Chanda. This is partly due to the fact that many completed nazul cases were kept pending nominally for formal sanction of Government, and partly to the postponement of sales in Collectors' cases, owing to the continued depression and failure of crops.

140. The number of letters received in and issued from the district offices increased to 12,900 (11,809) and 15,258 (11,628), respectively. In my own office, the receipts and issues were 7,035 (7,644) and 5,975 (6,719). The decrease, which is only apparent, is due to non-registration of unimportant references and covering letters of periodical reports and returns.

141. Nazul.—The nazul land in Chhindwara town was resurveyed and the settlement of nazul land in Betul was overhauled, during the year, and the cost recouped from the gross nazul receipts before apportioning them between Government and the municipal committee.

The disposal of nazul cases in Nagpur and Kamptee was as follows:—

Town		Pending from previous year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year
Nagpur	..	2,388	4,087(3,428)	6,475	4,727	1,748
Kamptee	..	632	776(724)	1,408	608	800

The Wardha and Chhindwara reports give no details of nazul work. In Chanda there were 192 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 344 were instituted, making a total of 536 for disposal, of which 481 were disposed of, leaving 55 pending. In Betul there was a large increase in the number of new cases from 231 to 677. Out of the total of 685, all but 10 were disposed of during the year. The nazul income on account of rents from permanent and temporary leases and premia in Nagpur, Kamptee and Betul was as follows:—

Town		Permanent Rs.	Temporary Rs.	Premia Rs.	Total Rs.
Nagpur	..	35,941 (35,433)	5,681 (5,077)	34,435 (24,835)	76,057 (65,345)
Kamptee	..	955 (926)	5,000 (5,000)	2,406 (2,825)	8,361 (8,751)
Betul	..	1,386 (726)	916 (1,401)	7,839 (3,285)	10,141 (5,412)

In future I think all district reports should include information on this subject. In Nagpur, the development of the areas known as the Ambhajheri Health Camp, the Dhantoli extension and other layouts is still delayed for want of an adequate water-supply.

142. The Town Improvement Trust Committee visited Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow early in the year in order to study the working of the Trusts there, and I, as Chairman, also had an opporunity of studying the work of the Calcutta Trust in January. The Committee submitted its report together with a draft Bill to Government in April. The municipal committee has since expressed its approval of the scheme, which now awaits the necessary legislation. Meanwhile the Committee has had the question of providing additional water-supply under consideration, and it is to be hoped, that a decision on this vital question will not much longer be delayed. The proper development of Government's valuable nazul property is largely dependent on these schemes. Without a regular programme of town-planning, nazul administration is both difficult and unsatisfactory.

Chhattisgarh Division.

143. The number of cases instituted during the year fell by 2,893, the district decreases being Raipur 326, Bilaspur 1,076, Drug 169, Bhandara 844 and Balaghat 478. In Bilaspur as already indicated cholera interfered with court work. In Bhandara there were fewer cases of encroachments and of recovery of taccavi. Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the number before the courts was 48,815 (51,193), of which 42,135 (44,179) were concluded. The cases pending over 6 months decreased to 882 (990) but those over 12 months increased to 842 (796). Most of the cases under the latter head are Collectors cases in which sales have been postponed for want of adequate prices or because time to pay has been granted. Mr. Hamilton's system of registration of revenue cases continued to work well in Raipur and Bilsapur and a recommendation has been made for its general adoption. More letters were registered in Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat, but fewer in Bhandara. The decrease in Bhandara was the result of orders issued stopping the registration of references of an ephemeral character. Two little discrimination over registration is exercised even now and this is a point where closer control by Superintendents is required.

Jubbulpore Division.

144. **Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.**—The powers delegated to subordinate revenue officers are generally reported to be exercised with discretion, except under the Land Alienation Act in Narsinghpur sub-division. The delegation to Tahsildars of powers regarding boundary marks under section 201, Land Revenue Act, is suggested by Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, and I agree with him that this is desirable.

Chhattisgarh Division.

145. The powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers are being exercised with discretion. During the year Messrs. Bambawale and Gangrade, Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Raipur, and Mr. Dewey, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bhandara, were invested

with powers to hear appeals against decisions of Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars. Mr. Pendharkar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Balaghat, was invested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act.

Jubbulpore Division.

146. **Co-operative credit societies.**—The general condition of the co-operative movement is much the same and presents a serious problem, the solution to which has not yet been demonstrated. The effects of over financing in the past and the slump in prices of agricutural produce have doubled borrowers' liabilities and the banks are faced with the difficulty of effecting recoveries.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, mentions the need which unfortunate experience shows to exist for training Circle Auditors of the Co-operative Department before letting them deal with recovery cases.

Jubbulpore Division.

147. **Irrigation.**—In Jubbulpore district irrigation is not popular and the Deputy Commissioner sees no hope of its ever being a success. He recommends the formation of a small committee of engineering and revenue officers to examine statistics of unremunerative tanks and make proposals for reducing maintenance charges where there is little or no appreciable revenue or for handing the tanks over to *ad hoc* panchayats.

[illegible]

148. **Communications.**—Grants were received in the Hoshangabad district from the road fund for much needed bridges at Timarni, Rahatgaon and Seoni-Malwa. In Nimar good progress was made with two large bridges on the arterial road from Berar to Burhanpur. A substantial portion of the division's grant for bridges is being spent on the roads from Dindori to Jubbulpore and Mandla which will render communications in this backward area less liable to interruption in the monsoon.

Jubbulpore Division.

149. **Protection of malguzari forests.**—The statistics of forests under protection are given below:—

Name of district		At the commencement of the year	Taken under protection during the year	Total	Released during the year	Balance at the close of the year
Jubbulpore	..	6	1	7	..	7
Saugor	..	21	4	25	..	25
Hoshangabad	..	17	1	18	2	16
Nimar	..	20	..	20	..	20
Mandla	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	..	68	6	74	2	72

Of the 72 forests under protection 60 were inspected by revenue and forest officers and found in satisfactory condition. There were 182 (62) cases for breaches of malguzari forest rules in the Hoshangabad, Nimar and Mandla districts, of which 127 were disposed of. There was considerable exploitation in progress especially for making charcoal in forests accessible to the railway. Reports of breach of forest rules and unauthorized exploitation in Saugor are numerous. Exemplary punishments have been inflicted for reckless tapping of kullu trees for extraction of gum. The practice has caused serious damage to these trees, which have suddenly acquired a usefulness unknown before and are consequently in danger of exhaustion.

Nagpur Division.

150. In Chhindwara there were in all 61 forests under protection and 55 under direct management at the commencement of the year, of which 3 and 19, respectively, were released. One forest was taken under protection in the Lakhnadon tahsil making a total of 59 under protection and 36 under management. There were 48 forests under protection in Betul at the beginning of the year and one was added during the year under report, but I suspect there is some confusion between protection and direct management. None was released. 15 of these forests remained uninspected. I shall examine the question of administration of these forests at my next visit.

151. Including 21 cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases of breaches of the malguzari forest rules was 132 (192) in Chhindwara, of which in 51 cases, 8 offenders were either warned or fined, and in 45 cases the proceedings were dropped for want of proof of the offence; 36 cases remained pending. In Betul, 17 (28) cases of breach occurred, in ten of which the offenders were warned or fined and the remaining seven cases were filed. The other Deputy Commissioners have not dealt with this subject.

152. The question of amending the rules under section 202, Land Revenue Act, so as to prevent excessive exploitation of malguzari forests through the issue of leases and licences for felling has been under the consideration of Government during the year.

Chhattisgarh Division.

153. There were 42 malguzari forests under protection at the beginning of the year. Three new malguzari forests (two in Bilaspur and one in Balaghat) were taken

under protection and six in Balaghat were released during the year. Thus there were 39 malguzari forests under protection at the end of the year (Bilaspur 3, Bhandara 21 and Balaghat 15). The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, reports that effective supervision over the malguzari forests is difficult to secure, as the patwari who is the only Government agency on the spot devotes little attention to the matter and that mukaddams also have not been of much use in this direction as they are generally in the hands of malguzars. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, complains that for want of an adequate inspecting agency the management of the malguzari forests taken under supervision cannot be said to be satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, remarks that many malguzari forests are being mismanaged and is making enquiries with a view to bring them under protection if necessary. The working of the malguzari forest rules has recently been under examination on several occasions. Without a proper staff for inspection and without what might be considered undue interference with proprietary rights, the gradual disappearance of most of the malguzari tree forest seems to be inevitable. This will of course lead to an increasing demand for timber from Government forest and may in the long run react to the advantage of Government.

Jubbulpore Division. 154. **Village panchayats.**—The statistics of the establishment of village panchayats are given below:—

Name of district		At commencement year	Established during the year	Total	Disestablished during the year	Balance at the close of the year
Jubbulpore	..	48	3	51	3	48
Saugor	..	22	5	27	..	27
Hoshangabad	..	47	..	47	..	47
Nimar	..	24	2	26	..	26
Mandla	..	12	2	14	1	13
Total	..	153	12	165	4	161

The reports are not very encouraging while there are complaints of apathy or faction. There is little popular demand for new panchayats, and even antipathy to them. Too few panchayats are ready to shoulder responsibility for and discharge properly administrative functions, as their constituents generally would rather dispense with a panchayat altogether than pay taxes. The result is that apart from the disposal of minor criminal and civil cases there is not much to show in the way of accomplishment. I doubt, however, if there is any good in trying to force the pace by insisting on administrative results before extending judicial powers as this will limit their possible usefulness without producing the desired result. When easier economic conditions return it may be hoped that these village bodies will be enabled to take the part they should in the van of rural reconstruction. Six applications for new panchayats were enquired into by the Narsinghpur District Council. In three cases it was not considered desirable to establish a panchayat, while enquiry was not completed in the remaining three cases. 17 panchayats in Hoshangabad district imposed taxation for village services. In Nimar arrears of taxation, where imposed, were heavy and free use had to be made of section 16 of the Act.

Nagpur Division.

155. The total number of panchayats in the division increased by five. Two new panchayats were established in the Nagpur district, three in Wardha, one in Chanda and one in Betul. One panchayat in the Chanda district was replaced by a Notified Area Committee at Ballarpur and one at Damjipura in Betul was disestablished. In Nagpur, which now has 34 panchayats, two applications received insufficient support and were filed and four others are under enquiry. Wardha now has 14 panchayats, Chanda 32 and Betul 29. The number in the Chhindwara district remains at 50 the bulk of which are in the Seoni sub-division.

156. The Deputy Commissioners, Chhindwara and Betul, comment on the reluctance of the panchayats generally to levy taxes. This is a general complaint and leads to neglect of the administrative duties of these bodies, which should take precedence of their judicial functions. In general greater attention has been paid to this important aspect of the movement during the year under report. Enhanced powers are not now recommended unless the panchayat in question has a satisfactory administrative record. Nevertheless the sanitary condition of many villages where panchayats have been established is still far from what it should be and constant pressure is needed to make panchayats discharge their responsibilities in this matter. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, strongly advocates the application of the mukaddam rules to villages where no panchayat exists and even where there is a village panchayat which has neglected this duty. The rules have already been applied to 13 villages without

panchayats while enquiries with a view to the application of the rules to many more villages are pending. The panchayats concerned have been warned that persistent neglect may entail the application of these rules. The effect of this policy will be closely watched.

157. The District Councils, Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul, have appointed honorary village panchayat officers to improve their supervision over the panchayats. Inspections made by the revenue officers were generally adequate. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, proposes to establish village panchayats in all the villages selected for intensive propaganda in connection with the rural uplift movement. The success of the scheme depends mainly on awakening the spontaneous interest of the villagers.

Chhattisgarh Division.

158. To the 111 village panchayats functioning at the commencement of the year, six new panchayats (1 in Raipur, 2 in Bilaspur, 1 in Bhandara and 2 in Balaghat) were added and one in Bilaspur was disestablished. Thus there were 116 panchayats (15 in Raipur, 46 in Bilaspur, 33 in Drug, 6 in Bhandara and 16 in Balaghat) at the close of the year. All except one in Raipur exercise the ordinary criminal and civil powers. The exception in Raipur is dormant and its disestablishment is under consideration. Most of the panchayats are lethargic and are averse to taking up administrative duties. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, remarks that panchayats in larger villages have undertaken administrative work but their judicial work is always open to suspicion and that in small panchayats judicial work is better but administrative work is not undertaken. In Raipur 23 applications for inclusion of other villages to the existing panchayats were received. One application was granted and the other applicants were directed to apply for establishment of independent panchayats in their respective villages as it was found that the group system was a failure. The District Council, Raipur, has formed a village panchayat sub-committee for the establishment, guidance and supervision of these village institutions and the activities of this committee will be watched with interest. Inspections of village panchayats by Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars numbered 8 in Raipur, 26 in Bilaspur, 25 in Drug, 10 in Bhandara and 12 in Balaghat. Inspection in Raipur is inadequate and the Deputy Commissioner has drawn the attention of all officers to this aspect of their duty.

159. **District Gazetteers.**—District Gazetteers are reported to have been brought up to date in all districts except Hoshangabad, where action is in progress to bring it up to date. **Jubbulpore Division.**

160. The B Volume of the District Gazetteers in all the districts of the division are reported to have brought up to date. **Nagpur Division.**

161. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, is systematically collecting material for the revision of the A Volume. The A Volumes are becoming obsolute everywhere and similar measures are needed in all districts.

162. The B Volume of the District Gazetteers of all the districts have been brought up to date. **Chhattisgarh Division.**

163. **Effect of recent land revenue legislation.**—No comments have been made on the effects of recent legislation. **Jubbulpore Division.**

164. No important legislation affecting the Land Revenue or Tenancy Act was enacted during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, has some interesting comments on the Moneylenders Act which came into force during the year. This Act, if properly enforced, should do something to improve the economic condition of the cultivating classes. **Nagpur Division.**

165. During the year a proviso was added to section 85 of the Land Revenue Act whereby power was taken by Government to reduce, during the currency of settlement, the assessment of land revenue under section 84 for such period as it may deem fit. Similar power was taken in respect of rent by enacting section 61-A in the Tenancy Act. These additions are not likely to be used in this division. The Tenancy Act has been amended to permit occupancy tenants to transfer the rights in their holdings to secure payment of advances by the land mortgage banks established under the Co-operative Societies Act or by Government under any other enactments and to provide that if in the course of a sale of a holding of an occupancy tenant in execution of a decree of a civil court, the holding is knocked down to a stranger the various persons named in the section can claim it at the last sum bid for it. It is still too early to gauge the effects of this legislation. **Chhattisgarh Division.**

166. Working of section 203 of the land revenue Act.—No instances of exorbitant demand of nazrana by **Jubbulpore Division.**

malguzars for leases of house sites were brought to notice and only one was represented for action under the section, *viz.*, Bankheri in Hoshangabad district. The application made regarding Timarni in this district was rejected by Government. The whole-sale diversion of agricultural land for abadi purpose in the vicinity of Itarsi and Pipariya is under investigation with a view to the preparation of comprehensive town extension schemes for these growing centres.

Chhattisgarh Division.

167. Eight cases under section 203, Land Revenue Act, were instituted during the year and two were pending from the previous year. Eight cases were disposed of and one in Bhandara remained pending at the end of the year. In only one case was a site allotted. The small number of cases and the rejection of almost all applications is an indication that the landlords are acting in a reasonable manner. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, draws attention to his recommendation to include the patwari amongst the persons entitled to house sites free in the abadi.

Jubbulpore Division.

168. Debt conciliation boards.—There was great satisfaction at the establishment or continuance of Debt Conciliation Boards in Khurai tahsil, both tahsils of Narsinghpur sub-division, Patan and Sehora tahsils, Hoshangabad tahsil and Saugor and Banda tahsils. The boards did valuable work in reducing the burden of debt and clearing up the debtors' position *vis-à-vis* their creditors as well as in stimulating private composition of debts outside the boards. Professional moneylenders generally oppose and obstruct conciliation and there is general reluctance to compromise on secured debts. Under the existing voluntary provisions of the Act, therefore, conciliation is carried out at no inconsiderable expense of time and energy. It is sometimes asserted, as the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, remarks that this debt relief policy, coupled with moneylending legislation and the fear of impending new legislation, is drying up rural credit. Rural credit, it is true, is at its lowest ebb but the main reason is that creditors could effect no cash recoveries. As a matter of fact some of them have been able to obtain part payment of debt through the boards. The restriction of rural credit has not operated to cut off the supplies of agricultural necessities so much as to curtail borrowing for social expenditure. The boards' experience is that less than half the debts for conciliation were incurred for *bona fide* agricultural purposes. In Jubbulpore the institutions were rather light in the beginning of the boards and came from those against whom the creditors had either filed suits or started execution proceedings. When the results of conciliation became known in the interior the rush of applications increased considerably. A board was sanctioned at the close of the year for Damoh sub-division, Nimar tahsil and for Mandla tahsil. In Narsinghpur about 65 per cent of cases disposed of ended in agreements and Rs. 8.90 lakhs of debt was settled for Rs. 3.96 lakhs, while in Jubbulpore Rs. 1.39 lakhs of debt was settled for Rs. 68,124. In Narsinghpur sub-divison only 44 applications involving Rs. 2,517 were made for recovery of instalments fixed by the boards. In Saugor two years' experience of the Khurai board was less fortunate; there were 287 such applications last year and 790 in the year 1934-35; in some 80 per cent of these cases coercive measures had to be resorted to. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks that the chief cause appears to be that rental arrears were not taken into account in the settlement of debts, and it was left open to the malguzar after an agreement had been reached to eject a defaulting tenant and to deprive him of the resources upon which his agreement was based. Debts conciliated in some cases were regarded as more or less hopeless and creditors were glad to accept an agreement and take what advantage they could of the summary process available in the revenue court.

Nagpur Division.

169. The Debt Conciliation Board, Seoni, was withdrawn on the 15th of July 1935, after two years' satisfactory work. At its closure there were 846 applications pending, of which 670 were transferred to the debt conciliation board, established at Chhindwara for Chhindwara and Amarwara tahsils on the 3rd September 1935, 126 relating to the Sausar tahsil were left pending the establishment of a board for that tahsil and the rest were filed.

170. The statistics of cases for recovery of instalments under section 13 (1) of the Act are given in the subjoined statement:—

Tahsil	Cases instituted	Disposed of	Pending
Seoni	345	229	116
Lakhnadon	206	104	102
Chhindwara	24	16	8
Sausar	4	3	1
Total ..	579	352	227

In two cases of Lakhanadon tahsil, a certificate under section 13 (2) was issued as the instalments were found to be irrecoverable. It is reported that Tahsildars generally find it difficult to recover instalments in full owing to the prevailing economic depression and the poor outturn of crops. The comparatively large number of cases for recovery under section 13 (1) is probably due to the fact that instalments were fixed on the basis of normal or nearly normal crops, whereas the settlement was followed by another failure for the eighth year in succession. As against 3,326 awards made by the Seoni board, however, 551 cases for recovery, or 16½ per cent; cannot be considered to inidcate any general defect in the awards or any failure of the system.

171. Two more boards were established in the division, one at Betul for the Betul and Multai tahsils and the other at Wardha for the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils on the 15th April and 15th May, respectively. The statement below shows the work done by the two boards:—

Name of board	No. of applications	Amount	Dismissed under section		No. of agreements	Amount		No. of days worked
			7 (1)	14		Settled	Involved	
		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
Wardh ..	1,701	39,95,567	15	5	83	71,751	1,27,103	79
Betul ..	2,705	27,77,815	8	1	198	93,986	2,08,798	123

The percentage of remission represents 45 and 55 in the Wardha and Betul boards, respectively.

172. The Chhindwara board had just begun its work before the close of the year and did not complete any case.

173. The chief difficulty experienced in the working of the Debt Conciliation Act is the secured creditor who usually prefers to stand out, and consequently often makes it impossible to secure agreement. Amendment of the Act with a view to meeting this difficulty is under consideration.

Chhattisgarh Division.

174. The debt conciliation board established in Balaghat in February 1934 received 4,382 applications during the year involving debts to the extent of Rs. 36,14,883. 640 applications involving debts of Rs. 4,71,928 were dismissed under section 7 (1) of the Debt Conciliation Act either in default or for non-payment of process fees, four applications were dismissed for

want of jurisdiction as the debt in each case exceeded Rs. 25,000,132 applications involving Rs. 3,23,313 were dismissed under section 14 of the Act because the creditors declined to come to amicable settlements and agreements were executed in 1,641 cases involving debts of Rs. 16,60,728. After conciliation the debts were reduced to Rs. 9,13,124 or by 45 per cent 63 certificates involving Rs. 50,019 were issued under section 15 (1) read with the proviso to section 21 of the Act. Debts amounting to Rs. 34,000 were discharged under section 8 (2) of the Act. The number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year was 1,942 involving debts aggreegating Rs. 12,20,948. The kists of the consolidated debts that fell due during the year totalled Rs. 43,347 of which Rs. 41,279 or 95 per cent was paid voluntarily and Rs. 2,068 was recovered by coercive process. It is now becoming clear that the kists fixed are within the paying capacity of the debtors. Orders for the establishment of another board in the Bhandara district were received during the year but it did not actually commence work till the 1st November 1935.

Chhattisgarh Division.

175. **Consolidation of holdings.**—With the appointment of a second consolidation officer it was possible to carry on operations in the Drug and Raipur districts simultaneously. No work was done in the Bilaspur district as supervision would have been difficult. 323 applications were pending at the commencement of the year and 194 were received during the year (111 from Drug and 83 from Raipur). All of the applicants agreed to pay the cost of consolidation at the rate of Re. 0-4-0 per acre. 198 applications (108 of Drug and 90 of Raipur) were examined and admitted finally. Only one application was rejected. This was from a village consolidated in the previous year where the cultivators wanted re-consolidation to form more compact blocks but changed their minds later. At the close of the year 318 applications (155 of Drug and 163 of Raipur) remained pending. Schemes for 191 villages including 12 of the previous year were confirmed by Deputy Commissioners without any objections. No scheme was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner for sanction. This proves the high quality of the work done and indicates how fully the cultivators themselves have co-operated. In the schemes confirmed 394,138 khasra numbers before chakbandi were reduced to 66,242 or by 83 per cent. In one village of the Raipur tahsil the percentage of reduction was as high

as 95. The total demand on account of the cost of consolidation at Re. 0-4-0 per acre in 179 villages where new schemes were prepared, amounted to Rs. 44,045 out of which Rs. 38,619 have been recovered. Action has been taken to recover the balance of Rs. 5,426. The total expenditure on establishment, etc., amounted to Rs. 41,798 or Re. 0-3-10 per acre. Operations are thus largely self-supporting. Over 700 villages have been consolidated since the Act was passed nine years ago. The gain to the cultivator is becoming more and more apparent every year in fact this is probably the most beneficient of Government activities in Chhattisgarh since the start of British rule.

Jubbulpore Division.

176. **Revision of patwari halkabandi.**—The revised halkabandi is in force in Jubbulpore district. The charges are rather unwieldy and at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Land Records has agreed to map correction work being postponed for the present. Revision is postponed till the 1st August 1936 in Saugor. A revision was also under consideration in Hoshangabad, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion, and I agree, that the addition of electoral and other work make a reduction in the number of patwaris undesirable at present. In Nimar it has been postponed indefinitely.

Chhattisgarh Division.

177. The patwari halkabandi in the Bhandara district was revised in 1930. The revision in other districts has been dropped by Government.

Jubbulpore Division.

178. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—The introduction of revised scales of pay for new entrants has had no effect on recruitment and in the keen competition for employment well-qualified candidates are still forthcoming for appointment. It is too early to say what will be the effect of the recent amendment to the revised scale, which will effect the existing staff also.

179. The restoration of the emergency cut in salaries of Government servants gave welcome relief and satisfaction in all ranks.

Chhattisgarh Division.

180. The 5 per cent cut applied in the pay of all the land revenue staff was fully restored during the year. There is no paucity of candidates for employment on the new scales of pay introduced with effect from the 1st March 1932.

Jubbulpore Division.

181. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—Quarters are required for the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars at Sohagpur and Khurai and for Naib-Tahsildar, Gadarwara, and for the Pachmarhi tahsil clerks. Saugor district office, Sohagpur and Gadarwara tahsil offices need more accommodation.

Nagpur Division.

182. No residential quarters were constructed for revenue officers in any of the districts in the division. There is reportd to be a real need of quarters for Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars at Multai, Warora, Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. The extensions to the district court at Chhindwara and the construction of new tahsili at Arvi are urgent necessities.

Chhattisgarh Division.

183. No residential building was constructed during the year nor is there any possibility of any being taken up in the near future until the financial stringency is over.

Jubbulpore Division.

184. Famine programme.—The famine programmes of all districts in the division have been revised and brought up to date except that of Hoshangabad which is under revision.

Chhattisgarh Division.

185. The famine programmes of all the districts in the division have been revised and brought up to date.

Jubbulpore Division.

186. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations were not in progress in any district in the division. Proceedings for the abatement or reduction of rents and revenue were however undertaken in parts of Jubbulpore district and Narsinghpur sub-division in August 1934 where rents were comparatively high and were completed and announced during the spring. Old rents which were considerably above the level of deduced rent were reduced. The net result was that a reduction was made in land revenue assessment of Rs. 52,000 in kamil-jama and of Rs. 47,876 in realizable jama in the Jubbulpore district, and of Rs. 6,125 permanently and Rs. 3,995 temporarily in Narsinghpur sub-division with corresponding reduction of about twice these amounts in the rental demand.

Chhattisgarh Division.

187. The settlement of Balaghat district was due in 1935 but it has been postponed till 1937 under orders of the local Government contained in Revenue Department memorandum No. 445-XVI-22, dated the 14th June 1933.

Jubbulpore Division.

188. Tours and inspections.—Having regard to other calls upon them, the touring done by district

officers was generally adequate. The number of days spent on tour was as follows:—

	Deputy Commissioner	Assistants
Jubbulpore	... 67	189
Saugor	... 82	411
Hoshangabad	... 110	366
Nimar	... 62	347
Mandla	... 105	100

189. Almost all branches of district offices and practically all tahsils were inspected by Deputy Commissioners during the year under report and the Sub-Divisional Officers inspected their tahsils. Mr. Binney inspected the Narsinghpur sub-divisonal office and four tahsils. I inspected the district offices at Khandwa, Saugor and Mandla and the Hoshangabad office was inspected after the close of the year. The sub-divisional offices at Narsinghpur and Damoh and four tahsil offices were also inspected by me.

Nagpur Division.

190. The amount of touring done by the Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is detailed in the district reports and was on the whole adequate. The number of days on which Deputy Commissioners were on tour was as follows:—

Nagpur	... 80 (49)
Wardha	... 67 (60)
Chanda	... 100 (111)
Chhindwara	... 110 (79)
Betul	... 80 (76)
Total	... 437 (375)

This shows some improvement over the preceding year especially in Nagpur, but the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha's record is still unsatisfactory. As a consequence, the touring of the sub-divisonal and tahsil staff generally in Wardha was inadequate, that of the Sub-Divisional Officers, Wardha and Hinganghat, and the Tahsildar, Hinganghat, being much below the required standard.

191. Excepting Nagpur, all the district offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. In Nagpur some of the branches were inspected by the Assistants. All the tahsils without exception were inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Deputy Commissioners,

Chhattisgarh Division.

192. The numbers of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners were as under:—

			Minimum fixed
Raipur	Mr. Ramadhyani	39	90
	Mr. Ramsden	33	
		72	
Bilaspur	Mr. Smellie	118	90
Drug	Mr. Bambawale	4	90
	Mr. Oulsnam	31	
	Mr. Farquhar	54	
		89	
Bhandara	Mr. Comrie	107	100
Balaghat	Khan Bahadur Sanjana	80	100

In Raipur and Balaghat touring was below the prescribed minimum. Touring by Sub-Divisional Officers was generally adequate except in Bhandara and Drug. Touring by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars was mostly inadequate. Orders on this point have already been issued to Deputy Commissioners. The number of khasra entries checked by revenue officers was as follows:—

District	1933-34	1934-35
Raipur	1,528	4,402
Bilaspur	1,706	2,353
Drug	3,217	3,604
Bhandara	2,009	749
Balaghat	3,188	5,392

Checking has improved in all districts except Bhandara where it has deteriorated seriously. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to see that this important work is not neglected.

The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, inspected only the revenue record-room of his office while the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, inspected all daftars of the district office except those of the head copyist and the statistical writer. The Deputy Commissioners, Bilaspur, Bhandara and Balaghat, inspected all branches of their offices. All tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers and as a general rule Tahsildars and their Naibs have made periodical examinations of the working of the different branches. I inspected all district offices except that at Drug and the following tahsil offices:—

Tahsil	District
Raipur	Raipur.
Bilaspur Janjgir Katghora	Bilaspur
Bhandara Gondia Sakoli	Bhandara
Balaghat Waraseoni Baihar	Balaghat.

Mr. Drake was in charge of the division up to the 18th February 1935 when he was relieved by Mr. Binney. The latter remained in charge till the 12th March 1935 when he was relieved by me. I was away from headquarters for 92 days.

Jubbulpore Division.

193. Notice of officers.—Mr. A. L. Binney acted as Commissioner till the 16th February 1935, when I resumed charge of the divison. In the districts Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, Deputy Commissioner, was in charge of Jubbulpore district, except, for a month during which Mr. Mathews officiated in his absence. In Saugor, Messrs. S. H. Oulsnam, R. M. Crofton, S. W. G. O. Forrester held charge for short periods before Mr. C. K. Seaman joined on the 25th March 1935. Mr. P. G. Bree was in charge of Hoshangabad district till the 31st October 1934 when Mr. R. J. J. Hill relieved him and subsequently Mr. Grigson took over on the 14th December 1934. Mr. D. R. Rutnam joined Nimar district on the 15th November 1934 relieving Mr. K. B. L. Seth. In Mandla Mr. M. I. Rahim continued for the whole of the year: The number of changes of officers in charge of Narsinghpur sub-division has been unfortunate, *viz.*, nine since the district was abolished in 1931, and, difficult though it may be to avoid, it is prejudicial to the administration of the sub-division.

I have to record my appreciation of the Deputy Commissioner's efficient and smooth administration of their charges during the year and I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the services of the officers commended by them.

194. Mr. W. H. Shoobert, Mr. C. C. Desai and Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma held charge of the Nagpur, Chanda and Wardha districts, respectively, through out the year. In Chhindwara Mr. A. L. Hoyle proceeded on leave on the 22nd November 1934 and was succeeded by Mr. B. A. Bambawale. In Betul, Mr. D. J. N. Lee was in charge of the district till 23rd March 1935, when he was relieved by Mr. R. J. J. Hill. All Deputy Commissioners have worked conscientiously and well, but Messrs. Shoobert and Desai deserve special mention. Mr. Shoobert has administered his heavy and important charge with conspicuous success and Mr. Desai has an excellent record of constructive achievement to his credit. All the Deputy Commissioners commend the work of their assistants but only two of them have singled out individuals for special mention. Mr. Mone has been in charge of the Seoni sub-divison throughout the year and has administered it with zeal and efficiency. I endorse the Deputy Commissioners commendations of their assistants. Among Tahsildars Messrs. B. K. Mehta, Kedarnath Misra, V. L. Jaiwant, Gulam Mustafa, S. B. Pendharkar and B. M. Naolekar; and among Naib-Tahsildars Messrs. R. S. Pandya and K. W. Kathaley deserve mention. **Nagpur Division.**

195. I was in charge of the division throughout the year and toured for 72 days. I inspected fully the district offices at Wardha and Betul, the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, and the following tahsils:— Umrer, Katol, Saoner, Wardha, Arvi, Warora, Brahmapuri, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon.

196. Mr. Ramadhyani held charge of the Raipur district till the 7th February 1935, when he was relieved by Mr. Ramsden. Mr. Smellie remained in charge of the Bilaspur district throughout the year. Mr. Bambawale was in charge of the Drug district till the 19th November 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. Oulsman who was in turn relieved by Mr. Farquhar on the 8th January 1935. Mr. Dewey remained in charge of the Bhandara district till the 24th October 1934, when Mr. Comrie took over. Mr. Morey was in charge of the Balaghat district till the 15th October 1935, when he was relieved by Khan Bahadur K. E. J. Sanjana. **Chhattisgarh Division.**

The district reports mention the names of Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars who have done well. I select for special mention—

Raipur.

Mr. K. N. Subramanian, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. W. A. Bambawale, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. B. L. Verma, Tahsildar.

Mr. M. A. Khan, Tahsildar.

Bilaspur.

Mr. Itaat Hussain, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. W. Ratnaparkhi, Tahsildar.

Drug.

Mr. P. N. Bhatt, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Bhandara.

Mr. M. R. Dube, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Chandrika Pershad, Tahsildar.

Balaghat.

Mr. S. R. Morey, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. M. L. Kapoor, Tahsildar.

Statement showing the account of the Local Government with Agriculturists borrowers in the Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

—	—	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Total both Acts
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal ...	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	(*a*) 19,35,895	(*a*) 51,24,172	(*a*) 70,60,067
	Advanced during the year ...	1,20,855	5,11,579	6,32,434
	Total Advanced ..	20,56,750	56,35,751	76,92,501
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	7,85,201	23,71,244	31,56,445
	Remitted during the year ...	2,590	*1,46,742	*1,49,332
	Collected during the year ...	(*b*) 1,43,661	(*b*) 4,94,624	(*b*) 6,38,285
	Total remitted and collected...	1,46,251	6,41,366	7,87,617
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	19,10,499	49,94,385	69,04,884
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	1,97,937	6,10,981	7,18,918
	Amount overdue ...	5,34,541	12,70,027	18,04,568
Interest ...	Collected during the year ...	39,673	63,652	1,03,325
	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2·06	1·26	1·48

(*a*) Last year's figure was wrong

(*b*) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due—

		Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	...	3,528
Agriculturists' Loans Act	...	5,114
Total	...	8,642

*This includes Rs. 1,46,016 remitted on account of principal not fallen due for collection during the year under report. Hence the balance of the Saugor district is struck off excluding this amount.

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India's letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Profit and loss account of the transaction under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts for the year 1934-35

[Figures are in thousands of rupees]

1934-35

				Interest realized		
	To end of 1933-34	During 1934-35	Total	To end of 1933-34	During 1934-35	Total
Interest due ...	(*a*) 7,77	2,48	10,25	2,43	1,08	3,51
Remissions ...	19,80	1,50	21,30	...	...	...
Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,04
Total ...	...	...	31,55	...	...	31,55

(*a*) Last year's figure was wrong.

NOTE.—No such profit and loss account was made prior to 1932-33, but the loss for the period from 1st April 1933 to end of the financial year 1934-35 for the entire provincial loan account is 33,36 (loss due to remission of principal 20,83 and loss on interest account 12,53).

STATEMENTS

Serial No.	Subject
1	Account of the Local Government with agriculturists', borrowers.
2	A.—Area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district during the agricultural year.
3	B-I.—Progress made in the allotment of waste lands.
4	B-II.—Area held by the several classes of holders in the raiyatwari villages and the revenue.
5	C.—Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.
6	D-I.—Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.
7	D-II.—Demand, collection and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue.
8	D-III.—Demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous land revenue.
9	E.—Coercive processess issued in collection of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
10	F.—Mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interest in land due to sale or mortgage or lease as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
11	G.—Work under certain heads of revenue business.
12	H.—Principal suits between landlords and tenants under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.
13	I.—General revenue business.
14	J.—Number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEMENT A.—*Showing the area held by the several classes*
Central Provinces during the agricultural

(1) DETAILS OF

District	Total occupied area	Land held by malguzars		
		Area held as *sir*	Area cultivated other than *sir*	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jubbulpore	(*a*) 1,424,456	144,431	81,589	16
Saugor excluding Damoh ..	1,227,253	125,158	88,212	17
Damoh	738,123	83,144	41,084	17
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ...	1,207,469	175,518	65,069	20
Narsinghpur	(*b*) 740,002	92,579	33,038	17
Nimar	811,180	53,052	29,261	10
Mandla	930,025	58,360	35,173	10
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	7,078,508	732,242	373,426	16
Nagpur	(*c*) 1,633,950	194,741	68,376	16
Wardha	(*c*) 1,184,143	148,302	86,160	20
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	1,021,421	91,276	27,747	11
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	165,387	10,137	2,227	7
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). Khalss ...	1,033,713	122,449	108,771	22
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). Jagir ...	306,609	13,139	5,826	6
Seoni	985,916	131,869	72,577	21
Betul	(*c*) 1,123.851	77,425	37,379	10
Total Nagpur Division ...	(*c*) 7,454,990	792,388	409,063	16
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	1,558.006	258,379	138,800	25
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	1,079,208	104,958	32,073	13
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	1,314,090	215,621	107,399	25
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	763,581	75,747	16,985	12
Drug ... Khalsa ...	1,325,212	263,953	141,528	31
Drug ... Zamindari ..	462,284	53,271	14.536	15
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	675,417	103,221	24,565	19
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	349,656	45,918	10,968	16
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	496,742	74,451	19,437	19
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	125,970	17,217	3,593	16
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	8,150,166	1,212,736	509,884	21
Grand Total ...	22,683,664	2,737,366	1,292,373	17
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR ...	22,690,735	2,760,540	1,286,063	18

Jubbulpore Division (*a*) Excludes 42 acres of land occupied as now—
Jubbulpore Division (*b*) Excludes 174 acres held by Jin and Press
Nagpur Division—(*c*) Includes area held by non-agriculturists with no

Nagpur ...
Wardha ...
Betul ...

Total ...

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1935.

PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas			Land held completely or partially revenue free				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10
Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assessed	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assigned (not for realization)	Revenue demanded (for realization)	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
13,850	61,311	81,127	540	2,717	5,224	572	290,048
4,799	43,844	54,482	730	7,509	8,564	5	264,723
4,362	31,332	29,947	118	1.594	2,038	...	157,154
1,353	26,105	34,852	76	1,003	1,893	72	267,695
1,735	20,697	61,879	151	1,811	3,038	1,259	148,125
18,962	180,756	252,986	1,308	19,545	36,255	1,668	282,614
438	3,238	2,808	29	101	117	43	96,872
45,499	367,283	518,081	2,952	34,280	57,129	3,619	1,507,231
12,291	108,399	223,335	442	6,678	14,327	107	378,194
5,975	55,944	83,996	372	4,630	9,044	123	295,036
7,237	77,742	64,833	406	6,765	5,528	1,785	203,530
104	2,568	1,315	...	...	...	...	14,982
566	5,518	6,118	239	2,065	1,665	1,080	238,803
1	17	3	...	...	..	...	18,982
648	8,442	7,740	5	129	166	94	216,017
605	8.505	8,309	101	2,732	832	1,580	126,041
27,427	267,135	395,649	1,565	22,999	31,562	4,769	1,491,585
2,371	6.652	8,050	13	536	698	...	404,367
18	75	...	...	...	...	...	137,106
9,614	29,370	30,979	15	170	158	...	352,560
112	905	703	...	...	...	...	93,637
2.355	8,369	9,295	25	122	126	10	413,972
208	7,244	2,511	...	...	...	...	75,051
6,969	50,259	70,575	52	572	898	185	178,617
811	7,890	8,936	...	..	...	...	64,776
2,299	17,673	22,443	...	...	...	...	111,561
89	1,540	2,119	1	7	10	...	22,357
24,846	129,977	155,611	106	1,407	1,890	195	1,854,004
97,772	764,395	1,069,341	4,623	58,686	90,581	8,583	4,852,820
96,147	760,333	1,072,602	4,642	58.898	91,295	8,881	4,865,834

agricultural land.

in which no tenancy right exists.

tenancy rights in the following districts and milkiyats sarkar land.

Acres
3,631
51
926

4,608

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes Central Provinces during the agricultural

(2)—DETAILS OF

District		Land held by absolute occupancy tenants			
		Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre
1		14	15	16	17
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore ...	...	33,179	182,905	2,94,708	1 9 9
Saugor excluding Damoh	...	21,813	145,215	2,18,026	1 8 0
Damoh ...	...	21,328	106,755	1,34,684	1 4 2
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	..	19,686	264,590	4,39,618	1 10 7
Narsinghpur ...	...	14,649	133,365	2,89,509	2 2 9
Nimar ...	...	613	5,457	5,638	1 0 6
Mandla ...	...	1,651	10,336	13,383	1 4 9
Total Jubbulpore Division	...	112,919	848,623	13,95,566	1 10 4
Nagpur ...	...	23,636	240,448	4,31,177	1 12 8
Wardha ...	...	12,350	152,265	2,09,189	1 6 0
Chanda ...	Khalsa ...	12,513	110,730	99,144	0 14 3
	Zamindari ...	209	1,865	1,220	0 10 6
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	Khalsa ...	13,081	95,984	1,37,202	1 6 10
	Jagir ...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	...	3,527	39,107	43,547	1 1 10
Betul ...	...	13,291	155,166	1,25,822	0 13 0
Total Nagpur Division	...	78,637	795,565	10,47,301	1 5 0
Raipur ...	Khalsa ...	24,686	124,772	1,58,826	1 4 4
	Zamindari ...	...	...	...	..
Bilaspur ...	Khalsa ...	27,340	76,112	87,141	1 2 4
	Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...
Drug ...	Khalsa ..	25,631	1,39,165	1,67,509	1 3 3
	Zamindari ...	135	1,986	1,048	0 8 5
Bhandara ...	Khalsa ...	10,448	70,427	1,00,493	1 6 10
	Zamindari ...	3,537	23,770	31,790	1 5 5
Palaghat ...	Khalsa ..	7,872	44,222	68,389	1 8 [illegible]
	Zamindari ...	1,133	7,461	11,865	1 9 5
Total Chhattisgarh Division	...	100,783	487,915	6,27,061	1 4 7
GRAND TOTAL	...	292,339	2,132,103	30,69,928	1 7 0
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR	..	288,829	2,137,311	30,88,493	1 7 1

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1935—contd.

TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants				Total of tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 15 and 19
Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	
18	19	20	21	22
/	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
172,716	939,256	10,72,637	1 2 3	1,122,161
4,19,660	808,191	10,29,236	1 4 4	953,406
1,17,448	467,796	5,49,282	1 2 9	574,551
63,391	669,156	9,30,559	1 6 3	933,746
57,764	448,988	8,32,435	1 13 8	582,353
46,868	513,698	4,13,904	0 12 11	519,155
59,110	815,853	3,98,847	0 7 10	826,189
636,957	4,662,938	52,26,900	1 1 11	5,511,561
82,302	989,913	12,71,868	1 4 7	1,230,361
56,614	735,419	8,09,540	1 1 7	887,684
83,702	692,821	5,79,819	0 13 4	803,551
16,362	146,759	74,686	0 8 2	148,624
87,899	697,454	4,66,959	0 10 8	793,438
14,765	286,319	82,385	0 4 7	286,319
81,440	727,681	6,00,417	0 13 2	766,788
69,870	832,031	4,14,197	0 8 0	987,197
492,994	5,108,397	42,99,871	0 13 5	5,903,962
158,250	1,013,415	11,19,439	1 1 8	1,138,687
76,572	915,627	3,99,477	0 7 0	915,627
234,116	867,220	8,30,575	0 15 4	943,332
85,282	661,996	3,70,961	0 9 0	661,996
417,118	762,950	8,56,463	1 2 0	902,115
25,674	382,102	2,20,069	0 9 3	384,088
69,306	424,927	5,29,755	1 3 11	495,354
39,416	260,330	2,79,467	1 1 2	284,100
62,941	340,137	4,26,268	1 4 0	384,359
16,291	95,762	1,14,271	1 3 1	103,223
884,966	5,724,466	51,46,745	0 14 5	6,212,381
2,014,917	15,495,801	1,46,73,516	0 15 2	17,627,904
1,961,581	15,488,809	1,46,13,646	0 15 1	17,626,120

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes Central Provinces during the agricultural

(2) DETAILS OF

District		Total rental, *i.e.*, columns 16 and 20	Incidence per acre	Rents actually collected	
				On account of current year	On account of previous year
1		23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	...	13,67,345	1 3 6	942,395	3,59,352
Saugor excluding Damoh	...	12,47,262	1 4 11	6,31,906	5,24,165
Damoh ...	...	6,83,966	1 3 1	10,80,775	7,19,515
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	...	13,70,177	1 7 6	6,31,671	4,71,872
Narsinghpur ...	...	11,21,944	1 15 10	6,37,109	4,87,635
Nimar ...	...	4,19,542	0 12 11	3,84,376	84,133
Mandla ...	...	4,12,230	0 8 0	2,89,033	62,546
Total Jubbulpore Division	...	66,22,466	1 3 3	45,97,265	27,09,218
Nagpur ...	...	17,03,045	1 6 2	954,777	4,71,428
Wardha	...	10,18,729	1 2 4	4,08,960	3,87,263
Chanda ...	Khalsa ...	6,78,963	0 13 6	5,19,237	1,38,617
	Zamindari ...	75,906	0 8 2	64,552	5,338
Chhindwara excluding Seoni ..	Khalsa ...	6,04,161	0 12 2	3,85,772	99,196
	Jagir ...	82,385	0 4 7	59,762	13,527
Seoni ...	...	6,43,964	0 13 5	3,39,496	1,49,970
Betul ...	...	5,40,019	0 8 9	3,27,630	1,04,014
Total Nagpur Division	...	53,47,172	0 14 3	30,60,186	13,69,353
Raipur ...	Khalsa ...	12,78,265	1 2 0	9,67,744	2,61,172
	Zamindari ...	3,99,477	0 7 0	3,70,542	51,979
Bilaspur ...	Khalsa ...	9,17,716	0 15 7	8,28,227	72,359
	Zamindari ...	3,70,961	9 9 0	3,02,380	31,524
Drug ...	Khalsa ...	10,23,972	1 2 2	8,80,920	1,12,753
	Zamindari ...	2,21,117	0 9 3	1,92,106	21,029
Bhandara ...	Khalsa ...	6,30,248	1 4 4	5,52,426	1,10,685
	Zamindari ...	3,11,257	1 1 6	2,08,074	72,787
Balaghat ..	Khalsa ...	4,94,657	1 4 7	3,91,631	61,445
	Zamindari ...	1,26,136	1 3 7	1,02,486	15,721
Total Chhattisgarh Division	..	57,73,806	0 14 10	47,96,536	8,11,854
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,77,43,444	1 0 2	1,24,53,987	48,90,025
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR	...	1,77,02,139	1 0 1	1,15,89,744	38,46,652

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1935 – concld.

TENANTS—*concld.*

Land held rent-free		Land held by sub-tenants				
Area held as grant from proprietors 27	Area held in lieu of service 28	Number of holdings 29	Area sublet for cash 30	Area sublet for grain 31	Total cash sub-rent 32	Valuation of total grain sub-rent 33
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,478	10,769	41,122	96,052	1,052	3,44,611	1,168
1,175	7,949	28,902	1,22,079	1,266	2,69,909	4,500
2,931	3,487	24,187	67,068	3,067	1,52,780	10,098
773	5,255	29,696	206,423	51,746	7,42,049	1,88,937
1,820	7,704	25,636	131,103	1,028	5,21,653	5,903
1,305	8,106	9,044	78,435	184	3,45,299	383
3,811	3,153	11,542	28,994	...	26,361	...
13,293	46,423	1,70,129	731,154	58,443	24,02,692	2,10,989
5,786	15,978	38,035	369,894	703	14,05,145	3,784
618	754	25,311	259,247	149	9,75,904	1,167
10,186	4,154	45,299	255,031	25,784	4,35,854	1,05,968
190	1,591	5,547	15,462	1,364	12,419	2,236
608	864	38,387	159,699	...	2,03,307	..
565	743	3,970	13,906	...	9,105	...
1,831	1,280	24,740	116,813	...	1,57,274	...
4,433	5,254	12,441	78,792	6,010	2,27,034	15,774
24,217	30,618	1,93,730	12,68,844	34,010	34,26,042	1,28,929
5,115	10,337	27,468	35,751	406	1,09,016	2,093
13,929	12,546	14,391	30,322	1,367	96,172	4,148
8,761	9,437	19,178	29,016	460	29,002	2,842
4,325	3,623	7,992	14,561	2,860	11,852	5,022
4,151	4,974	22,555	36,319	...	1,13,958	...
1,113	2,032	8,611	36,071	...	47,929	...
781	665	18,087	84,286	9,290	3,45,307	51,781
301	479	7,345	22,129	1,471	84,726	5,433
539	283	25,021	26,044	...	94,594	....
336	54	4,853	8,125	...	37,972	...
39,351	44,430	1,55,501	3,22,024	15,854	9,70,528	71,319
76,861	121,471	519,350	2,321,022	108,307	67,99,262	4,11,237
76,889	121,892	523,115	257,894	155,341	70,06,116	4,68,219

STATEMENT B-I.—*Showing the progress made in the allotment of*

Division	District	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report		
		Number of survey numbers	Area	Assessment	Number of survey numbers	Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	(*a*) 735	(*a*) 2,074	(*a*) 1,461	(*a*) 19	(*a*) 44	(*a*) 14
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	(*b*) 1.478	(*b*) 8,210	6,379	175	1,091	1,023
	Damoh ...	2,163	16,704	9,190	489	4,392	1,872
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	1,726	23,929	8,591	62	970	216
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	(*c*) 27,110	(*d*) 393,810	(*c*) 1,87,162	(*c*) 654	(*d*) 7,492	(*c*) 1,862
	Mandla ...	(*c*) 88,156	(*c*) 384,798	(*e*) 151,108	17,898	68,179	23,664
	Total ...	121,368	829,534	3,64,891	19,303	82,284	28,741
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ..	(*a*) 192	2,291	1,816	17	208	(*b*) 86
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ..	29.383	243,215	1,06,075	9,449	83,966	27,074
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	2,932	29,825	8,295	23	145	33
	Seoni ..	9,270	84,937	35,556	262	2,783	564
	Betul ...	8,070	66,346	16,198	189	1,276	264
	Total ...	49,847	426,614	1,67,940	9,940	88.378	28,021
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	(*a*) 6,205	11,474	7,201	(*b*) 37	214	64
	Bilaspur ...	(*c*) 2,169	2,704	2,318	44	105	59
	Drug ...	43	165	92	9	27	9
	Bhandara...	355	2,739	1,034	71	465	204
	Balaghat ...	(*d*) 12,312	156,996	32,987	(*c*) 2,645	33,551	4,195
	Total ...	21,081	174.078	43.432	2,806	34,362	4,531
GRAND TOTAL ...		192,299	1,430,226	5,76,263	32,049	205,024	61,263

Jubbulpore Division,—(*a*) Last

(*b*) 32 survey numbers 681 acres were wrongly added last year by Tahsildar. Khurai and one

(*c*) The net increase of 32 survey numbers area 15 acres and assessment

(*d*) The net decrease of 197 acres (+15—212=197) in Harsud tahsil is due to the fact that area to

(*e*) The increase is due to the conversion of

Nagpur Division – (*a*) The increase in columns 3 and 8 is due to the

Chhattisgarh Division,—(*a*) Increase of 43 survey numbers is due

(*b*) Increased by 3 survey numbers

(*c*) Increased by 1 due to

(*d*) Decreased by 29 owing to the ommission of 69 survey numbers wrongly included

(*e*) Increased by 40 survey numbers due to *waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.*

Allotment during the year under report			Relinquished during the year under report			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report		
Number of survey numbers	Area	Assessment	Number of survey numbers	Area	Assessment	Number of survey numbers	Area	Assessment
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.
11	26	9	1	2	...	9	20	5
21	168	129	41	209	181	195	1,132	1,075
73	571	333	114	801	452	530	4,622	1,991
7	133	64	17	287	64	72	1,124	216
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
214	2,201	1,164	270	3,879	1,382	710	9,170	2,080
2,076	9,987	10,495	11,999	20,912	15,894	27,821	79,104	29,063
2,402	13,086	12,194	12,442	26,090	17,973	29,337	95,172	34,430
11	48	18	1	36	26	7	196	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
486	3,938	1,848	610	5,603	2,410	9,573	85,631	27,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	145	33
138	1,319	405	55	609	256	179	2,073	414
64	781	174	79	548	133	204	1,043	223
699	6,086	2,446	745	6,796	2,825	9,986	89,088	28,400
11	62	23	1	25	8	27	177	49
3	26	13	2	12	4	43	91	50
2	9	4	...	...	...	7	18	5
56	372	180	5	44	13	20	137	37
365	4,796	1,202	428	6,335	1,458	2,708	35,090	4,451
437	5,265	1,422	436	6,416	1,483	2,805	35,513	4,592
3,538	24,437	16,062	13,623	39,302	22,281	42,128	219,773	67,422

year's figures are wrong.
survey No. 1 area 2 acres transferred to milkiyat sarkar road this year have been excluded.
Rs. 28 is due to partition of survey numbers and excision of minhai land for cultivation.
last year the Tahsildar wrongly added 212 acres as having been transferred from culturable minhai area.
minhai into kavilkashit in Mandla tahsil.
breaking up of waste land in raiyatwari villages in the Ramtek tahsil.
to private partitions among raiyats.
as they were excised from minhai.
excision from minhai area.
last year and the inclusion of 40 survey numbers of the new village established.
one village being newly established.

STATEMENT B-II.—Showing the area held by the several

Division	District	Total area included in occupied survey numbers	Held by patels and	
			Number of holding	Area
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	2,059	217	2,056
	Saugor excluding Damoh ...	6,306	579	6,306
	Damoh ...	9,223	809	9,067
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	22,979	1,037	22,909
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	385,655	15,837	382,626
	Mandla ...	305,636	17,107	299,628
	Total ...	731,858	35,586	722,592
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	2,095	110	2,095
	Wardha ...	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	160,057	11,593	159,320
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni ...	29,680	1,499	29,625
	Seoni ...	82,864	4,549	82,311
	Betul ...	66,888	3,261	66,391
	Total ...	341,584	20,012	339,742
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	11,197	859	11,297
	Bilaspur ...	2,613	350	2,569
	Drug ...	147	18	147
	Bhandara ...	2,373	184	2,373
	Balaghat ...	125,772	18,149	124,783
	Total ...	142,202	19,560	141,169
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,215,644	75,158	1,203,503

classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.

Government raiyats		Service grants			Sublet by patels and raiyats	
Revenue 6	Rate per acre 7	Number of holdings 8	Area 9	Revenue 10	Area 11	Rent 12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs
1,429	0 11 1	1	3	1	408	1,570
5,484	0 13 11	...	..	...	394	420
5,242	0 9 3	22	156	92	790	976
8,400	0 5 10	4	70	20	1,567	865
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,84,059	0 7 8	171	3,029	1.369	19,999	61,779
1,19,354	0 6 4	412	6,008	2,661	3,878	1,139
3,23,968	0 7 2	610	9,266	4,143	27,036	66,746
1,721	0 13 2	..	...	...	259	364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,591	0 8 0	64	737	375	13,372	14,775
8,250	0 4 5	4	55	12	3,036	1,144
34,935	0 6 6	43	553	207	3,037	4,585
16,077	0 3 10	36	497	136	1,941	712
1,40,574	0 7 2	147	1,842	730	21,645	21,580
6,952	0 9 10	...	...	...	197	147
2,245	0 14 0	8	44	28	50	42
87	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...
959	0 6 6	...	...	...	78	134
46,858	0 6 0	67	989	301	6,470	3,863
57,101	0 6 6	75	1,033	329	6,795	4,186
5,21,643	0 6 11	832	12,141	5,202	55,476	92,512

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of
30th September

Division	District	De	
		Curr	
		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1934	Increase or decrease during the year
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	10,43,226	—47,876
	Saugor ...	13,11,713	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16,79,417	—7,773
	Nimar ...	4,36,853	...
	Mandla ...	2,62,444	+156
	Total ...	(a) 47,33,653	—55,493
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	13,73,154	...
	Wardha ...	8,19,007	...
	Chanda ...	4,80,488	—3
	Chhindwara ...	8,86,359	—495
	Betul ...	3,51,529	...
	Total ...	39,10,337	—498
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	10,59,912	+8
	Bilaspur ...	8,71,199	+66
	Drug ...	8,80,923	—17
	Bhandara ...	6,82,391	+233
	Balaghat	4,58,223	—9
	Total ...	39,50,648	+281
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,25,94,638	—55,710

Jubbulpore Division—(*a*) The increase of Re. I in
(*b*) Includes Rs. 364 on account of previous year's arrears not reported by Deputy
Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) Increased by Rs. 11 due to assessment of revenue with retrospective
(*b*) Increased by Rs. 1,146 due to assessment with retrospective effect

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the
1935.

mand.		Collection		
ent	Arrear	Arrear		
Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1935 5	Balance for collection from previous year 6	Remitted during the year 7	Suspended during the year 8	Collected 9
Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,95,350	3,04,571	30,004	1,00,104	1,60,452
13,11,713	(*b*) 2,08,596	7,333	...	1,98,449
16,71,644	1,99,505	188	1,208	1,89,472
4,36,853	27,008	...	..	20,303
2,62,600	47,522	...	2,555	13,505
46,78,160	7,87,202	37,525	1,03,867	5,82,181
13,73,154	7,64,286	1,02,759	5,12,591	144,332
8,19,007	1,48,967	31,817	68,896	38,143
4,80,285	12,601	182	...	12,419
8,85,864	3,35,011	63,816	2,67,934	3,261
3,51,529	906	...	...	906
39,09,839	12,61,771	1,98,574	8,49,421	1,99,061
10,57,920	(*a*) 8,952	...	...	8,952
8,71,265	6,444	...	...	6,316
8,80,906	749	...	...	749
6,82,624	(*b*) 2,930	...	...	2,168
4,58,214	217	...	...	217
39,50,929	19,292	...	...	18,402
1,25,38,928	20,68,265	2,36,099	9,53,288	7,99,644

Nimar is due to rounding of annas.
Commissioner due to confusion in accounts in the Saugor tahsil.
effect on some big forest area brought under cultivation.
on alienation of shares of zamindari villages.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of 30th September

Division	District	Collection—*concld.*			
		Current			
		Abatement or remissions granted during the year	Suspensions granted during the year	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year	Collected
1	2	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	624	17,288	841	9,25,367
	Saugor ...	10,641	53,439	(*a*) 472	12,23,847
	Hoshangabad ...	233	1,29,078	142	14,32,431
	Nimar ...	...	1,25,358	59	2,91,286
	Mandla ...	1,001	..	73	2,41,690
	Total	12,499	3,25,163	1,587	41,14,621
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	2,090	1,12,663	1,902	12,26,806
	Wardha ...	...	1,63,138	2,876	6,32,270
	Chanda ...	...	...	38	4,80,052
	Chhindwara ..	4,433	47,959	232	8,27,355
	Betul ...	3,268	12,864	102	3,34,935
	Total ...	9,791	3,36,624	5,150	35,01,418
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	...	...	57	10,56,348
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	46	8,67,740
	Drug ...	...	...	(*a*) 137	8,80,598
	Bhandara ...	2,416	...	...	6,80,108
	Balaghat ...	299	...	170	4,57,452
	Total ...	2,715	...	410	39,42,246
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,005	6,61,787	7,147	1,15,58,285

Jubbulpore Division (*a*).—Includes Rs. 366 on account of advance collections not reported when its refund could not be given to it has ceased to be

Chhattisgarh Division.—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 77 was collected in advance in the previous year, out of

Balance					Collected in advance on account of the following year
Arrears		Current			
Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended.	Unsuspended	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,104	14,011	17,288	51,230	1,82,633	793
...	2,814	53,439	23,314	79,567	318
1,208	8,637	1,29,078	1,09,760	2,48,683	8,034
...	6,705	1,25,358	20,150	1,52,213	10,473
2,555	31,462	...	19,836	53,853	86
1,03,867	63,629	3,25,163	2,24,290	7,16,949	19,704
5,12,591	4,604	1,12,663	29,693	6,59,551	1,670
68,896	10,111	1,63,138	20,723	2,62,868	543
...	...	...	195	195	51
2,67,934	...	47,959	5,885	3,21,778	812
...	...	12,864	360	13,224	212
8,49,421	14,715	3,36,624	56,856	12,57,616	3,288
...	...	...	1,515	1,515	32
...	128	...	3,479	3,607	106
...	...	...	171	171	9
...	672	...	100	862	...
...	...	...	293	293	20
...	890	...	5,558	6,448	167
9,53,288	79,234	6,61,787	2,86,704	19,81,013	23,159

last year due to confusion in accounts but excludes Rs. 687 wrongly collected in advance and shown in the accounts (*i.e.*, Rs. 793+366−687=472).

this, Rs. 5 only was adjusted and the balance of Rs. 72 was refunded under orders of Civil Court.

STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance 30th September

		Demand		Collec-			
		Arrear	Current	Arrear			
Division	District	Balance for collection from previous year	For year under report	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected	Abatement or remissions granted during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	(*a*) 45	5,409	...	44	1	...
	Saugor ...	735	12,585	34	...	701	138
	Hoshangabad ...	910	10,213	3	...	907	1
	Nimar ...	(*b*) 4,600	1,87,811	1,883	...	1,764	102
	Mandla ...	(*c*) 14,882	1,36,410	1,106	1,135	5,360	571
	Total ...	21,172	3,52,428	3,026	1,179	8,733	812
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	1,512	1,748	609	888	15	...
	Wardha ...	62	1,262	...	23	39	...
	Chanda ...	3,499	79,832	438	...	3,056	284
	Chhindwara ...	27,233	(*a*) 44,280	1,426	25,742	65	222
	Betul ...	10	16,063	3	...	7	26
	Total ...	32,316	1,43,185	2,476	26,653	3,182	532
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ..	94	9,125	9	...	85	...
	Bilaspur ..	3	2,272	...	...	3	...
	Drug ...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	6	1,214	...	...	6	...
	Balaghat ...	...	47,235	...	...	...	12
	Total ...	103	60,861	9	...	94	12
	GRAND TOTAL ...	53,591	5,56,474	5,511	27,832	12,009	1,356

Nagpur Division—(*a*) Last year's figure wrongly reported.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,095 as fluctuating land revenue.
Jubbulpore Division—(*a*) Rs. 44 were not shown by Deputy Commissioner in last year's
(*b*) Increased by Rs. 66 as this amount was recovered from ejected
(*c*) Includes Rs. 432 which were left out last year but excludes
(*d*) This is correct. Last year's figure was wrongly reported by

of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1935.

tion			Balance				Total	Collected in advance on account of the following year
Current			Arrear		Current			
Suspended during the year	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	5,402	44	...	...	7	51	...
638	8	11,739	...	...	638	62	700	41
6,677	3	3,494	...	...	6,677	38	6,715	91
65,930	327	1,16,528	...	953	65,930	4,924	71,807	9,432
...	(*d*)88	1,31,356	1,135	7,281	...	4,395	12,811	111
73,245	426	2,68,519	1,179	8,234	73,245	9,426	92,084	9,675
725	..	994	888	...	725	29	1,642	...
39	...	1,213	23	...	39	10	72	...
...	128	78,908	...	5	...	512	517	74
7,330	(*a*) 85	(*b*) 36,288	25,742	...	7,330	355	33,427	85
297	8	15,732	...	...	297	...	297	7
8,391	221	1,33,135	26,653	5	8,391	906	35,955	166
...	2	9,005	...	...	...	118	118	...
...	1	2,271	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	470
...	...	1,198	...	...	...	16	16	...
...	7	47,216	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	13	60,702	...	...	...	134	134	472
81,636	660	4,62,356	27,832	8,239	81,636	10,466	1,28,173	10,313

statement.
tenants on reinstalment.
Rs. 1,024 wrongly included in the demand on account of relinquished survey numbers.
Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance 30th September

Division	District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand
		Balance from previous year	For year under report		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	5,598	(*a*) 65,910	21	71,487
	Saugor ...	(*b*) 278	(*c*) 86,378	(*d*) 20	86,636
	Hoshangabad ...	6,964	1,10,131	2	1,17,093
	Nimar ...	(*e*) 1,956	(*f*) 59,300	25	61,231
	Mandla ...	1,084	25,596	3	26,677
	Total ...	15,880	3,47,315	71	3,63,124
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	96,835	1,71,752	314	2,68,273
	Wardha ...	1,311	54,151	9	55,453
	Chanda ...	334	41,163	60	41,437
	Chhindwara ...	16,176	65,491	74	81,593
	Betul ...	56	23,109	11	23,154
	Total ...	1,14,712	3,55,666	*468	4,69,910
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	150	80,528	...	80,678
	Bilaspur ...	134	63,153	57	63,230
	Drug ...	37	61,038	...	61,075
	Bhandara ...	20	48,932	...	48,952
	Balaghat ...	...	34,016	24	33,992
	Total ...	341	2,87,667	81	2,87,927
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,30,933	9,90,648	620	11,20,961

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Excludes Rs. 28 remitted.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 4 on account of previous years arrears not reporte
(*c*) Excludes Rs. 9 remitted.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 4 not reported last year but excludes Rs. 24 shown in the accounts (*i.e.*, 264+4—248=20).
(*e*) Includes Rs. 6 to be recovered from ejected tenants o
(*f*) Includes Rs. 69 to be recovered from ejected tenants o
Nagpur Division.—(*a*) Includes Rs. 12,919 remitted.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 210 remitted.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 66,367 suspended.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 15,178 suspended.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 365 remitted.
(*f*) Includes Rs. 293 remitted and Rs.718 suspended.
(*g*) Includes Rs. 7 remitted

of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the year ending the
1935.

Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following	Remarks
On account of previous year	On account of year under report	On account of previous year	On account of year under report		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,372	64,137	226	1,752	70	
278	85,749	...	609	24	
6,730	1,01,942	234	8,187	9	
1,524	55,987	432	3,288	83	
845	24,695	239	898	...	
14,749	3,32,510	1,131	14,734	186	
(*a*) 30,175	(*b*) 1,54,108	(*c*) 66,660	(*d*) 17,330	177	
1,311	53,637	...	505	9	
334	(*g*) 41,087	...	16	40	
13,955	64,189	(*e*) 2,221	(*f*) 1,228	155	
56	23,093	...	5	1	
45,831	3,36,114	68,881	19,084	382	Out of Rs. 484 Rs. 16 were refunded in the Chhindwara district hence a difference.
150	80,462	...	66	4	
134	63,055	...	41	70	
37	61,038	...	...	1	
20	48,932	.	...	...	
...	33,982	...	10	12	
341	2,87,469	...	117	87	
60,921	9,56,093	70,012	33,935	655	

by Deputy Commissioner due to confusion in accounts in the Saugor tahsil.

wrongly collected in advance end when its refunds could not be given it has ceased to be

reinstalments but excludes Rs. 84 remitted.
reinstalments but excludes Rs. 6 remitted.

STATEMENT D-III.—*Showing demand, collection and balance of miscel-*

Division	District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year
		Balance from previous year	For year under report	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	5,696	55,401	...
	Saugor ...	(*a*) 18	5,809	429
	Hoshangabad ..	...	4,965	...
	Nimar ...	...	30,512	...
	Mandla ...	...	1,291	...
	Total ...	5,714	97,978	429
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ...	893	41,499	393
	Wardha ...	565	1,729	61
	Chanda ...	710	52,404	...
	Chhindwara ...	3,710	1,65,458	...
	Betul ...	3,824	3,233	50
	Total ...	9,702	2,64,323	504
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	488	46,805	228
	Bilaspur ...	44	10,821	456
	Drug ...	495	28,945	...
	Bhandara ..	305	15,664	...
	Balaghat ...	2,081	60,452	...
	Total ...	3,413	1,62,687	684
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,829	5,24,988	1,617

(*a*) *Jubbulpore Division.*—Excludes
Nagpur Division.—(*b*) Rs. 20

laneous land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5) 6	Collection: On account of previous year 7	Collection: On account of year under report 8	Balance: On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7) 9	Balance: On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8) 10	Collected in advance on account of the year following 11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,097	1,897	54,660	3,799	741	248
5,398	18	5,320	...	60	420
4,965	...	4,965	...	...	...
30,512	...	30,512	...	...	...
1,291	...	1,291	...	...	...
1,03,263	1,915	96,748	3,799	801	668
41,999	478	39,867	415	1,239	...
2,233	...	1,423	565	245	62
53,114	(b) 710	(c) 51,162	...	1,242	...
1,69,168	3,393	1,63,331	317	2,127	...
7,007	...	3,183	3,824	...	...
2,73,521	4,581	2,58,966	5,121	4,853	62
47,065	488	45,995	...	582	109
10,365	44	10,298	...	67	89
29,440	495	28,892	..	53	41
15,664	305	15,142	...	522	...
62,533	1,293	19,405	788	41,047	...
1,65,067	2,625	1,19,732	788	42,271	239
5,41,851	9,121	4,75,446	9,708	47,925	96

Rs. 40 remitted.
and (c) Rs. 100 represent remission.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue

Division	District	Notices of demand under section 127		Arrest under section 128 (*a*)	
		Total number of mahals in district	Number of notices of demand issued	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest	Number of defaul-ters impri-soned in civil jail
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	2,570	62	56	...
	Saugor ...	3,712	18	2	...
	Hoshangabad ...	2,796	52	47	...
	Nimar ...	1,167	18	11	...
	Mandla ...	2,008	1	3	...
	Total ...	12,253	151	119	...
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	2,464	5	8	1
	Wardha ...	1,705	7	10	...
	Chanda ...	1,994	1	22	...
	Chhindwara ...	3,155	...	12	...
	Betul ...	1,318	...	7	1
	Total ...	10,636	13	59	2
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	2,137	2	9	...
	Bilaspur ..	2,062	6	18	...
	Drug ...	1,752	...	5	...
	Bhandara .	2,106	...	4	...
	Balaghat ...	1,659	...	2	...
	Total ...	9,716	8	38	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	32,605	172	216	2

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land
year ending the 30th September 1935.

Attachment and sales of property under section 128 (*b*)			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*)				Remarks
Number of attachments ordered	Number of attachments effected	Number of sales carried out	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (*c*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (*d*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (*f*) and (*g*)]	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,084	494	24	6	1	...	18	162 warrants of arrest issued.
916	401	8	...	...	...	4	
874	476	8	1	...	...	7	74 Do
491	200	1	...	...	...	...	30 Do.
249	172	2	...	...	...	...	3 Do.
3,614	1,743	43	7	1	...	29	269 Do.
409	158	4	...	...	...	8	8 ...
323	164	1	...	...	...	18	10 ...
338	40	14	...	...	...	...	22 ...
670	276	4	18	...	...	2	42 warrants of arrest issued.
71	27	1	...	...	...	...	10 Do.
1,811	665	24	18	...	...	28	92 Do.
619	333	5	...	...	...	8	23 warrants of arrest issued.
451	228	4	...	...	...	...	18 Do.
453	154	1	...	...	...	1	15 Do.
348	94	5	...	...	...	...	75 Do.
170	25	3	...	...	...	...	11 Do.
2,041	834	18	...	...	...	9	142 Do.
7,466	3,242	85	25	1	...	66	503 Do.

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the

Division	District	Private sales: Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Private sales: Area	Private sales: Land revenue assessed or assessable	Private sales: Consideration money
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	187	28,955	24,739	6,01,273
	Saugor excluding Damoh...	230	31,205	11,728	2,42,767
	Damoh ...	113	16,237	5,173	89,146
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	33	11,149	7,423	1,30,328
	Narsinghpur ...	93	21,366	7,523	43,273
	Nimar ...	165	11,033	6,239	98,691
	Mandla ...	57	14,088	2,603	77,558
	Total	878	134,033	65,428	12,83,036
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	103	8,699	6,526	1,63,165
	Wardha ...	185	13,414	10,237	2,55,863
	Chanda ...	95	14,604	5,324	1,05,115
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	271	18,306	5,286	2,46,292
	Seoni ...	159	36,593	11,536	3,87,667
	Betul ...	46	8,986	2,220	74,628
	Total ...	859	100,602	41,129	12,32,730
Chhattisgarh ..	Raipur ...	228	29,152	13,346	3,14,133
	Bilaspur ...	139	19,604	6,146	1,98,453
	Drug ...	268	22,703	12,473	3,24,980
	Bhandara ...	154	14,920	4,411	2,11,453
	Balaghat ...	72	12,680	3,893	90,152
	Total ...	861	99,059	40,269	11,39,171
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,598	333,694	1,46,826	36,54,937

interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered under section 47 revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals 7	Area 8	Land revenue assessed or assessable 9	Consideration money 10	Number of mahals or shares in mahals 11	Area 12	Land revenue assessed or assessable 13	Consideration money 14
	Acres.	Rs,	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.
61	7,489	7,416	98,080	30	17,169	19,951	2,01,360
77	13,856	6,426	97,012	5	2,475	1,503	10,500
60	9,606	3,166	1,27,842	3	1,141	718	608
26	6,790	3,595	57,474	9	7,217	4,124	60,042
60	11,216	6,229	28,541	4	3,472	506	17,500
49	7,995	4,914	45,153	10	2,431	1,586	25,197
3	1,551	559	16,300	4	1,347	470	4,355
336	58,503	35,305	4,70,402	65	35,252	28,858	3,19,562
24	7,251	4,624	2,80,511	1	1,089	1,160	9,000
53	6,694	3,972	1,32,796	3	3,507	830	6,000
36	3,751	1,444	19,618	6	2,458	629	1,210
37	4,620	1,396	39,571	12	4,611	270	3,650
24	5,080	2,368	82,904	...	...	..	...
12	5,837	1,156	30.202	...	...	...	...
186	33,233	14,960	5,85,542	22	11.665	2,889	19,860
73	24,178	12,548	4,23,648	3	1,141	499	2,300
23	4,166	1,291	51,096	6	4,688	744	1,055
61	10,409	5,515	1,72,634	...	...	...	...
22	3,852	2,076	40,094	...	..	...	...
12	3,048	1,773	1,23,996	2	320	251	12,943
191	45,653	23,203	8,11,468	11	6,149	1,494	16,298
713	137,389	73,468	18,67,412	98	53,066	33,261	3,55,720

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land Revenue Act.					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status (section 107).	Jubbulpore ...	3	9	2	
	Nagpur ...	7	7	12	
	Chhattisgarh ...	18	106	56	
	Total ...	28	122	70	
II.—Application by sadar lambardars or lambardars for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore ...	229	920	869	
	Nagpur ...	173	1,170	1,039	
	Chhattisgarh ..	293	740	814	
	Total ...	695	2,830	2,722	
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubblupore ...	112	108	90	
	Nagpur ...	74	111	107	
	Chhattisgarh ...	96	131	146	
	Total ...	282	350	343	
Tenancy Act.					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	29	73	64	
	Nagpur ..	32	69	60	
	Chhattisgarh ..	104	246	248	
	Total ...	165	388	372	
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ...	13	50	42	
	Nagpur ...	4	15	16	
	Chhattisgarh ...	5	38	42	
	Total ...	22	103	100	
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore ...	951	4,097	3,947	
	Nagpur ..	903	3,233	2,767	
	Chhattisgarh ...	(*a*) 306	1,002	952	
	Total ...	2,160	8,332	7,666	

(*a*) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT G.—*Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935*—contd.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act—contd.					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore ...	1	6	5	
	Nagpur ...	1	3	4	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	4	4	
	Total ...	2	13	13	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore ...	10	34	34	
	Nagpur ...	2	8	10	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	23	22	
	Total ...	12	65	66	
IX.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore ...	1	7	5	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	8	5	
	Total ...	1	15	10	
X.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ..	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy right in such *sir* land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore ...	...	26	22	
	Nagpur ...	..	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	100	98	
	Total ..	2	126	120	
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ...	27	380	373	
	Nagpur ...	47	720	716	
	Chhattisgarh ...	51	548	539	
	Total ...	125	1,648	1,628	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935—contd.

Head of business	Division	Number of cases			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act—contd.					
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53)	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	2	1	3	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total	2	1	3	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore	...	5	5	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total	...	5	5	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore	...	1	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total	...	1	...	
XVI—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64).	Jubbulpore	1	7	7	
	Nagpur	1	10	7	
	Chhattisgarh	20	17	35	
	Total	22	34	49	
XVII.-Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 58).	Jubbulpore	1	18	17	
	Nagpur	...	18	14	
	Chhattisgarh	...	209	208	
	Total	1	245	239	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	7	17	12	
	Nagpur	2	21	20	
	Chhattisgarh	1	28	23	
	Total	10	66	55	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tenancy Act—concld.					
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ...	9	43	43	...
	Nagpur ...	6	33	34	
	Chhattisgarh ...	9	60	63	
	Total ...	24	136	140	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	...	
	Nagpur ...	3	7	9	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	7	7	
	Total ...	4	16	16	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ...	...	3	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	5	4	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	3	5	
	Total ...	2	11	9	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	1	
	Nagpur ...	3	16	17	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	6	8	
	Total ...	5	24	26	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	10	60	58	
	Nagpur ...	15	54	63	
	Chhattisgarh ...	6	39	37	
	Total ...	31	153	158	

STATEMENT H.—Showing principal suits between landlord and
Central Provinces, during the revenue

Division	District	Suits for arrear of rent Number disposed of during the year Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	61	1,643	307
	Saugor	77	2,438	324
	Hoshangabad	331	3,934	506
	Nimar	19	578	77
	Mandla	10	252	55
	Total	498	8,845	1,269
Nagpur	Nagpur	113	3,289	262
	Wardha	71	2,593	312
	Chanda	61	1,174	112
	Chhindwara	186	2,632	201
	Betul	20	727	114
	Total	451	10,415	1,031
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	156	1,774	275
	Bilaspur	50	542	151
	Drug	66	817	74
	Bhandara	156	1,712	332
	Balaghat	26	546	53
	Total	454	5,391	885
	GRAND TOTAL	1,403	24,651	3,185

tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1935.

Suits for ejectments of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land under section 25 (*b*)			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession		
Number disposed of during the year			Number disposed of during the year		
Compromised 6	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part 7	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default 8	Compromised 9	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part 10	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default 11
...	...	...	...	1	12
18	149	20	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
18	149	20	...	1	12
...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
46	34	32	...	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...
46	34	32	1	3	8
64	183	52	1	4	20

STATEMENT I.—*Showing general revenue business transacted*

Division	District	Cultivated area of district in square miles	Population	Number of villages	Land revenue excluding cesses	Number of cases for disposal		
						Pending at the close of the preceding year	Instituted during the year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore ...	1,834	773,811	2,537	10,00,759	(a)3,782	14,410	18,192
	Saugor ...	2,431	851,258	3,480	13,24,298	2,696	15,031	17,727
	Hoshangabad ...	2,368	808,111	2,436	16,81,857	2,345	13,812	16,157
	Nimar ...	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,24,664	1,965	10,675	12,640
	Mandla ...	1,542	445,766	2,008	3,99,010	749	7,431	8,180
	Total ...	10,043	3,345,877	11,589	50,30,588	11,537	61,359	72,896
Nagpur	Nagpur ...	2,179	940,049	1,939	13,74,902	5,802	19,221	25,023
	Wardha ...	1,713	516,266	1,369	8,20,269	3,552	14,915	18,467
	Chanda ...	1,663	759,695	(b)2,929	5,60,117	1,498	14,795	16,293
	Chhindwara ...	3,267	967,004	3,567	9,29,049	2,216	12,377	14,593
	Betul ...	1,481	406,252	1,266	3,67,592	803	6,754	7,557
	Total ...	10,303	3,589,266	11,070	40,51,929	13,871	68,062	81,933
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	3,821	1,527,573	4,392	10,67,045	2,210	11,816	14,026
	Bilaspur ...	3,072	1,400,248	3,472	8,73,537	2,085	9,269	11,354
	Drug ...	2,561	818,082	2,657	8,21,921	1,183	7,824	9,007
	Bhandara ...	1,386	824,496	1,646	6,83,838	1,012	5,892	6,904
	Balaghat ..	1,969	561,602	(b)1,310	5,05,449	524	7,000	7,524
	Total ...	11,809	5,132,001	13,477	40,11,790	7,014	41,801	48,815
	GRAND TOTAL	32,155	12,067,144	36,136	1,30,94,307	32,422	171,222	203,644

(a) Inculdes 830

(b) Last year's

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

Number of disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than		Number of English letters		Remarks
		Six months	Twelve months	Issues	Receipts	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13,916	4,276	841	812	2,653	2,843	
14,219	3,508	246	268	4,227	3,376	
12,733	3,424	355	265	2,565	3,213	
10,418	2,222	318	489	1,354	1,942	
7,267	913	34	37	676	1,317	
58,553	14,343	1,794	1,871	11,475	12,691	
18,071	6,952	405	952	5,214	2,016	
11,872	6,595	405	2,243	2,750	2,475	
14,924	1,369	92	80	1,726	1,997	
12,167	2,426	79	240	4,616	4,837	
6,752	805	157	104	952	1,575	
63,786	18,147	1,138	3,619	15,258	12,900	
12,181	1,845	162	112	1,567	1,612	
9,677	1,677	251	273	1,256	1,224	
7,546	1,461	189	184	1,012	1,156	
5,851	1,053	197	198	1,237	1,566	
6,880	644	23	75	1,059	981	
42,135	6,680	822	842	6,131	6,539	
164,174	39,170	3,754	6,332	32,864	32.130	

cases not included last year.
figure was wrong.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks
		Deputy Commissioners			Commissioners			
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Land Revenue Act.								
I.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ...	...	15	15	1	4	3	
	Nagpur ...	1	21	18	3	9	9	
	Chhattisgarh ...	3	13	16	1	9	8	
	Total ...	4	49	49	5	22	20	
II.—Appointment and removal of lambardars, sadar-lambardars, lambardar-gumashtas, mukaddams and mukaddam-gumasthas (sections 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore ...	15	78	81	...	12	10	
	Nagpur ...	11	80	81	4	23	19	
	Chhattisgarh ...	9	83	89	4	32	27	
	Total ...	35	241	251	8	67	56	
II.—Ejectment of raiyats (setcion 216) ...	Jubbulpore ...	...	7	6	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	2	17	19	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	25	26	...	...	...	

IV.—Other cases ...	Jubbulpore ..	32	351	314	13	110	106	(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
	Nagpur ...	56	3 9	348	48	185	174	
	Chhattisgarh ...	(a) 27	320	318	7	83	75	
	Total ...	115	1,030	980	68	378	355	
	TOTAL APPEAL...	156	1,345	1,306	81	467	431	
V.—Application for revision	Jubbulpore ...	5	40	44	...	9	9	Do.
	Nagpur ...	13	82	88	4	59	38	
	Chhattisgarh ...	(a) 3	40	40	...	3	2	
	Total	21	162	172	4	71	49	
	GRAND TOTAL	177	1,507	1,478	85	538	480	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.	215	1,341	1,389	191	521	627	
Tenancy Act								
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	1	17	14	...	7	6	
	Nagpur ...	4	20	22	6	9	10	
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	29	27	3	7	8	
	Total ...	9	66	63	9	23	24	
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16)	Jubbulpore ..	..	4	3	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	3	4	...	2	2	
	Total ..	1	9	9	...	2	2	
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore ...	6	114	112	2	21	19	Do.
	Nagpur ...	(a) 15	148	145	11	37	32	
	Chhattisgarh ...	3	50	47	.	21	18	
	Total ...	24	312	304	13	79	69	

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1935—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks
		Deputy Commissioners			Commissioners			
		Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	Pending at commencement of year	Instituted during year	Disposed of during year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tenancy Act—concld.								
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy right [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	2	2	...	2	1	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	3	3	...	2	2	
	Total ...	1	7	7	..	4	3	
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ..	(*a*) 19	(*a*) 172	(*a*) 171	(*a*) 17	(*a*) 48	(*a*) 43	(*a*) These figures were not shown last year.
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	19	172	171	17	48	43	
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	1	..	1	
	Nagpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	
	Total ...		4	4	1	1	1	

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Chhittisgarh ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	1	1	
VIII.—Application by tenant for re-instatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	2	8	9	...	5	4	
	Nagpur ...	1	10	11	1	5	3	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	
	Total ...	3	20	22	1	11	8	
IX.—Other cases ...	Jubbulpore ...	20	121	110	...	21	18	(*a*) Last year'-figure was wrong.
	Nagpur ...	(*a*) 34	216	196	11	30	24	
	Chhattisgarh ...	9	39	45	...	13	9	
	Total ...	63	376	351	11	64	51	
	TOTAL APPEALS...	120	969	932	52	233	202	
X.—Applications for revision ...	Jubbulpore ...	...	28	28	...	2	2	
	Nagpur ...	4	29	29	5	7	8	Do.
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	15	13	(*a*)	2	2	
	Total ...	4	72	70	5	11	12	
	GRAND TOTAL...	124	1,041	1,002	57	244	214	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.	64	593	584	43	163	168	

GPN—119—RS—15-9-36—133.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1935

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NOTE.—In this report the figures in brackets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.

I was in charge of the departments throughout the year.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. **Revision of establishment.**—There were no changes in the establishment.

Provision has now been made in the rules for the promotion of patwaris to revenue inspectors' posts in permanent vacancies.

The retrenchments have had an adverse effect on the prospects of the older officials in the department.

II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

3. **Change in the system of land records.**—There was no material change in the system of land records except the following minor changes in the rules during the year:—

(1) The publication in the *Central Provinces Gazette* of the orders granting leave to the superior land record staff has been discontinued.

(2) Instructions have been issued for including assessment on abadi baris in Form B-5—Patels' list of demand for raiyatwari villages.

(3) The Superintendents of Land Records have been empowered to grant casual leave for 7 days to revenue inspectors in urgent and unavoidable circumstances.

(4) The period of preservation of nominal rolls and acquittance rolls has been reduced from 15 years to 5 years.

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(4) The period of preservation of nominal rolls and acquittance rolls has been reduced from 15 years to 5 years.

(5) The form of titamma-milan khasra or return of live-stock and implements has been amplified.

(6) Preparation of fehrist-tabdilats for raiyatwari villages has been discontinued.

(7) The total number of good conduct allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 sanctioned for revenue inspectors in the Central Provinces have been distributed by divisions and Deputy Commissioners have been empowered to grant them to deserving revenue inspectors. The Commissioner of the division has the power to withdraw such allowances.

(8) Conditions under which *ex*-temporary additional revenue inspectors and patwaris can be brought on the provincial list of candidates fit for revenue inspector's post have been laid down; and in case of their appointment the age-limit of 25 years for admission to Government service will be deemed to have been waived. The period of probation in case of new appointments has been extended by one year. The pay of revenue inspectors while on probation and after confirmation has been prescribed. A proficiency test in survey and manual rules has also been introduced.

(9) The kind of leave whether without pay, patwari leave, or extraordinary leave is now required to be specified in column 7 of the patwari register.

(10) Rule 7 (*a*) of the Land Records Manual, Volume I, Part I, about appointment of gomasthas for patwaris, has been amended to fit in with the sense and actual practice enunciated by the first proviso to rule 3.

(11) In case of loss of a grazing certificate, it has been provided that patwari may issue a duplicate copy and charge a writing fee Re. 0-0-6 for such a copy.

(12) Linseed mixtures have been substituted for "linseed gram" in column 15 of rabi jinswar and instructions for recording different kinds of linseed mixtures separately have been issued.

4. **Condition of village boundary marks, traverse and sub-traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages, etc., *vide* statement A.**—(i) *Village boundary marks.*—The condition of village boundary marks is reported to be generally satisfactory in all the districts of the province. No dispute over village boundaries has arisen during the year except one between the Bindra-Nawagarh zamindari of Raipur district and the

Jeypore State of Madras Presidency. The boundary line has been demarcated on the spot and the existing marks are being tested by the Survey Officer.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks.*—Out of a total of 985,308 traverse marks in the province 47,375 (55,822) or 5 (6) per cent are reported to be missing or displaced. The decrease is possibly due to missing marks being relaid during the year in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts. Some of the traverse marks are reported to have been washed away by floods in riverain tracts. Traverse and sub-traverse marks appear to have been neglected in the past in the Hoshangabad district. It is reported that as many as 13,249 marks, *i.e.*, 19 per cent, are still missing. Next comes Jubbulpore and Nagpur districts where 6,025 and 5,883 marks, respectively, are reported to be missing. Revenue inspectors inspected 190,678 (184,690) marks or 19.4 per cent and the superior land records staff inspected 13,653 (15,528) or 1.4 per cent traverse marks during the year under report. The decrease occurs principally in the Mandla district where the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records inspected 492 marks against 3,525 marks in the preceding year.

(iii) *Steps taken to enforce repair of marks in disrepair.*—The total number of villages in which chanda certificates were filed by revenue inspectors during the year was 6,511 (12,812). Out of these action was taken against 2,230 (2,662) villages for the repair of the marks. These figures reveal that in nearly two-thirds of the villages, the mukaddams promptly attended to the chanda certificates filed by revenue inspectors.

Out of 2,230 cases which were registered punishments were imposed only in 333 cases. The remaining 1,897 cases were disposed of by recording a warning. Chanda certificates received in tahsil offices do not receive sufficient attention and the action taken by Tahsildars is still inadequate.

(iv) *Boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.*—The work of fixing boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages is reported to be complete in Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts. In the Chanda district out of 8,965 marks 7,831 have been fixed and the balance was expected to be completed by the 31st December 1935 according to the sanctioned programme of three years. In the Hoshangabad district out of a total of 2,018 marks only 90 marks were fixed during the year. Some marks are still to be fixed or repaired in a few villages of the Nimar district and the necessary action is being taken.

(v) *Relaying missing marks and fixing new marks.*—During the year under report 2,274 (2,494) missing marks were replaced and 946 new marks were fixed. The work was spread over villages in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara and Bilaspur districts. Requisitions for replacing missing marks and fixing fresh ones during the season 1935-36 have been received.

5. **Revision of classification of villages for survey purposes and condition of village maps, etc.**—Revised lists of classification of villages were completed and approved for Mandla, Balaghat and Bhandara districts. The list for the Nimar district remains to be revised. Lists are being scrutinized in Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur districts and are expected to be ready for approval next year. The remaining districts have maintained up-to-date lists during the year under report.

The condition of village maps is reported to be generally satisfactory in all the districts of the province. As remarked last year the maps are now on squared paper sheets all over the province except in the Drug zamindaris and portions of Jubbulpore and Bhandara districts, where some maps still remain to be transferred from tracing cloth to squared paper sheets. In the Bhandara district no map was transferred from tracing cloth to squared sheets nor were any of the old maps renewed during the year. 338 map corrected sheets were inked and given to patwaris for their use as working maps. Map correction in the khalsa portion of the Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts has been held in abeyance for the next five years in view of chakbandi operations, since in villages in which these operations are done the old field boundaries alter materially or disappear altogether and all the labour and time employed in correcting pre-chakbandi boundaries would be wasted.

Statement B shows the progress of renewal and correction of village maps. During the year 10,941 (10,326) sheets were renewed. These, for the greater part, consisted of the preparation of traces for map correction. It is evident that the preliminaries for map correction work are receiving proper attention.

The special map correction scheme continued to be in operation in all districts except in the newly settled districts of Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur and Mandla. The work was kept in abeyance in Jubbulpore. The programme for the year included 5,281,407 (7,039,583) acres for map correction and 307,562 (1,113,687) acres for resurvey. Of this, 3,036,902 (3,458,289) acres and 188,276 (582,250) respectively are reported to have been completed by the revenue inspectors.

The Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records ran 3,625 (4,726) partals of a total length of 90,572 (112,695) chains. There is a continuous fall in the partalling done by the superior land record staff for the last two years and a good deal of map correction work which is done by revenue inspectors remains unchecked by these officers.

Out of 230,149 (334,347) katans and 273,085 (356,732) offsets which were tested 17,301 (26,132) katans or 7.5 per cent (7.8 per cent) and 20,436 (31,694) offsets or 7.5 per cent (8.8 per cent) were found wrong. The result is satisfactory. The map correction work is making steady progress and the quality of the work depends largely on the interest taken in it by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

6. **Testing of village papers, *vide* statement C.**—The table below compares the number of khasra entries in each division with that of the last year:—

Division	1933-34	1934-35
Jubbulpore ..	3,445,191	3,464,452
Nagpur ..	2,260,239	2,271,804
Chhattisgarh ..	10,351,078	10,261,862
Total ..	16,056,508	15,998,118

Chakbandi operations continue to reduce the khasra entries in the Chhattisgarh division by about 0.9 per cent. Percentage of increase in the other two divisions works out to about 0.5 per cent. Fragmentation continued to be normal. For the province as a whole there has been a net reduction of 58,390 khasra entries or 0.4 per cent.

(*a*) *By Revenue Inspectors.*—Out of 36,199 villages in the province the revenue inspectors tested khasras in 33,956 (34,040) villages. The slight decrease is attributed to map correction work which is in progress in most of the districts. The total percentage of khasra entries checked was 7 (7). This was adequate in almost all the districts except in Saugor where it was 6 per cent, the lowest in the province. The revenue inspectors of Wardha district show the best results and those of Nagpur are a close second in the results achieved in this respect. The khasra checking could not be completed in time by some of the revenue inspectors of Betul district on account of map correction.

The percentage of mistakes detected by revenue inspectors in the work of patwaris is 5 (6) the highest being 10 in Saugor and Nagpur districts and the lowest 2 and 3 in Raipur and Mandla districts, respectively. The work in Betul and Chhindwara districts shows a marked improvement as compared with last year's figures, while the figures from Jubbulpore and Bhandara districts indicate some slackness on the part of patwaris.

(*b*) *By Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.*—Inspections by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records were on the whole satisfactory except in Saugor district where out of 482 only 288 patwari circles were inspected by them. Out of 4,086 (4,263) patwari circles allotted for inspection to the superior land record officers 3,786 (3,774) circles were duly inspected. Except in the districts of the Chhattisgarh division and in the Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Nagpur districts the superior land records staff were not able to complete inspections of all the patwari circles in their respective charges. The deficiency in Hoshangabad is stated to be due to the Tahsildar, Seoni-Malwa, who was entrusted with the land records work of 19 circles being unable to visit 10 circles as he had no Naib-Tahsildar for most of the year and had heavy work in connection with the failure of crops. In Nimar, it was due to the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records being on leave for over 4 months and his substitute revenue inspector being unable to complete the required check. In the Betul district, the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars of Betul and Multai could not get time to look after the land records work allotted to them owing to heavy regular administrative work. In Wardha, the deficiency is stated to be due to the preparation of suspension and remission statements by the Superintendent of Land Records. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records of this district was employed wholly on the map correction work of the Arvi tahsil.

The table below compares the checking of khasra entries by the superior land records staff with that of the last year:—

Division	1933-34 Number of villages	1933-34 Number of khasra entries	1934-35 Number of villages	1934-35 Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore ..	1,232	28,001	1,360	27,688
Nagpur ..	1,303	23,627	1,195	21,777
Chhattisgarh ..	1,360	61,715	1,384	62,519

The reduction in the percentage of entries to be checked by revenue inspectors in some districts where map correction operations are in progress has brought down the check by the superior land records staff, but the standard of last year has been maintained.

The rule of 50 per cent check of the khasra entries previously checked by revenue inspectors has been adhered to in all the districts except Chanda where the percentage comes to 43.

The percentage of entries found wrong out of those already tested by the revenue inspectors is 3 (4) for the province as a whole. The highest percentage is 15 (2) in Chanda and 12 (4) in Wardha. The lowest percentage is found in the districts of Chhattisgarh where it ranges from 0.8 to 2.

The check of fehrist tabdilats was fairly adequate 3,803 (3,799).

(*c*) *By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.*—Deputy Commissioners comment again on the unsatisfactory nature of the work done by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in connection with the checking of village papers. The Commissioner, Nagpur division, considers that the system of allotting certain revenue inspector circles to Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars did not work well in the Multai and Betul tahsils and in the Nagpur district. He remarks as follows:—

> "I am inclined to think that Multai is too heavy a tahsil for this experiment, and also Betul. The danger is that serious deterioration in land record work may take place and that the reduction of posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records may prove to have been an unwise economy.
>
> The substitution of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records by Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars

for supervision of land records work appears to be resulting in steady deterioration. In my opinion land records work can only be performed efficiently by a Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar in very light tahsils and even there is not likely to be performed efficiently unless the officer in question takes special interest in this kind of work. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the measure was one of false economy."

The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, that the arrangement whereby the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars take over the land record work in certain circles has not proved a success and remarks that Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have so many matters to see to on tour that their supervision is bound to be inadequate and their check superficial. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, is, however, of opinion that no inconvenience is felt by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars by the additional work of land records entrusted to them and that the arrangement regarding abolition of one post of Assistant Superintendent of Land Records (in his district) could be made permanent. There seems to be little doublt that economy in this respect has resutled in a loss of efficiency and as I have stated on several previous occasions it is essential that some at least of the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records which have been held in abeyance should be restored as soon as finances permit. The need is greatest in Betul and Balaghat districts.

The number of khasra entries tested has fallen considerably in Nimar, Betul, Wardha and Bhandara districts.

The table below compares the checking of khasra entries during the year with that of last year in each division :—

Division	1933-34		1934-35	
	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore ..	1,318	16,395	2,241	21,390
Nagpur ..	835	13,578	830	12,163
Chhattisgarh ..	372	6,533	419	9,186

There has been a further decrease in the Nagpur division but a welcome increase in the other two divisions. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the Nagpur district omitted to attach to their tour diaries a statement of land record work done by them. The Naib-Tahsildar, Multai, could not inspect the work of 5 patwaris. The insufficient checking done in the Wardha district was due to the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars being busy with suspension and remission work. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is being drawn specifically to the instances in which revenue officers fail to do any but a nominal check of a few land record papers throughout the year. The fixation of minimum standards is also being suggested.

(*d*) *By Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.*—Columns 24 to 27 of the statement C show the number of villages inspected and the number of khasra entries tested by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. The total number of khasra entries checked by them is 12,182 (7,787) in 1,422 (960) villages. The results are very satisfactory. The checking done in the Chhindwara district is comparatively small and in Bilaspur, the Sub-Divisional Officers and Assistant Commissioners could do no checking as they were engaged in other important duties. Similarly no checking seems to have been done by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in Jubbulpore, Chanda and Bhandara districts. The Sub-Divisional Officers in the Chanda district, however, inspected the daftars of some of the revenue inspectors in their charges.

7. **Degree of punctuality observed in filing patwari papers and condition of kanungos' offices.**—Except in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Bhandara districts, milan khasras and jinswars were filed in time throughout the province. In the Jubbulpore and Bhandara districts they were filed within one month of the due date while in Hoshangabad disciplinary action has been taken by stoppage of increment of the revenue inspector at fault.

Jamabandis were filed in time only in Hoshanbagad, Nimar, Wardha, Bhandara, and Raipur districts, while in the remaining districts they were filed before the close of the year with the exception of 43 villages in Jubbulpore, one in Betul and of 4 patwari circles in Chanda. The jamabandis were required in Betul in a criminal case, while in Chanda the delay was due to the preoccupation of the patwaris and revenue inspectors concerned with the extra work of cattle census, preparation of electoral rolls and other miscellaneous work. No reasons are given for the delay in the Jubbulpore district.

The condition of kanungos' offices is reported to be satisfactory except at Damoh, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Khandwa, Brahmapuri, Bemetara, Balod, Arvi, Bilaspur and Mungeli. Action is being taken to improve their condition.

There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs. The superior land records staff inspected all offices except Sironcha in the Chanda district. The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected 10 offices during the year.

8. **Touring by the Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.**—(1) Out of 15 Superintendents of Land Records, the touring done by 11 was adequate. The Superintendent of Land Records, Chhindwara, toured for 273 days which was excessive and those of Bhandara, Chanda and Jubbulpore were out in camp for 80, 115 and 120 days, respectively, against the standard of 130 days. Touring as a whole was systematic except by the Superintendent of Land Records, Hoshangabad.

(2) Out of 21 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, touring by 17 was adequate and methodical. The Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, Nimar, Saugor, Drug and Bilaspur, toured for 77, 111, 120 and 140 days, respectively, against the standard of 150 days. In the case of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Nimar, the permanent incumbent was on four months' leave during the field season and the post remained vacant for about a month.

(3) Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars entrusted with land records work in the Nagpur and Balaghat districts are reported to have toured specially for land records work as below:—

Nagpur District

		Days
Katol	Tahsildar	15
Saoner	Tahsildar	23
Ramtek	Tahsildar	14
Umrer	Tahsildar	11
		63

Balaghat District

		Days
Balaghat	Tahsildar ..	8
	Naib-Tahsildar	21
Waraseoni	Tahsildar ..	30
	Naib-Tahsildar	9
Baihar	Tahsildar ..	20
	Naib-Tahsildar	15

9. **Condition of land record offices, etc.**—All the land record offices except Saugor are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Nimar office has again escaped inspection by any officer. The Hoshangabad, Chanda and Bilaspur offices were inspected by the Assistants in charge. I inspected 6 and the Deputy Director of Land Record 7 offices during the year.

III.—CONDUCT OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF

10. **Residence of patwaris within their circles.**—The total number of patwaris residing outside their circles was 262 (233) at the close of the year under report. Of these 120 (80) are reported to be residing outside their circles without permission. Action has been taken to enforce residence and 24 patwaris were warned, 4 transferred, 15 suspended, 4 reduced and the services of 2 were dispensed with.

11. **Training of patwari candidates and retraining of inefficient patwaris.**—As usual classes for training of inefficient patwaris and candidates in survey and manual rules were opened at the headquarters of revenue inspectors' circles in all the districts except Jubbulpore where the number of qualified candidates was sufficient for the requirements of the district. In Mandla, Nagpur and Raipur examinations to test the inefficient patwaris and candidates were held but no regular classes appear to have been opened for them. In Drug classes in zamindari revenue inspector circles could not be opened owing to revenue inspectors being busy with renewal of maps at district headquarters. The results of examinations were unsatisfactory in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara and Chanda, while in Mandla, Bhandara and Drug the results were not declared before the close of the year. Revenue inspectors are still said to be generally not very competent in training candidates and the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, had the class held at district headquarters under the supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records. The result achieved shows a distinct improvement and the system will be tried in other districts.

12. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The disciplinary action taken against patwaris compares with that of the last year as follows:—

		1933-34	1934-35
Dismissal	..	70	59
Reduction	..	93	46
Increments withheld	..	3	59
Suspension	..	138	111
Transfer	..	72	62
Warning	..	93	213
Total	..	469	550

Besides the above punishments, fines were inflicted on 1 patwari in Saugor and 2 in the Chhindwara district. This form of punishment is unsuitable and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be drawn to it. Punishments have declined under all heads except stoppage of increments and warnings. Under dismissal are included 17 patwaris who were retired owing to physical infirmity or old age and the dismissals for misconduct number only 42. Six patwaris were transferred as their continuance in their circles was deemed undesirable, and one patwari was committed to civil jail as a debtor in the Chanda district. This case will be inquired into. Other punishments were awarded for general misconduct and neglect of duty. Discipline was better than in the previous year. Instructions are being issued to all districts in regard to effective warnings as a suitable form of punishment in the first instance.

Rewards were paid to patwaris in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur districts. Rs. 500 were given in cash in the Nimar and Wardha districts for good work in map correction to deserving patwaris while fountain pens were given to 91 patwaris in Hoshangabad and Nagpur districts. Action is being taken to distribute rewards in Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

13. Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—Details of punishments imposed on revenue inspectors are compared as under:—

		1933-34	1934-35
Dismissal	..	..	1
Reduction	..	2	1
Suspension	..	1	..
Transfer	..	1	4
Stoppage of increments	..	11	15
Fine	..	..	1
Warning	..	31	25

In addition, the good conduct allowance of two revenue inspectors was withheld as a punishment in the Nimar district. The punishment of fine inflicted on the revenue inspector refers to the Mandla district. Rules regulating the punishment of revenue inspectors have recently been issued and the infliction of fines will be irregular in future. No punishments were awarded in the Jubbulpore district, but 9 revenue inspectors who had been long enough in their circles were transferred on administrative grounds. In connection with the postings and transfers within the district of revenue inspectors to which attention of Deputy Commissioners was drawn in the last year's report, the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, remarks that it is most necessary to insist that transfer of revenue inspectors be made as seldom as possible so as to avoid dislocation of work and suggests a period of 2 years retention in a circle. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, has apparently misunderstood the suggestion which was intended to draw attention to the fact, brought to notice at inspections, that in some circles revenue inspectors had been allowed to continue in the same circle for five years and over.

14. **Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—Mr. Abbas Hussain was reverted to the regular line prematurely owing to ill-health and Messrs. M. L. Sharma, Nimar, and M. K. Ansari, Bhandara, were reverted on completion of their term of deputation. Mr. Deochand Thakur, Tahsildar and Superintendent Land Records and Mr. Rajaram Gulabchand, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records retired on attaining the age of superannuation. Mr. G. N. Soman, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Bilaspur, who was placed in charge of the wajib-ul-arz enquiries died after a short illness. This death has deprived the land records department of a promising and loyal officer. Mr. M. L. Sharma was specially selected as second consolidation officer as a reward for his good work while on land records duty.

IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

15. **Circle note-books.**—These were up to date at the end of the year except in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Drug where the writing of these books is in progress and is likely to be completed shortly after the close of the year under report.

16. Village note-books.—These have been written up to date except 42 books in Saugor, 17 in Jubbulpore, 114 in Hoshangabad, 25 in Betul, 4 in Nagpur, 221 in Chanda, 50 in Drug and 52 in Bilaspur. Of the 50 books in Drug 38 could not be completed owing to patwaris being occupied in the Consolidation office at Raipur and to the revenue inspectors concerned being called to headquarters for tracing work. Action is being taken to complete pending note-books. Action will be taken to punish mukadams for the loss of village note-books.

17. Raiyatwari Journals and Raiyatwari Register J.—Raiyatwari journals are only maintained for villages in Harda tahsil (Hoshangabad) and Bhainsdehi tahsil (Betul) and in the districts of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat and are reported to be up to date. The introduction of these journals in the remaining tahsils of the Betul district as stated last year could not be given effect to. Instructions are, however, reported to have been issued for their maintenance.

The Raiyatwari Register J has been maintained in all the districts in which there are raiyatwari villages and is reported to be up to date except in the Sohagpur and Hoshangabad tahsils. Its periodical comparison with the court register is reported not to be done properly in the Nimar district.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS

18. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—(i) Thirty-six (44) sanads were issued in 9 (11) districts. The general economic depression accounts for fewer improvements.

(ii) *Sale of quinine.*—Quinine was sold through patwaris in the districts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat.

(iii) *Check of registration of vital statistics by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants.*—The number of entries checked was 17,981 (14,016) during the year. The district report of Wardha does not give the number of entries checked. There has been considerable improvement in this respect.

(iv) *Check of grazing certificates.*—The revenue inspectors in all the districts except two in Mandla did the prescribed amount of checking. The check by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants was adequate and well distributed except in Wardha where it was hampered by heavy rains in June and July. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, again comments on the possibility that illegal gratification is demanded by some patwaris before the issue of certificates but such charges are difficult to substantiate. The Commissioner, Nagpur, observes that strict discipline does much to improve matters, although petty corruption in distant villages in the aboriginal and backward tracts is extremely difficult to check.

19. **Applications for correction of annual papers and their disposal by Superintendents of Land Records.**—During the year in all 2,225 (2,273) applications were received inclusive of the balance of 434 (399) applications of the previous year. Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants disposed of 1,375 (1,372) applications leaving a balance of 850 (901) for next year. No improvement has taken place in the disposal of these applications. The arrears are large in the Bhandara, Hoshangabad, Betul, Nagpur, Balaghat, Saugor and Bilaspur districts. In Bhandara and Hoshangabad districts the arrears are reported to be due to the indiscriminate forwarding of applications to revenue inspectors for enquiry and report. In the other districts the arrears are said to be due to applications being received late, *i.e.*, after the close of the field season.

The attention of Deputy Commissioners will be drawn to the necessity of prompt disposal of the applications by the land records staff.

20. **Check of forms accounts and replacement of unserviceable instruments with patwaris.**—Forms accounts were duly checked by the superior land records staff and are reported to have been properly maintained except in Hoshangabad where in the majority of cases the register of forms maintained by patwaris was found to be imperfectly kept. Necessary instructions were, however, issued to patwaris. The scrutiny of the account is said to have resulted in the wastage of forms being reduced to a minimum. Unserviceable instruments with patwaris have been exchanged wherever necessary except a few in Saugor and Betul districts for want of sufficient stock.

21. **Inspection of daftars of revenue inspectors by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.**—All Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records inspected the daftars of all the revenue inspectors in their

respective charges, but Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars including those specially entrusted with the land record work have not completed their quota as usual in most of the districts. The Deputy Commissioners concerned, however, report that the attention of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is being drawn to this matter. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Wardha and Bhandara and of Multai tahsil in the Betul district and of tahsils other than Ramtek and Saoner in the Nagpur district made no inspections whatsoever. Until this duty is definitely prescribed by the Deputy Commissioners it is not likely that these officers will devote any attention to this duty. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, inspected the daftars of 4 revenue inspectors during his tours. The Sub-Divisional Officers in Katghora and Bilaspur tahsils inspected two and one revenue inspectors' daftars, respectively.

22. (*a*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the profits of agriculture.**—This is the fifth year of the enquiry and revenue inspectors, who are primarily responsible for collecting the statistics, appear generally to understand the main principles of the enquiry.

Enquiry was conducted in respect of 488 (488) holdings. Eleven of the old holdings had to be replaced by new ones owing to various reasons. The supervision by the superior land record staff shows considerable improvement in all the districts, except Saugor where the returns were not passed finally until the submission of the report. There seems to be ample room for improvement in checking these statements by revenue officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, visited several villages while the enquiries were in progress and checked the statements on the spot. The inspection notes were circulated to Revenue and Land Record Officers in order to ensure uniformity. All districts (except Saugor which has not sent in any figures) show a profit. In Nagpur the profit is only Re. 0-0-10 per acre. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the results of the enquiry in his district are still unreliable. The Commissioner, Nagpur division, comments as follows on these inquiries:—

"The Deputy Commissioner's report on the enquiry into the profits of agriculture is not encouraging. From such information as I have been able to obtain on tour, I am inclined to doubt whether the enquiry, as at present carried on, will yield any reliable results."

The Wardha district shows an average profit of Rs. 5-4-8 per acre. While in Nimar which is another cotton growing area, the holdings have yielded a profit of Rs. 6-9-0 per acre.

In the rice tract, Balaghat and Bhandara districts show a profit of Rs. 6-15-5 and Rs. 5-2-1 per acre, respectively.

The figures of profit for Bilaspur, Raipur and Drug are Rs. 4-15-5, Rs. 3-15-5 and Rs. 2-11-5, respectively.

In the wheat tract, Hoshangabad district has returned an average profit of Rs. 1-12-6 and Jubbulpore Rs. 1-6-11 per acre. There has been an average profit of Rs. 2-13-6 in Mandla, Rs. 2 in Chanda, Rs. 1-5-8 in Betul and Rs. 1-5-2 in Chhindwara.

The results are still very uneven from year to year and from district to district which cannot be explained by the variations in outturn or prices. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks that although more attention is being paid to these inquiries Deputy Commissioners comment on their unpopularity with the parties concerned. He remarks that this is all the more reason why responsible revenue officers should satisfy themselves that the enquiries are based on sound data and that a mass of undigested and unreliable statistics are not stored up to embarrass the course of future settlements.

The Commissioner, Nagpur, suggests that Government should consider the appointment of a specially trained staff to make a regular economic inquiry in a few typical selected holdings and to keep the results up to date by annual verification. He would entrust revenue inspectors with the specific task of collecting certain statistics alone, namely, outturn of crops in each holding, cost of bullocks in different localities, the number of labourers actually engaged in each holding and so on. He considers that the whole machinery for this inquiry requires careful reconsideration.

It is unfortunate that these inquiries had to be instituted and carried on at a time of acute financial stringency when we have to do our best with the staff available. Many will agree with the Commissioner, Nagpur, that the results are not of scientific value, but much valuable data has been collected in each district of which use can, it is believed, be made in future. His views will be brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Progress and results of enquiries into the value of land.—This is the fifth year of these enquiries. These are conducted in 2,832 villages in the Central Provinces.

The comparative statistics in statement F indicate that in most of the districts excepting those of Chhattisgarh, Mandla and Saugor, the value of land is rising slowly. This indicates that the re-adjustment to the new economic conditions is slowly bearing fruit. 106 (92) is the multiple of assessment of consideration for sales in Nimar. It has risen to 89 (81) in Nagpur, 82 (68) in Wardha and 72 (56) in Betul. It is interesting that in Nimar in which the sub-letting rate is highest the multiple for sale is also highest and the profit per acre is Rs. 6-9-0 which is the second highest figure (Balaghat Rs. 6-15-0) in the province.

The statistics for leases show that sub-letting values are almost stagnant at present.

23. **Siwai notes, their check by land records and revenue officers and condition of siwai note-books.**—The siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. They are now being used by revenue inspectors for recording siwai notes in all the districts.

The Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts have written their siwai notes on the jagirs and zamindaris of their respective charges. The results are reported to be encouraging.

The land record staff as usual completed the quota of their checking the siwai notes but few revenue officers appear to be interested in checking these notes.

24. **Extent to which revenue inspectors were employed on work other than land records work.**—Preparation of electoral rolls and voters' lists continued to absorb a portion of the time of revenue inspectors. They were also utilized to some extent in preparing and checking statements of crop failures in a few districts.

They were very sparingly employed on miscellaneous work such as enquiries into the solvency of contractors, reporting on the suitability of an applicant for a gun licence, management of fairs or the recovery of taccavi loans, etc. The number of days spent by them in attending revenue or other officers has also lessened considerably.

On the whole it is satisfactory to note that revenue inspectors were less frequently taken away from their legitimate work than in the past.

25. Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.—No new town was brought under maintenance during the year. A departmental enquiry has been instituted against the nazul surveyor in charge of the civil station at Jubbulpore for neglect of work. The work of the nazul surveyor, Itarsi and Betul combined, and that of Bilaspur was found to be unsatisfactory. The former was punished by withdrawal of the good conduct allowance, and the increment and good conduct allowance of the latter were stopped. The work of the nazul surveyor, Raipur, is also reported to be unsatisfactory since he has more work than could be managed by a single surveyor. The nazul surveyor in charge of Pulgaon, Deoli and Arvi towns is reported to be lazy and inefficient. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, remarks that the nazul surveyors in his district have failed to keep their papers up to date owing to inadequate supervision in the past; in particular the surveyor of Itarsi has suffered from this as he is in charge of another town. Check of base lines is also reported to be in arrears in Burhanpur and Khandwa towns. On the whole the nazul maintenance cannot be regarded as satisfactory and requires more systematic supervision and attention in all the towns. The question of re-organizing and strengthening the Nazul staff is under consideration at present. Nazul maintenance requires far greater precision and knowledge than the maintenance of village records and these difficulties have been underestimated in the past.

Statement E indicates in detail the results of the year's maintenance work. The nazul surveyors inspected almost all the marks and found 296 missing or displaced of which 114 were relaid during the year. I am inclined to doubt the truth of these statistics. The superior land records staff inspected 6 per cent of the marks. Partalling of base lines by nazul surveyors shows a distinct improvement inasmuch as 8,281 base lines were partalled out of 8,962 due, *i.e.*, 95 per cent but the check by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records has deteriorated, the check being nearly 4½ per cent. The number of encroachments detected has gone down to 3,315 (4,539).

Except in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul, the unsurveyed nazul does not appear to have been inspected by the superior land records staff.

The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, remarks that it is highly desirable to verify the whole work of nazul maintenance in a systematic manner by a regular programme since base lines in many cases have been blocked up and the nazul survey of other towns has not been carried out on modern lines, the result being that plotting gives more difference than what is permissible under the rules. He also suggests extension of the period of four years fixed for checking of base lines according to requirements at different places. This is being examined. The overhauling of the surveys in some towns makes it increasingly evident that town surveys require a skilled staff both for the original survey and for subsequent maintenance and that slap dash methods create endless difficulties both for Government and the property owners.

VI.—INSPECTIONS BY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

26. **Land Records offices.**—Except Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar and Chhindwara, all the land record offices were inspected by the Director of Land Records or the Deputy Director of Land Records. The offices at Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur were inspected by both the Director and Deputy Director of Land Records while the Betul office was inspected twice by the Director of Land Records during the year.

27. **Kanungo offices.**—The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected 10 kanungos offices in the districts of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug and Raipur. In the remaining districts no kanungos' offices could be inspected.

28. **Nazul surveyors' offices.**—During the year under report the Deputy Director of Land Records inspected six and the Survey Officer eleven nazul offices. The Survey Officer found the office of the nazul patwari, Katangi, in an unsatisfactory condition. A proposal to place the nazul of Katangi under a trained surveyor is under consideration.

29. **Notice of officers.**—Messrs. R. D. Beohar and Ali Sherkhan, Extra-Assistant Commissioners in Nagpur

district and Mr. N. L. Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, and Mr. Abdul Shakoor Siddiqui, Naib-Tahsildar, Brahmapuri in the Chanda district, have been commended for the interest shown by them in land records work.

The following officers have been specially mentioned for good work during the year in the district reports :— .

Superintendents of Land Records.

Mr. B. P. Agnihotri—Jubbulpore.
Mr. M. L. Sharma—Nimar.
Mr. Muhammad Muslim Khan—Wardha.
Mr. T. R. Deshpande—Chanda.
Mr. C. L. Sharma—Raipur.

Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

Mr. R. S. Khare—Saugor.
Mr. Sheodarshanlal—Hoshangabad.
Mr. M. A. R. Beg—Chhindwara.

PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

30. (i) No settlement operations were in progress during the year under report.

(ii) Operations for the abatement and reduction of high rents and revenue were in progress in the Jubbulpore district and the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district. Mr. S. G. Paranjpe, Tahsildar, was deputed on special duty for the work and was placed under Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, who was entrusted with the duty of carrying out the operations at both the places in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

(*a*) *Jubbulpore.*—The reductions and abatement of rents and revenue were confined mainly to the highly assessed groups of the Jubbulpore Haveli but in the course of the operations all the groups were scrutinized. In all 583 villages were brought under the scheme. The results were announced in February and March 1935 and were confirmed by the local Government on the 25th March

1935. As a result of the operations a total sum of Rs. 47,776 revenue was reduced and abated, of which Rs. 5,988 were permanently reduced and abated.

(*b*) *Narsinghpur.*—219 villages in Narsinghpur and 43 in Gadarwara tahsil were brought under the scheme and 38 villages in Narsinghpur and 3 in Gadarwara were allowed abatement in addition to the reduction of high rents. The results were announced in the first fortnight of July 1935 after confirmation by the local Government on the 12th and 15th of June 1935. The total amount of revenue reduced and abated was Rs. 10,150 of which Rs. 6,155 was permanently reduced.

(*c*) The work was finally completed on the 31st July 1935. The total expenditure incurred on the operations in both the districts amounted to Rs. 6,900.

Rao Saheb Khisty completed his term of duty as Deputy Director of Land Records on the 6th September 1935. During the five years he was associated with the department he set a high standard of efficiency for Superintendent of Land Records and did work of permanent value.

In the office, Mr. A. A. Beg, the Superintendent, was as usual prompt and efficient and bore the brunt of the burden of a mass of routine work.

II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

31. **Consolidation of holdings.**—(i) Rai Sahib R. G. Chaurey, Tahsildar, continued to be in charge of the consolidation operations till he proceeded on leave in the first week of May 1935. Mr. Hariram Mishra continued as second Consolidation Officer till he was placed in charge of the entire operations on Rai Sahib Chaurey's proceeding on leave. Mr. Brijrajsingh, Naib-Tahsildar, was posted temporarily to help Mr. Mishra on consolidation duty from the 8th May 1935 to the close of the year and on his reversion to the regular line, Mr. M. L. Sharma was potsed as second Consolidation Officer.

The three posts of Assistant Settlement Superintendents primarily meant to be manned by the senior revenue inspectors were converted into four supervising chakbandi inspectors. Owing to the creation of a second party the sanctioned strength of the staff was raised to 4 supervising chakbandi inspectors, 40 chakbandi inspectors and 50 madadgars. On an average 31 inspectors and 48 madadgars worked throughout the year. Twenty-one madadgars were trained to prepare schemes of consolidation independently.

(ii) The first party concentrated its work in the three tahsils of the Drug district and the second party had its centres in the Raipur and Dhamtari tahsils of the Raipur district. Consolidation operations were thus carried out in the Drug and Raipur districts simultaneously.

(iii) In all 194 new applications were received on condition of payment of cost at the sanctioned rate of Re. 0-4-0 per acre.

(iv) 198 applications were examined and admitted. Only one application from a village in the Balod tahsil for reconsolidation into more compact blocks had to be rejected. At the close of the year 318 applications remained pending. These with 5 others which were admitted but in which no work was done will be available for future work.

(v) New schemes were prepared for 193 (127) villages 25 of Drug, 26 of Bemetara, 57 of Balod, 20 of Dhamtari and 1 of Baloda Bazar. Of these 179 were passed by the Consolidation Officers. The remaining 14 which were prepared late in the season require small adjustments to satisfy objectors and were therefore kept pending for revision during the next field season.

(vi) 179 schemes and 12 old schemes pending from the previous year were duly confirmed. As there were no objections no scheme was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner for sanction and all the 191 schemes were confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The cultivators voluntarily took possession of the chaks in all these villages.

(vii) In 179 villages treated during the year the holdings of 14,528 (10,246) permanent holders, covering an occupied area of 175,959 (118,154) acres were consolidated. The khasra numbers affected were reduced from 356,080 to 81,224. Excluding 20,810 numbers, which had to be left intact for various reasons such as different rights, kothars, pattis, etc., the new chaks number 60,414 only. Thus the reduction of khasra numbers effected was nearly 6 to 1 as against 4½ to 1 in the preceding year and 10 to 1 in 1932-33. The average area of a khasra number has increased by about three times as in the previous year and as against four times in 1932-33.

The reduction is most marked in the Dhamtari tahsil [88 per cent] and is lowest in the Bemetara tahsil [68 per cent]. The reduction in khasra numbers is highest in mauza Rasni of the Raipur tahsil where 6,068 numbers were reduced to 495 and excluding the numbers of kothars and baris the number of chaks was only 393, *i.e.*, the khasra numbers were reduced to 1/15th of those previously recorded.

(viii) In one village, Nawagaon of Dhamtari tahsil "Jatwar" chaks were allotted, as the relations between the "Satnamis" and "other Hindoos" there were strained; in another village Kolihapuri of the Drug tahsil "one block system" was followed, as a single chak of rice land was acceptable to the cultivators and "modified kharwar" chakbandi was generally done in most of the villages. In the Drug district three blocks of rice land were readily accepted by the cultivators in general. Separate allotment for area irrigated from private tanks had to be made as the cultivators did not wish to exchange wet land with dry. In the Raipur district two chaks for rice land were generally accepted except in the commanded villages, but in the agreemented villages the average went up to three as the cultivators decided to retain one in the uncommanded portion. 44 acres of land in 14 villages of the Raipur tahsil, 29 acres in 10 villages of the Dhamtari tahsil, 82 acres in 13 villages of the Drug tahsil and 2 acres in one village of the Bemetara tahsil were set aside for water courses and recorded as "Dharsa".

(ix) The cost of consolidation per acre was Rs. 3-10-0 or roughly Re. 0-4-0 per acre as in the preceding year. The operations have continued to be self-supporting. There was a small surplus of Rs. 2,247-7-0.

(x) The Deputy Commissioners, Raipur and Drug, took much interest in the work. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, inspected the office on the 16th August 1935 and the Deputy Director of Land Records on the 14th and 15th of September 1935. I inspected the schemes of two villages on the 30th and 31st of March 1935, and discussed various matters relating to consolidation with the villagers.

(xi) As an appreciation of the excellent work done by Rai Sahib Chaurey he has been appointed Deputy Director of Land Records. Mr. H. R. Mishra is also doing excellent work. I received several inquiries, official and personal, regarding the consolidation work that is being carried out in Chhattisgarh. It is proposed to bring out a

"Consolidation Manual" in the course of this year so as to interest revenue officers in the province in the work which is being done.

III.—SURVEYS

32. (i) Rai Sahib Nanak Chand Puri, B.A., continued as the Survey Officer throughout the year under report. The posts of Assistant Survey Officer, 2 draftsmen and one traverser are still held in abeyance.

(ii) In 278 villages of Nimar, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Bhandara, Betul, Bilaspur, Jubbulpore and Wardha districts, all the missing marks were refixed and 201 sub-traverse lines were provided to facilitate map correction work.

(iii) Besides replacing all the missing marks in the settled towns of Chhindwara, Wardha, Pulgaon, Deoli, Arvi, Hinganghat, Chanda, Hoshangabad, Betul, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, Burhanpur, Raipur, Dhamtari and Nagpur, the following fresh traversing was carried out to provide basis for large scale survey of nazul lands:—

(1) 159 marks with 7.64 linear miles in Nagpur Civil Station area.

(2) 31 marks with 3.19 linear miles in Pandhurna of the Chhindwara district.

(3) 57 marks with 5.05 linear miles in Katol of Nagpur district.

(4) 73 marks with 4.22 linear miles in Raipur.

(iv) Boundaries of 4, 5, 2 and 2 mining leases in Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara and Bilaspur districts, respectively, were traversed.

(v) Marks on the boundaries between villages Mahukheda, Goudi, Sen Kuan, Amoda and Dhen Kheri of Saugor tahsil and Jolanpur of Rehli tahsil and Bhopal State were verified with a view to check the survey already carried out by the Superintendent of Land Records.

With the publication this year of the new series of mujmuli maps for Baihar, Waraseoni, Gondia and Sakoli tahsils, all the work in hand since 1st October 1932 when further work of this kind was stopped, is completed. As the stock of the mujmuli maps for Mahasamund, Khariar, Bindra-Nawagarh, Phuljar, Dindori and Warora tahsils was exhausted, it was decided to replenish the same by having them printed at the Central Provinces Government

Press from the old maps with up to date corrections received from the district offices. Thus traces of Mahasamund tahsil in four parts have been prepared and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(vi) The following nazul survey sheets and mining maps were printed:—

(*a*) 39, 4, 7, 22 and 36 nazul sheets of Nagpur, Arvi, Wardha, Jubbulpore and Raipur towns respectively and 8, 4 and 2 maps of the mining leases of Balaghat, Bilaspur and Raipur districts respectively were printed at the Government Press and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(*b*) 2, 58, 2 and 9 survey sheets of Dhamtari, Chhindwara, Raipur and Hinganghat nazul areas were traced and sent to the press for reproduction.

(vii) An amount of Rs. 3,152 being the cost of replacing lost nazul stations by the Traverse Survey Party, Central Provinces, were recovered from the gross nazul income of the towns of Chanda, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Wardha districts.

(viii) *Overhauling of nazul records of certain settled towns in the Central Provinces.*—In the course of reconciling discrepancies in settlement field books and maps of Hoshangabad and Betul towns, nearly 500 encroachment cases in each were detected and reported to the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The resurveyed sheets of Chhindwara have now been supplied to serve as working maps of the nazul surveyor. The work in Burhanpur is in progress. So far 238 encroachments have been detected. Rai Sahib Puri is doing excellent work in connection with bringing up our Nazul Survey records to a high standard of accuracy.

IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

33. (i) During the year instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 3,609 (Rs. 6,353) were issued for the use of the Land Records Department from the Stationery Depot attached to this office. The figure is lower than that of last year because instruments which were supplied after the 30th September 1935, to which this report relates, have not been taken into account. No fresh instruments were supplied to the Consolidation Officer, Raipur, and the Officer on Special Duty, Amraoti, during the year under report.

(ii) Patwari forms worth Rs. 8,125 (Rs. 4,571) were supplied to the Land Records Department through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore. The last year's figure was low because a large number of forms which were supplied after the period to which this report relates were not taken into account.

(iii) The depot also arranged for the supply of 57,298 (23,355) rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 12,580 (Rs. 5,092) to the Deputy Commissioners through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore. The reason for this striking difference has already been explained in paragraph (ii) above.

T. C. S. JAYARATNAM,
Settlement Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

NAGPUR:
The 9th March 1936.

STATEMENT A.—Maintenance of Survey and boundary marks, their inspection, repair and replacement for the year ending the 30th September 1935

District	Total number of villages in the district	Total number of survey marks in the district	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced	Number of marks in column 4 relaid	Number of new traverse marks fixed	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by revenue inspectors	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act					Number of survey marks inspected by		Remarks
								Section 52	Section 54	Section 198	Section 199	Section 201	Revenue Inspectors	Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Saugor	3,479	88,056	2,523	251	99	482	390	16	..	..	63	..	28,738	761	
Jubbulpore	2,537	64,822	6,025	..	..	2,537	149	2	..	..	..	..	10,425	1,081	
Mandla	2,007	62,122	3,717	..	..	114	65	8	..	23	1	33	9,604	492	
Hoshangabad	2,435	70,711	13,249	472	365	477	477	13	..	..	..	..	14,486	994	
Nimar	1,128	36,945	930	930	66	162	136	..	..	..	..	..	5,675	701	
Betul	1,266	60,120	2,407	1	59	49	38	4	..	16	6	..	9,103	889	
Chhindwara	3,592	107,693	3,554	115	147	126	126	17	..	..	..	..	18,289	1,182	
Wardha	1,369	28,939	791	427	81	54	54	..	..	6	48	..	7,270	497	
Nagpur	1,939	54,640	5,883	..	44	169	165	51	3	1	..	..	15,003	1,476	
Chanda	2,619	105,802	4,071	..	..	150	150	..	1	4	..	..	11,603	666	
Balaghat	1,310	42,290	1,815	42	..	218	42	1	5	8	..	..	8,774	700	
Bhandara	1,646	44,403	1,223	..	33	90	63	..	..	4	..	..	5,455	308	
Drug	2,468	45,189	453	..	..	104	104	4	..	..	..	..	9,299	1,158	
Raipur	4,096	92,610	255	..	..	1,348	93	..	..	4	5	..	19,025	1,477	
Bilaspur	3,263	80,966	479	36	52	431	178	5	..	2	12	..	17,929	1,271	
	35,154	985,308	47,375	2,274	946	6,511	2,230	121	9	68	135	33	190,678	13,653	

NOTE.—Masahati villages will be excluded from column 2.

STATEMENT B.—Maintenance of maps, their testing, correction

District	Number of map sheets		Approximate area at beginning of year to be		Area finally passed by revenue inspectors during the year for		Num Len partals
	Selected for renewal	Actually renewed	Corrected	Resurveyed	Map correction	Resurvey	Revenue Inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Acres.	(5) Acres.	(6) Acres.	(7) Acres.	(8)
Saugor ..	1,359	1,133	521,908	47,340	182,789	4,919	408 9,459
Jubbulpore ..	1,014	1,014	..	..	..	..	336 7,043
Mandla ..	33	12	15,093	66,124	12,078	54,851	947 22,824
Hoshangabad ..	611	592	166,714	45	10,954	45	1,427 32,263
Nimar ..	954	954	698,963	3,399	59,111	3,399	512 17,010
Betul ..	603	535	296,949	41,046	107,680	5,441	1,468 35,857
Chhindwara ..	1,883	1,883	961,390	44,347	961,390	44,347	4,572 127,924
Wardha ..	1,457	1,457	516,568	33,538	357,406	24,831	2,839 653.428
Nagpur ..	207	207	241,755	14,607	164,564	3,924	1,020 34,212
Chanda ..	1,188	1,188	455,370	300	264,927	300	2,109 53,970
Balaghat ..	733	733	217,545	12,844	117,534	5,744	1,073 22,267
Bhandara ..	368	368	462,683	..	72,000	100	416 10,576
Drug ..	649	649	56,920	6,287	56,920	6,287	2,376 56,973
Raipur ..	214	214	668,155	34,754	668,155	34,754	4,467 104,649
Bilaspur ..	12	12	1,394	2,951	1,394	1,632	2,531 56,650
Total ..	11.285	10,941	5,281,407	307,562	3,036,902	188,276	26,501 1,245,105

NOTES.—(1) Errors of less than 20 links
(2) In columns 14 and 15 the following
(*a*) Villages where maps being complete no map
(*b*) Villages where map correction was in arrears

and renewal for the year ending the 30th September 1935.

ber of gh run by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Total number of katans and offsets of partals in columns 8 and 9	Number of katans and offsets in column 10 found wrong	Total number of villages in the district	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by revenue inspectors	Total number of villages in which the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records tested map correction	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
63 1,861	3,367 4,602	260 393	3,479	2,211	2,277	2,140	183	
145 3,234	2,625 1,109	120 43	2,537	2,537	..	..	..	
294 6,806	8,755 17,404	1,319 1,776	2,007	196	196	17	..	
151 3,707	6,182 8,831	1,128 1,595	2,435	..	..	..	..	
130 3,880	3,291 3,347	522 344	1,128	136	132	114	87	
195 3,936	1,671 3,062	278 211	1,266	263	297	163	152	
262 7,207	33,925 40,044	3,421 3,224	3,592	918	918	918	245	
297 9,415	16,153 10,271	759 555	1,319	421	1,042	421	217	
269 8,605	8,322 13,074	1,579 2,412	1,939	365	233	199	166	
346 8,397	13,735 16.561	992 1,556	2,929	314	433	290	211	
282 4,796	8,104 14,645	856 1,427	1,310	199	216	199	85	
149 4,301	7,189 9,030	684 563	1,646	132	277	227	112	
447 11,070	28,573 47,217	2,256 3,168	2,468	2,468	2,468	2,468	332	
464 9,877	48,118 43.627	714 370	4,096	4,096	4,096	4,096	520	
132 3,380	31,739 33,422	2,413 2,799	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,263	337	
3,626 90,572	230,149 273,086	17,301 20.436	35,414	17,519	15,848	14,515	2,645	

should be omitted from column 11.
classes of villages will be included :—
correction was required to be done during the year, and
and was fully completed by the patwari during the year.

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District	Total number of patwari circles	Total number of villages	Total number of khasra entries	Number of villages in which khasra tested	Number of villages in which fehrist tabbilat checked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Saugor ..	482	3,479	1,141,369	3,479	3,479
Jubbulpore ..	262	2,537	9,89,070	2,537	2,537
Mandla ..	196	2,007	5,56,125	2,007	1,429
Hoshangabad ..	422	2,435	5,47,807	2,434	2,434
Nimar ..	278	1,128	2,30,081	1,128	1,128
Total ..	1,640	11,586	3,464,452	11,585	11,007
Betul ..	207	1,266	341,405	1,266	1,266
Chhindwara ..	387	3,592	933,515	1,857	3,292
Wardha ..	221	1,369	187,843	1,369	1,369
Nagpur ..	300	1,939	309,029	1,939	1,939
Chanda ..	232	2,929	500,012	2,422	2,092
Total ..	1,347	11,095	2,271,804	8,853	9,958
Balaghat ..	162	1,310	470,889	1,310	1,310
Bhandara ..	123	1,646	543,582	1,646	1,646
Drug ..	404	2,670	2,092,463	2,670	2,467
Raipur ..	576	4,420	4,378,200	4,420	4,020
Bilaspur ..	417	3,472	2,776,728	3,472	3,472
Total ..	1,682	13,518	10,261,862	13,518	12,915
Grand Total ..	4,669	36,199	15,998,118	33,956	33,880

result of such testing for the year ending the 30*th September* 1935.

Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records staff.						
By Revenue Inspectors					By Superintendent of Land Records and his assistants	
Particulars of column 5						
Number of khasra entries checked	Number of khasra entries found wrong in		Percentage of column 7 on column 4	Percentage of columns 8 and 9 on column 7	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected
	right, rent and possession	cropping and other mistakes				
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
64,445	437	6,097	6	10	482	288
107,100	334	2,306	11	3	262	262
43,273	191	3,561	8	9	196	164
57,013	249	3,577	10	7	422	412
18,302	97	1,335	8	8	278	226
290,133	1,308	16,876	8	6	1,640	1,352
29,632	247	1,776	9	7	174	169
62,649	563	2,306	7	5	194	194
26,343	247	1,727	14	7	221	194
38,402	425	3,312	12	10	300	300
34,859	124	1,876	7	6	240	216
191,885	1,606	10,997	8	7	1,129	1,073
29,205	269	2,202	8	6	162	167
36,678	153	1,656	7	5	123	127
156,746	1,205	7,463	7	6	216	222
289,313	1,371	3,462	7	2	490	508
210,221	2,332	9,117	8	5	326	337
722,163	5,330	23,900	7	4	1,317	1,361
1204.181	8,244	51,773	7	5	4,086	3,786

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District	Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records staff					
	By Superintendent of Land Records and his assistants					
	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column 13			
			Number of khasara entries		Number of khasra entries in column 17 found wrong in	
	khasra tested	fehrist tabbilat checked	tested	of column 16 which had been previously tested by revenue inspectors	right, rent and posses-sion	cropping and other mistakes
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Saugor ..	288	288	6,765	4,198	7	258
Jubbulpore ..	262	262	7,221	5,252	14	73
Mandla ..	164	164	3,167	1,936	13	105
Hoshangabad ..	416	416	6,969	4,170	35	243
Nimar ..	230	230	3,566	1,847	2	64
Total ..	1,360	1,360	27,688	17,403	71	743
Betul ..	196	161	3,569	1,735	10	80
Chhindwara ..	221	221	5,229	2,851	26	303
Wardha ..	194	194	3,476	1,901	46	155
Nagpur ..	300	300	4,362	2,533	29	205
Chanda ..	284	184	5,141	2,197	43	271
Total ..	1,195	1,060	21,777	21,217	154	1,014
Balaghat ..	177	177	5,713	3,065	10	54
Bhandara ..	127	127	2,339	1,156	2	22
Drug ..	222	222	11,242	7,463	9	142
Raipur ..	520	520	26,855	20,381	51	106
Bilaspur ..	388	337	16,370	12,336	16	143
Total ..	1,384	1,383	62,519	44,401	88	467
Grand Total ..	3,939	3,803	111,984	73,021	313	2,224

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1935—concld.

—concld.		Amount of khasra testing done by Revenue Officers						
—concld.		By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars		By Extra-Assistant Commissioners		By Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners		
Percentage of column 17 on column 7	Percentage of columns 18 and 19 on column 17	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Remarks
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
6	6	1,368	12,343	47	585	15	25	
5	16	87	1,359	7	78	..	..	
4	7	199	2,029	77	756	130	979	
1	7	402	4,876	60	652	148	1,918	
10	4	185	783	48	314	64	506	
8	5	2,241	21,390	239	2,385	357	3,428	
6	5	108	1,957	95	927	50	300	
5	12	241	3,602	10	78	4	12	
7	10	87	855	35	233	40	653	
7	9	175	2,063	40	331	10	114	
6	15	219	3,686	78	1,178	..	..	
6	10	830	12,163	258	2,747	104	1,079	
7	2	..	..	96	339	68	86	
3	2	64	534	48	507	..	..	
5	2	97	2,332	54	766	50	370	
7	0.8	173	4,015	31	305	15	122	
6	1	85	2,305	..	..	2	48	
6	1	419	9,186	229	1,917	135	626	
6	3	3,490	42,739	826	7,049	596	5,133	

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of nazul and its inspection by the

District	Name of town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks					Number
			Total in town	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Found missing or displaced	Of column 7 which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Saugor	Saugor	1921-22	2,147	2,147	78	23	23	928
	Damoh	..	754	754	72	32	32	4,191
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Civil Station, N. S. I.	1923-24	2,985	2,985	155	37	..	6,367
	Jubbulpore City, N. S. II.	1923-24	3,113	3,113	150	54	..	6,367
Mandla	Mandla	1930-31	922	1,510	95	12	..	2,583
Hoshangabad.	Narsinghpur	1925-26	486	486	45	..	..	726
	Gadarwara	1925-26	204	204	40	2	..	432
	Kareligunj	1925-26	125	125	32	3	..	231
	Gotegaon	1925-26	104	104	20	..	..	256
	Hoshangabad.	1920-21	1,680	1,335	50	..	..	3,337
	Burhanpur	1925-26	38	38	8	..	..	99
	Itarsi	1925-26	150	150	9	..	..	1,076
	Pachmarhi	..	94	..	2	..	..	..
Nimar	Khandwa	1922-23	1,399	1,399	35	9	..	5,011
	Burhanpur	1924-25	2,810	2,810	32	15	..	11,971
Betul	Betul	1920-21	950	950	41	..	..	428
	Multai	1918	..	..	..	..	..	165
	Amla	1918	..	..	..	..	..	108
	Bhainsdehi	1918	..	..	..	..	..	84
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1919-20	1,314	1,314	205	1	..	3,750
	Seoni	1919-20	1,680	1,680	135	3	..	3,057

superior land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1935.

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots				
Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported	Remarks
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
93	..	27	27	3	21	11	11	93	
122	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	18	
622	..	7,672	1,145	185	20	20	20	44	
	..	7,551	1,100		18	18	18	38	
195	..	632	632	..	11	23	11	123	
80	1	233	233	20	2	2	2	35	
70	..	94	94	10	..	..	..	13	
47	..	45	45	7	..	..	..	9	
20	..	52	52	8	..	..	..	5	
160	..	792	124	5	..	..	..	5	
10	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	
35	..	84	84	..	..	..	..	60	
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84	..	841	252	2	13	13	13	59	
24	2	1,739	93	7	61	130	110	290	
..	..	428	..	..	..	..	..	167	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	
760	..	275	275	..	6	6	6	110	
385	..	923	923	..	10	10	10	115	

STATEMENT E.—*Maintenance of nazul and its inspection by the*

District	Name of town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks					Number
			Total in town	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Found missing or displaced	Of column 7 which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Saugor ..	Saugor ..	1921-22	2,147	2,147	78	23	23	928
	Damoh ..	..	754	754	72	32	32	4,191
Jubbulpore ..	Jubbulpore Civil Station, N. S. I.	1923-24	2,985	2,985	155	37	..	6,367
	Jubbulpore City, N. S. II.	1923-24	3,113	3,113	150	54	..	6,367
Mandla ..	Mandla ..	1930-31	922	1,510	95	12	..	2,583
Hoshangabad.	Narsinghpur	1925-26	486	486	45	..	..	726
	Gadarwara ..	1925-26	204	204	40	2	..	432
	Kareligunj ..	1925-26	125	125	32	3	..	231
	Gotegaon ..	1925-26	104	104	20	..	..	256
	Hoshangabad.	1920-21	1,680	1,335	50	..	..	3,337
	Burhanpur	1925-26	38	38	8	..	..	99
	Itarsi ..	1925-26	150	150	9	..	..	1,076
	Pachmarhi	..	94	..	2	..	..	..
Nimar ..	Khandwa ..	1922-23	1,399	1,399	35	9	..	5,011
	Burhanpur ..	1924-25	2,810	2,810	32	15	..	11,971
Betul ..	Betul ..	1920-21	950	950	41	..	..	428
	Multai ..	1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	165
	Amla ..	1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	108
	Bhainsdehi	1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Chhindwara ..	Chhindwara	1919-20	1,314	1,314	205	1	..	3,750
	Seoni ..	1919-20	1,680	1,680	135	3	..	3,057

superior land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1935.

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots				
Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported	Remarks
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
93	..	27	27	3	21	11	11	93	
122	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	18	
622	..	7,672	1,145	185	20	20	20	44	
	..	7,551	1,100		18	18	18	38	
195	..	632	632	..	11	23	11	123	
80	1	233	233	20	2	2	2	35	
70	..	94	94	10	..	..	..	13	
47	..	45	45	7	..	..	..	9	
20	..	52	52	8	..	..	..	5	
160	..	792	124	5	..	..	..	5	
10	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	
35	..	84	84	..	..	..	..	60	
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84	..	841	252	2	13	13	13	59	
24	2	1,739	93	7	61	130	110	290	
..	..	428	..	..	..	..	..	167	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	
760	..	275	275	..	6	6	6	110	
385	..	923	923	..	10	10	10	115	

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of nazul and its inspection by the superior

			Number of traverse marks					Number
District	Name of town	Year of settlement	Total in town	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced	Of column 7 which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wardha ..	Hinganghat	1918	549	549	50	18	..	3,366
	Wardha ..	1924-25	504	504	46	4	..	1,814
	Pulgaon ..	1924-25	364	364	33	..	..	1,214
	Deoli ..	1924-25	43	43	11	..	..	49
	Arvi ..	1924-25	108	108	25	..	..	459
Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	1932-33	637	440	6	7	..	4,528
		1913-18	..	..	..	..	..	11,852
	Kamptee ..	1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	6,513
	Ramtek ..	1915-16	426	..	12	..	..	128
	Katol ..	1915-16	44	..	10	..	..	13
	Saoner ..	1915-16	49	..	10	..	..	54
Chanda ..	Chanda ..	1922-23	3,182	3,182	319	10	4	9,060
Balaghat ..	Katangi ..	1928-29	54	54	13	1	..	185
Bhandara ..	Bhandara ..	1920-21	783	783	39	..	..	4,529
	Gondia ..	1920-21	504	504	16	..	..	1,887
Drug ..	Drug ..	1930-31	228	228	35	..	..	470
Raipur ...	Raipur ..	1920	888	888	50	55	44	1,691
	Baloda Bazar.	1924	239	239	10	..	..	1,126
	Dhamtari ..	1924	65	65	9	12	11	193
Bilaspur ..	Bilaspur ..	1925-26	957	957	26	5	..	3,019
Grand Total			30,579	30,012	1,924	296	114	103,317

land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1935—concld.

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots				
Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendents of Land Records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported	Remarks
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
71	..	317	260	7	14	..	..	..	
121	..	253	265	23	13	11	11	117	
121	..	185	185	12	13	13	13	63	
23	..	33	33	6	..	..	..	6	
60	..	42	42	3	7	7	7	45	
17	..	399	49	..	11	15	11	217	Area surveyed.
161	17	..	..	..	61	..	61	833	Area not surveyed.
	..	..	..	..	150	..	150	75	
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
570	..	1,784	737	58	16	16	16	141	
22	..	59	5	3	..	..	..	7	
120	..	446	341	2	91	81	91	187	
95	..	276	279	2	107	100	107	183	
86	..	142	142	18	..	5	5	15	
165	..	440	302	15	34	7	7	114	
21	..	234	123	5	..	..	..	63	
35	..	35	35	4	2	2	2	..	
100	11	704	404	4	42	42	42	63	
4,550	31	8,962	8,281	412	761	532	747	3,315	

STATEMENT F.—Showing the comparative figures of the multiples on assessment of consideration for sales and leases in each district.

District	Sales		Leases	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Jubbulpore ..	10.24	21.12	1.79	1.77
Mandla ..	20	20	2	2
Saugor ..	19.6	28.5	1.8	1.6
Hoshangabad ..	20	27	2	2.7
Nimar ..	M. M. 92 Tenancy 60	106 103	4	5
Nagpur ..	81	89	3	3
Wardha ..	68	82	4	3
Chanda ..	35.89	45.36	2.6	2.70
Betul ..	56	72	3	3
Chhindwara ..	22.93	52.78	3.15	2.81
Raipur ..	39	28	3	3
Bilaspur ..	79	Ab. Occ. 62 Occy. 23	3.23	4
Drug ..	43	37	3	3
Balaghat ..	44	33	3	3
Bhandara ..	61	69	2.5	3

GPN—46-M—SLR—7-10-36—133

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GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration and on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1937

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1938

Agents for the sale of Publications issued by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the Sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925.

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No. 4892-334-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 16th August 1938.

READ—

(1) Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

(2) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

RESOLUTION

The monsoon of 1936 was unfavourable to crop conditions in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore divisions, but favoured the important rice crop in the Chhattisgarh division. The monsoon broke in the second week of June and was established by the third week. Sowing was started in good time and conditions were generally favourable until the end of August when rainfall was too heavy for the cotton crops in the Nagpur division. Excessive rain was again received at the end of September and in October, and a most untimely heavy fall in November caused shedding of cotton bolls, and damaged juar and tur. But as might be expected, the plentiful rain received was very favourable to rice especially in the Chhattisgarh division. The late rains enabled an exceptionally full rabi area to be sown in the Jubbulpore division, but destroyed some of the rabi sowings. The rabi crops came on well until the end of the year when cold winds and frosts damaged minor crops. Cloudy weather and rain in February brought on rust in the middle and late sown wheat, and in March and April hailstorms caused severe but very local damage. The outturn of rice was above normal, 14.4 annas [11.7 annas], but cotton averaged 10.4 annas [8.2 annas] and juar 10 annas [9.2 annas]. The rabi crops as a whole were returned at 83 per cent [73 per cent] of the normal, wheat being 10.4 annas [10.1 annas], gram 9.9 annas [10.7

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annas] and linseed 10.4 annas [9.7 annas]. The Provincial average was 88 per cent [77 per cent] of the normal. The price of rabi crops rose by about 25 per cent at harvest, rice and cotton rose by 10 per cent and 21 per cent, and juar fell by 3 per cent. Though the year was distinctly better than its predecessor, it afforded little relief from the effect of previous indifferent harvests and poor prices.

2. Though less assistance was required by the cultivators than in the previous year, Government continued in full its normal measures to deal with short crops and the agricultural depression. Taccavi amounting to Rs. 7.69 lakhs [Rs. 5.91 lakhs] was advanced, and suspensions and remissions of land revenue were granted on the more liberal B scale amounting to Rs. 8.57 lakhs [Rs. 11.11 lakhs] and Rs. 4.98 lakhs [Rs. 4.59 lakhs], respectively. Alleviative measures, such as the exemption from attachment by the Civil Court of agricultural produce sufficient for the maintenance of the cultivator, and the execution of Civil Court decrees by the collector, remained in force. There was nowhere any noticeable distress or malnutrition, and the cultivators' main difficulty continued to be shortage of cash and the burden of debt.

3. Government's measures for the reduction of agricultural indebtedness were intensified during the year under report. The number of debt conciliation boards working in the Central Provinces increased from 23 to 31, and during the year debt of Rs. 2,43.12 lakhs was conciliated for Rs. 1,12.47 lakhs. Fourteen new Land Mortgage Banks were established during the year to work in collaboration with debt conciliation boards. The response, however, was small and by the end of the year the total advances made amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs. Though progress was slow, it was steady and the amount advanced has continued to rise. Registration of moneylenders under the Moneylenders' Act continued during the year, and 29,692 were registered.

4. Of a current demand of land revenue of Rs. 1,30.72 lakhs and an arrear demand of Rs. 14.69 lakhs, total collections were Rs. 1,27.30 lakhs, leaving arrears of Rs. 18.11 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.39 lakhs were unsuspended. The total number of coercive processes used was 9,129 [10,865]. Government has always been prepared to show leniency to those experiencing genuine

difficulty in making payment, and the fact that the unsuspended arrears increased during a year that was better than its predecessor is not only evidence that full effect is being given by Revenue Officers to this policy but also indicates that the danger of the demoralization of the revenue-paying conscience is real. The total number of suits for the arrears of rent rose from 26,680 to 28,825 during the year. But the total number of tenants actually ejected was only 1,669, or 6 per cent of the number against whom suits were instituted, a wholly insignificant proportion of the whole body of tenants, being less than 1 per mille. The rise in rent suits is attributed by some Commissioners to the ruling of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in the case of *Thakur Prashad* v. *Shamlal,* since malguzars fear losing interest on rental arrears and are quicker to go to Court. Government does not regard this as an unmixed evil, for it will force tenants gradually to be more punctual in payments of their rents and Government hopes that ultimately the number who cannot discharge their arrears and in consequence are ejected from their holdings will tend to decrease.

5. The recovery of taccavi during the year was again unsatisfactory. Of a total due or overdue for recovery of Rs. 39.89 lakhs [Rs. 40.60 lakhs], Rs. 7.10 lakhs were remitted or suspended and Rs. 9.36 lakhs [Rs. 11.59 lakhs] were recovered, leaving a sum of Rs. 23.67 lakhs overdue for recovery at the end of the year. The total loss incurred by Government during the period 1932 to the end of the year reported on amounted to Rs. 32.68 lakhs and the loss during the year under report was Rs. 1.52 lakhs. The difficulty of recovering taccavi is increasing rather than decreasing, and the Provincial Government fears that unless there is substantial improvement in recoveries, it will be necessary to limit advances to cases in which the cultivator would not otherwise be able to sow a crop.

6. The reports show that the lambardari system worked fairly well during the year, though all Commissioners comment on the unpopularity of the office of sadar lambardar. In this connection Government endorses the view expressed by all Commissioners that much of this unpopularity would disappear if cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act were disposed of more summarily as it is intended that they should be, and if costs were awarded with more freedom. Mukaddams

generally worked satisfactorily and kotwars have discharged their duties well. It is reported that kotwars experienced less difficulty in recovering their dues owing to the assistance given by Revenue Officers on tour in accordance with the recent orders of Government.

7. Consolidation of holdings was continued in the districts of Raipur and Drug, and an occupied area of 238,853 acres [222,285 acres] comprising 507,915 khasra numbers [497,739 khasra numbers] were consolidated during the year. The cost of consolidation per acre remained the same as last year, *viz.*, Re. 0-3-9. It is gratifying to note that consolidation continues to pay its way. The total area consolidated has now reached the most satisfactory total of 1,133,524 acres comprising 99,383 holdings. The size of the average khasra number has been raised by consolidation from 0.50 to 3.00 acres.

8. In spite of the numerous calls on its time, the Land Records Department generally maintained its efficiency at a high level, but Government regrets to note that the enquiries into the profits of agriculture which have now been in progress for seven years have yielded no satisfactory results so far and endorses the view of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, that a mass undigested and unreliable statistics is worse than no statistics at all.

9. Government is indebted to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and their staff for a year's successful administration and notes with pleasure the names of individual officers brought specially to notice in the district report for good work. Government's thanks are also due to Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam and Mr. P. S. Rau, his successor, for their able administration of the Land Records Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette.*

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

C. J. W. LILLIE,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Revenue Department.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1937

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1937

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

(1) Report of Mr. H. C. Greenfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum, dated the 3rd February 1938.

(2) Report of Mr. P. J. H. Stent, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 354, dated the 12th January 1938.

(3) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum, dated the 15th January 1938.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore division

Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1936 broke in the second half of June and continued till after the middle of September when there was a good break. It was well distributed throughout the division except in parts of the Jubbulpore district.

2. Kharif sowings commenced at the normal time and were satisfactorily completed except in the Saugor district and the Narsinghpur sub-division where they were hampered by continuous rainfall in the early part of July. Germination and early growth were on the whole good, but heavy rain in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts during the first half of September stunted growth. Later there was heavy rain again in October in the Jubbulpore district, and an exceptionally abnormal spell of rain lasting over a week throughout the whole division in early November. This did some damage to the kharif crops, but less than might have been expected, especially in the cotton tract to the west of the division where some shedding of bolls on the cotton plants was

later made good by new growth. The November rainfall also destroyed some of the rabi sowings in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts. The loss was partly compensated by more land than usual being brought under cultivation. The rabi crops thereafter came on well until December when cold winds and frost in late December, and again in January, damaged minor crops. Clouds accompanied by rainfall in February brought on rust in the middle and late sown wheat everywhere except in Nimar, but no widespread calamity. Later on in March and early April there was the usual complaint of hailstorms and a number of villages in the Patan and Sihora tahsils was hard hit by one such storm.

3. The outturn in annas as reported by Deputy Commissioners is compared below with the previous year :—

Name of crop	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Nimar	Mandla
Rice	13 [12]	11 to 12 [13]	13 [13]	14 [13]	13 [12]
Kodon-kutki	13 [11]	12 [10]	11 [12]	10 [12]	13 [12]
Til	Not reported [7]	12 [11]	11 [13]	12 [11]	13 [10]
Cotton	12 [10]	11* [11]	9 [11]	11 [11]	11 [13]
Juar	12 [12]	11 [9]	10 [10]	9 [12]	13 [12]
Wheat	9 [10]	11 [13]	11 [10]	11 [12]	9 [12]
Gram	10 [11]	12 [13]	10 [11]	13 [10]	8 [12]
Masur	7 [11]	10 [13]	10 [12]	13 [10]	7 [..]
Linseed	10 [10]	12 [13]	12 [12]	13 [13]	10 [11]

Nagpur division

4. The monsoon of 1936 broke in the second week of June in all the districts and was established by the third week. As the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, the sowing of kharif crops was started in time. Germination was generally satisfactory, but the heavy rain in the third week of June necessitated resowing at certain places in Wardha and at Kondhali and three other villages in the Katol tahsil. The growth of all kharif crops progressed fairly well in all the districts during July and the first

fortnight of August and the occasional breaks enabled the agriculturists to carry out inter-cultural operations in time and with economy. In Chhindwara, however, urad, mung, barbati and juar crops suffered to some extent for want of sufficient rain. Good showers were received in Wardha during the second half of August and the first fortnight of September but the rainfall on the 29th and 30th August was heavy and it damaged the standing crops along the banks of nalas and rivers, which were flooded, and stunted the growth of plants in low lying lands. In Nagpur, the early sown cotton suffered from heavy showers in the last week of September. There was a long break in October and it gave agriculturists a good opportunity to prepare their land for the rabi crops. Sowing was started in time and under favourable conditions and germination was successful. But, heavy rains received in the last week of October and during November, accompanied by thunderstorms, caused the shedding of cotton bolls, damaged juar and tur crops considerably and necessitated the resowing of wheat and other rabi crops in water-logged areas. In December and January there was very little rain and crops in Wardha fared well but they were damaged at certain places in Nagpur by hail and frost. There were severe cold waves with frost in Chhindwara and Betul and these caused considerable damage to rabi crops in the Seoni sub-division and to garden crops in Betul, where wheat, gram and sugarcane crops also were injured to some extent. The crops were further damaged by violent hailstorms in February and March. In Chanda similar damage was caused by a cold wave and hail. Lastly, heavy rains were received in all the districts except Chanda in the latter half of March and during April and these completely upset the harvesting arrangements and destroyed the crops on the threshing floors.

5. In general, the climatic conditions during the year were unfavourable particularly to the rabi crops, but the average outturn of all the principal crops except rice, though below normal, was better than that in the preceding year as shown below:—

Name of crops		Nagpur	Wardha	Chhindwara	Chanda	Betul
		As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Rice	..	13 [13]	..	12 [10]	13 [13]	12 [12]
Juar	..	10 [8]	10 [8]	11 [8]	12 [10]	11 [9]

Name of crops	Nagpur	Wardha	Chhind-wara	Chanda	Betul
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Tur ..	4 [10]	7 [6]	10 [8]	.. ..	9 [10]
Cotton ..	8 [7]	9 [7]	10 [8]	10 [7]	10 [8]
Til ..	10 [11]	.. ..	11 [8]	11 [8]	11 [10]
Linseed ..	9 [8]	.. ..	9 [8]	10 [9]	8 [10]
Kodon-kutki ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 [7]	.. ..	10 [8]
Wheat ..	7 [7]	10 [9]	10 [8]	10 [7]	10 [9]
Gram ..	.. -	.. ..	8 [8]	.. ...	8 [10]
Sugarcane ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 [15]	11 [13]

garh division

6. The monsoon of 1936, which governed the crop conditions of the year under report, commenced with light and sporadic showers in the first week of June and was fully established throughout the division by the middle of that month. The rainfall was sufficient and evenly distributed. The sowing of kharif crops started under favourable conditions and the germination was generally satisfactory. The rainfall in July and August was heavy, continuous and well distributed, which helped the agriculturists to carry out successfully transplantation in Bhandara and Balaghat districts and *biasi* and other operations in Chhattisgarh proper. The monsoon weakened in September and moderate to light showers were received in that month, which proved beneficial to the standing crops, and weeding operations were completed by the end of the month. Only occasional showers were received in October and there was practically no rain in the autumn. The kharif crops gave a normal yield as a result of favourable rainfall conditions.

7. Rabi sowings were taken in hand under favourable conditions and the germination was good. The crops thrived fairly well on seasonal moisture but in the absence of rain in the months of November, December and January the yield was not as good as it would have been. There was a complaint of "katwa" pest in some parts of the Drug district, which affected the outturn of the linseed crop. Untimely rain in February and March caused slight damage to the standing crop in Drug,

Bhandara and Balaghat, which necessitated the grant of remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 340-8-0 in five villages of the Balaghat tahsil. The season on the whole was not as favourable to the rabi crops as to the kharif, and the outturn was consequently not so good.

8. The rainfall throughout the division was greater than that of preceding year and much above the normal.

9. Owing to favourable agricultural conditions prevailing at the time of sowing, there was an all round increase in the net cropped area. The area under rice increased by 54,079 acres to 4,530,148 acres, the increase being shared by all the districts. The area under kodon and kutki, however, decreased in Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat by 2,324, 8,775 and 1,211 acres, while Drug and Bhandara showed an increase of 6,991 and 154 acres, respectively. The fall is attributed to the continuous rain at the time of sowing and also to the rotation of crops with mung, urad and linseed. Areas under the principal rabi crops, as compared with preceding year, were as under—

	Wheat Acres	Gram Acres	Linseed Acres
1935-36 ..	284,545	117,390	687,912
1936-37 ..	291,398	166,364	763,552

10. There was a trifling decrease of 616 and 63 acres in Raipur and Bilaspur, respectively, but the area under wheat increased in the other three districts, while there was an all round increase in the area under gram and linseed. The general increase in the area under rabi crops is due to adequate rainfall at the sowing time and expectation of better prices. The average outturn of principal crops in anna notation was as follows:—

	Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Bhandara	Balaghat
Rice—					
(*a*) Broadcast ..	14 [11]	16 [15]	15 [12]	14 [13]	14 [11]
(*b*) Transplanted ..	14 [11]	16 [15]	15 [12]	14 [13]	14 [12]
Kodon-kutki ..	12 [10]	13 [12]	12 [11]	12 [12]	13 [13]
Wheat ..	12 [10]	11 [13]	11 [9]	10 [9]	10 [12]
Gram ..	13 [12]	10 [13]	12 [9]	10 [9]	9 [12]
Linseed ..	12 [10]	11 [13]	8 [8]	10 10]	10 [10]

Jubbulpore division

11. Area and rental statistics.—The occupied area increased by 17,556 acres, chiefly in Hoshangabad, due to reclamation of waste land and cultivation of old fallow. Although the number of holdings decreased, the area held by occupancy tenants shows a noticeable increase of 26,342 acres mainly in the Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore districts, and is attributed partly to the transfer of home-farm to occupancy tenure on the loss of proprietary rights and partly to the allotment of waste and other lands. The *sir* land area decreased by 8,691 acres owing to the transfer of proprietary rights. Surrender and transfer to proprietors account for the small decrease of 2,348 acres in absolute occupancy holdings.

12. The total rental demand for the division increased to Rs. 66,26,797 [Rs. 65,40,211]. The percentage of current rental collections to current demand comes to 60 [64]. Arrear collections amounted to Rs. 21,92,038 [Rs. 23,97,775]. Thus the total collections fell little short of 100 per cent of a year's demand.

Nagpur division

13. The total area included in holdings increased to 7,464,529 [7,459,762] acres. The increase is shared by the Chhindwara and Chanda districts and is attributed to the breaking up of waste land and also of forest land in the zamindaris of Garchiroli tahsil. In other districts, the area decreased owing to the conversion of *khudkast* land lying fallow for more than three years into grass. The area held by occupancy and absolute occupancy tenants increased by 6,498 acres but the corresponding rent fell by Rs. 4,692. The increase in area is most marked in the Chhindwara district and the Deputy Commissioner considers that the fall in rent is probably due to the leasing out of surrendered lands by malguzars in tenancy right on lower rents. The area sublet for cash decreased in all the districts except Wardha and the Seoni sub-division with an increase in sub-rent, which in Nagpur, is attributed to the rise in prices and the favourable conditions at sowing time. In Chanda, the increase is reported to be due to the recovery of last year's arrears. The considerable increase in the area sublet for cash in the Seoni sub-division shows the increasing tendency on the part of the proprietors to sublet their *sir* rather than cultivate it themselves. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that the practice of subletting land on the *batai* system is increasing as sub-tenants have no money.

14. The total rental demand for the division was Rs. 53,42,774 [Rs. 53,47,466] of which a sum of Rs. 31,62,406 [Rs. 31,66,152] on account of current demand and Rs. 17,71,595 [Rs. 15,26,284] towards arrears were recovered.

Chhattisgarh division

15. The total occupied area increased from 7,827,658 (excluding the tracts transferred to the new province of Orissa) to 7,832,251 or by 4,593 acres, which is shared by all the districts except Bhandara, where it decreased very slightly, *i.e.*, by 81 acres. The total rental demand increased by Rs. 13,954, *i.e.*, from Rs. 56,72,316 (excluding the demand for tracts transferred to the Orissa Province) to Rs. 56,86,270. This increase is shared by all the districts. Rs. 46,58,640 on account of current year and Rs. 8,98,190 on account of past years were collected. The percentage of collection to current demand was 82 [83] the district figures being—

Raipur	..	79 [78]
Bilaspur	..	90 [88]
Drug	..	83 [80]
Bhandara	..	75 [82]
Balaghat	..	80 [89]

The collections were thus better in Chhattisgarh proper than in Bhandara and Balaghat. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, attributes the fall mainly to the relaxation of the rent paying conscience on the part of the tenants, who have become more self-assertive and critical. No reasons are given in the Bhandara report for the decrease in collections, though the percentage is the lowest in the division.

Jubbulpore division

16. Raiyatwari estates.—The statement has been recently revised and a comparison of figures is therefore not practicable. The total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year was 720,402 acres with a total land revenue of Rs. 3,22,650. Ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-one acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 36,618 were available for allotment and 29,816 acres and assessment of Rs. 11,027 were surrendered bringing the total area for allotment to 128,587 acres and Rs. 47,645 revenue. The largest area relinquished was as usual in Mandla (21,584) where there is so much good land available for cultivation that the natural nomadic instincts of the aboriginal population are given free play. A total of 25,584 acres with a revenue of Rs. 9,981 was re-allotted. There remained at the close of the year 103,003 acres and Rs. 37,664 revenue for allotment of which Mandla district accounts for 80,466.

17. The area and revenue of land reported to be sublet was 22,578 and Rs. 55,369, respectively. A decrease in Mandla is satisfactory. It is counterbalanced by the larger area sublet in Nimar. The increase is attributed to raiyats not having means to cultivate.

18. The programme of improvements was restricted to repairs of existing wells and construction of a new one in the Mandla district alone. The total amount spent on these works was Rs. 2,702.

19. The grants sanctioned by the Government of India for rural development and for aboriginal tracts have been spent mainly on water-supply. The district reports show more progress than last year in expenditure on this account.

20. Government has also under consideration the initiation of more intensive efforts to colonize vacant raiyatwari lands by the offer of more attractive terms and by advertisement. The question was examined by the Deputy Commissioners, Nimar and Mandla, and both are definitely of the opinion that there is no scope at present for further development. What is needed is a period for consolidation and improvement of the existing villages by closer supervision and attention to the needs of the raiyats already established.

Nagpur division

21. The area occupied by patels and raiyats decreased to 339,585 [339,787] acres; the decrease was in the Chhindwara district alone. In Chanda, certain B class areas were excised from Government forest and added to Koparli, Belgatta and Rajgatta villages. The increases of 109 and 735 acres in Nagpur and Betul, respectively, were due probably to the allotment of land for cultivation from Minhai areas. The area sublet by patels and raiyats increased to 25,617 [21,546] acres and the sub-rent to Rs. 23,516 [Rs. 22,915]. The increase in area is spread over Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul districts, but the sub-rent fell by Rs. 1,088 and Rs. 98 in Chanda and Betul, respectively, as a result of the agricultural depression. The tendency to sublet survey numbers which appears to be increasing requires to be checked, as it is likely in time to result in the deterioration of the land. The unoccupied area available for allotment at the commencement of the year was 88,969 [89,088] acres with an assessment of Rs. 28,563 [Rs. 28,400] of which 5,717 [7,848] acres, rental

Rs. 2,407 [Rs. 2,667] were allotted. On the other hand, an area of 4,287 [6,297] acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,898 [Rs. 2,540] was relinquished, leaving 87,632 [87,537] acres, rental Rs. 28,090 [Rs. 28,273] available for allotment at the end of the year. These statistics indicate that no progress has been made in the development of raiyatwari villages, owing to the continued economic depression. In Betul, the system of allotting survey numbers by auction has been abolished in villages inhabited mainly by aboriginals as it was found to be disadvantageous.

22. There was no change in the number of raiyatwari villages in Chanda. Of the 381 villages, 67 are commanded by state tanks. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the raiyats of these villages complain against the high water rate, but he has not commented on the effect of the new progressive rates for paddy sanctioned last year. The Government has since relaxed the condition compelling raiyats to grow rice only on all irrigated lands, and it is hoped that this relaxation would result in an increased demand for land. The Deputy Commissioner is also considering a scheme for colonizing the unoccupied areas commanded by state irrigation tanks, which will be examined on receipt of his proposals. There is much scope for extending cultivation in this district, as large areas are already lying unallotted, and further culturable areas are being excised from Government forest in accordance with the working plan operations. A sum of Rs. 2,200 has been sanctioned by Government for clearing unoccupied areas by means of a Monkey Jack and the experiment will be tried during the current year. All panchayats in the district excepting two in the Warora tahsil, established for the management of minhai forests, are reported to be working satisfactorily.

23. A sum of Rs. 11,833 under the Agriculturists and Rs. 1,878 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts were advanced in the raiyatwari villages in Chanda and Betul for the purchase of seed and bullocks, repairs to embankments and digging of wells, etc. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,094 from the ordinary grant and Rs. 3,362 out of the Government of India grant were utilized for the construction of new wells and repairs to old ones. The commission paid to patels in Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, amounted to Rs. 19,200 [Rs. 18,519]. There were no complaints regarding

grazing or other nistar rights from the raiyats in any district. Detailed enquiries are being made regarding the restrictions placed on grazing in each village with a view to regulate grazing in all others. In Chanda one patel was removed for bad work and two were warned for misconduct. In other districts, the patels are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily and maintained good relations with the raiyats.

Chhattisgarh Division

24. There was no change in the number of raiyatwari villages, which remained at 292; 27 in Raipur, nine in Bilaspur, one in Drug, 17 in Bhandara and 238 in Balaghat. One raiyatwari village to be called Mangaltarai is being excised from forest area in the Balod tahsil of the Drug district for the colonization of untainted children of lepers and symptom-free lepers. Out of the total area of 143,641 acres occupied by patels and raiyats, 4,244 acres were surrendered, the largest number of surrenders being in the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district, which is reported to be due to inferior land, migratory habits of the aborigines and the prevalence of malaria. 5,931 acres out of unoccupied area of 33,912 acres were allotted during the year, leaving a balance of 32,225 acres available for allotment at the close of the year, the largest balance being 31,060 acres in Baihar tahsil, a major portion of which is not culturable and an inquiry is being made to reclassify the *kabil kasht* area. Variations in other districts, where the raiyatwari estates are not of so much importance, are nominal and call for no remarks.

25. As required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8, a five-year programme is being prepared for the Balaghat district, programmes for other districts have already been prepared except for Drug, which does not need it, as there is only one village in the district and water-supply is adequate there. An intensive inquiry was held regarding the working of the raiyatwari forests in the Baihar tahsil, the results of which were examined by my predecessor, Mr. Trivedi, during his visit there in May last. Many of the grievances of the raiyats have been set right and others are being inquired into. Efforts on an extensive scale are being made to improve the condition of the raiyats, *viz.*, quinine has been distributed freely on a large scale and village sanitation has been improved. Rs. 500 in Raipur and Rs. 4,175 in Bhandara were spent out of the Government of India grant on the improvement of water-supply in raiyatwari villages, besides the expenditure of Rs. 500 in Balaghat and Rs. 182 in Bhandara out

of the provincial revenues. *Taccavi* loans were advanced in the raiyatwari villages during the year as detailed below:—

	Raipur	Bilaspur	Bhandara	Balaghat
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculturists Loans Act.	386	..	412	1,260
Land Improvement Loans Act.	375	400	200	1,000

No *taccavi* was given in the Drug district, where there is only one raiyatwari village.

26. The relations between raiyats and patels were cordial on the whole and the latter discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Jubbulpore division

27. **Condition of agricultural classes.**—The general economic condition of the peasantry showed some slight improvement. The rise in the price of food grains benefited them to some extent, and the malguzar and money-lending classes profited therefrom considerably. There was an outcry for work to be provided by Government in part of the Sihora and Jubbulpore tahsils where the rabi crops had suffered but when it was announced that work could be had at certain centres agricultural labour was not attracted. The extension of the bidi-making industry, especially in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts, has provided remunerative employment for labour in the slack season after the rabi crops have been harvested. In the Nimar district gardening is increasing and a substantial area is now under orange, sweet lime and plantains. Debt conciliation has given discernible relief to the agriculturists. The exemption from attachment and sale by the civil court of agricultural produce sufficient for the maintenance of the cultivator remained in force. Suspension and remission of land revenue, and distribution of taccavi, were given on a liberal scale.

28. Cholera was prevalent in parts of the Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, and plague in Patan, Jubbulpore and Sihora tahsils of the Jubbulpore district and also in parts of the Hoshangabad district, especially the Narsinghpur sub-division where it was of a somewhat virulent type. Its recurrence in the Patan tahsil suggests that it has established a focus of infection in this area. Smallpox prevailed in a mild form only in

the Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in Khandwa town and in a village of the Burhanpur tahsil. On the whole the year was not abnormally unhealthy.

29. A feature of the year was the establishment of tahsil livestock improvement associations consequent on the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy for the betterment of cattle-breeding. The condition of livestock was satisfactory except in the Nimar district where rinderpest caused high mortality.

30. The progress of village uplift has again been disappointing. In December 1936 on the report of the rural uplift scheme at Pipariya in the Hoshangabad district, Government observed that the scheme has not yet evoked the enthusiasm hoped for among the people of the villages concerned and that if there were not a satisfactory response during 1937, then the special staff would be posted elsewhere. My predecessor while forwarding the report for the current year felt that it would be a betrayal of what has been done and of the hopes that have undoubtedly been aroused amongst the villages of this area to take away the special staff, and suggested that it should be continued for three years more. Experience increasingly shows that better results depend entirely on constant official stimulus and guidance.

Nagpur division

31. There was no improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural classes during the year owing to the poor outturn of crops and continued low prices. The prices of cotton were considerably lower than in the previous year until after the harvest was over and the slight rise in the months of March, April and May was of no advantage to the cultivators. There was also a slight improvement in the prices of food grains, but this was counterbalanced by the fall in the outturn of rabi crops which suffered extensive damage on the threshing floors from heavy rains. Credit, in general, was restricted owing to the operation of debt conciliation boards and the agriculturists found it difficult to borrow money even for productive expenditure. Co-operative societies afforded little or no relief to them owing partly to their own deterioration and partly to the difficulties involved in recovering arrears. Conditions were thus unusually difficult, but the timely distribution of taccavi on a large scale eased the situation and enabled the tenants to carry on their agricultural operation successfully. Further

relief was also extended by the suspension and remission of land revenue and rents in the affected areas. The exemption of agricultural produce from attachment under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code was continued during the year.

32. The debt conciliation boards have relieved the agriculturists of their heavy burden of debt to a great extent in the Chhindwara, Betul and Wardha districts and in the Ramtek and Umrer tahsils of the Nagpur district. There is a keen demand for such boards in Chanda and the remaining tahsils of Nagpur. There was practically no change in the wages of agricultural labourers and their condition was probably relatively better than that of tenants and malguzars. A few complaints regarding unemployment were received from the Betul, Nagpur and Wardha districts, but the test works which were started immediately did not attract many labourers and proved that the distress had been exaggerated. Loans were granted to landlords to open special improvement works in the localities concerned. In Betul, the construction of the forest road, Chillor-Behra, in the Damjipura tract was undertaken and continued till the beginning of the rains, but this also failed to attract much labour. The tract is mainly inhabited by aborigines and the Deputy Commissioner reports that these people will not come to scarcity works as they prefer to live on forest roots and lantana buds rather than do the arduous labour of metal-breaking. In Nagpur, scarcity works were started in Bela Revenue Inspector's circle where there was much agitation for the relief of unemployment, but had to be closed down very soon as they failed to attract labour. The Deputy Commissioner reports that on careful enquiry he found that there was no real shortage of work and that the agitation was entirely organized by local leaders with a view to gain popularity in the local board elections. The revival of the manganese mining industry in the northern part of Nagpur is reported to have caused some shortage of agricultural labour in the neighbouring villages.

33. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the Chhindwara and Betul districts but, in Chanda, cholera broke out in epidemic form resulting in the loss of 2,325 lives mainly on account of the bad water-supply. As there are not sufficient wells, the villagers generally resort to nalas and rivers. The finances of the

local bodies are said to be too poor to provide and maintain wells in rural villages, although this is one of their primary duties. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,150 out of the Government of India grant for the improvement of water-supply in remote villages and the amount is being utilized for this purpose. There were 149 attacks and 104 deaths from cholera in Betul and five and three, respectively, in Chhindwara. Plague broke out in certain villages in Chhindwara and the total attacks and deaths were 697 and 88, respectively. Nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven [16,672] rats were destroyed as a result of the rat campaign carried on by the municipal committees, Chhindwara and Seoni. Smallpox caused 42 attacks and seven deaths in Betul and 95 and 15, respectively, in Chhindwara. Malaria was prevalent, as usual, in all the three districts. In Chanda there were 10,555 deaths from malaria while 16,114 such cases were treated in Betul. Attempts are being made to combat the disease by free distribution of quinine but this measure needs closer attention of the touring officers with a view to ensuring that the medicine is properly distributed and that it is actually used by the patients. Two epidemic dispensaries were opened with the help of the Government of India grant in Chhindwara while in Betul there were three such dispensaries, one of which worked for the whole year and the other two during the malaria season. Proposals have been submitted for the establishment of cheap plan dispensaries at Mohta, Khamla, Chicholi, Shahpur and Bijudehi in Betul and at Bhissi, Chamorshi, Dhanora, Sindewahi and Etapalli in Chanda. A cheap plan dispensary has already been opened at Shegaon in the Warora tahsil and the construction of another at Bhauragarh in Ahiri Zamindari is in progress. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the construction of a dispensary building at Mohta. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports that the Neosalvarsan injections purchased last year out of the Government of India grant were found to be very effective in curing the Madias suffering from Yaws and it is hoped that the Deputy Commissioner's proposals for a further grant will receive sympathetic consideration.

Chhattisgarh division

34. There was no marked improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural classes. Though the outturn of crops was higher than that of the preceding year, there was no appreciable rise in the prices of agricultural produce. Although food was plentiful with

the agriculturists, there was a general lack of ready cash and they could not therefore make any headway in their economic condition. In order to supplement their income, they have resorted to sugarcane cultivation and potato growing in Bilaspur, where the area under cane is steadily increasing. The labouring classes fared better than the agriculturists in general and in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts in particular owing to the considerable rise in the prices of the manganese ore. The annual reports on the progress of the village uplift work indicate that a good deal has been done to ameliorate the condition of the peasants. The village uplift activities in the Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat districts were extended in various directions, *e.g.*, introduction of improved method of cultivation, provision of improved seed and implements, planting of fruit trees and growing of garden crops and preservation of manure. Co-operative cattle-breeding farms were started for the improvement of cattle. Activities in the Raipur district are confined mainly to the Seaman Village Nursing Scheme and the Village Sisters' Scheme for training of dais and nurses for work in the rural areas. In Bhandara also the Seaman Scheme has been started.

35. The year was free from epidemic, though cholera made its appearance in the Bilaspur district resulting in 130 attacks and 96 deaths. The infection was brought, as usual, by the pilgrims from Jagannath Puri, but prompt medical relief and precautionary measures checked the spread of the disease. It has always seemed to me very wrong that no proper action is taken to prevent returning pilgrims endangering the lives of thousands of innocent villagers by spreading far and wide, almost annually, in the Bilaspur and Raipur districts, the dread scourge of cholera. In Balaghat, malaria continued its havoc, but a proper and systematic use of a large quantity of quinine, supplied by the Public Health Department, has had some good effect.

Jubbulpore division

36. **Relations between landlords and tenants.**—The most remarkable proof of the growing independence of tenants was given in the elections to the Legislative Assembly in February when in all districts except Mandla malguzar candidates and canvassers secured only a fraction of the votes they had expected. Even in Mandla protests against *begar* and unauthorized exactions are becoming more frequent. The pendulum is swinging

rapidly, and already malguzars are beginning to find difficulty in securing payment even of their legitimate demands from the tenantry.

Nagpur division

37. The relations between landlords and tenants continued to be generally satisfactory, in spite of the increase in the number of rent suits. The Deputy Commissioners, Betul and Chhindwara, however, report that there has been some deterioration owing to the propaganda for the abolition of the malguzari system. I entirely agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, that landlords and tenants should endeavour to adjust themselves to the prevailing economic conditions and changed circumstances and to maintain the long standing good relations with each other. The practice of exacting *begar* by the zamindars and malguzars is reported to have been reduced considerably in the Chanda district, as a result of the action taken during the preceding years. Cases under sections 74 and 77, Tenancy Act, and 201 Land Revenue Act, however, have frequently occurred in Chhindwara, Betul and Chanda. Four malguzars were fined in Garchiroli tahsil for granting defective receipts and some malguzars in Warora were dealt with for harassing the tenants in connection with grazing rights. There were 62 cases regarding the infringement of nistar rights in the Seoni sub-division. In Sausar tahsil, one case was registered for taking illegal possession of a tenant's holding, one for excess recovery of rent and four for failure to grant receipts for payment of rent. All these cases were suitably dealt with. As a result of the enquiries made last year, the provisions of section 87, Tenancy Act, have been applied to Sironcha and Garchiroli tahsils under Revenue Department Notification No. 1777-1229-XII, dated the 10th May 1937.

Chhattisgarh division

38. The relations between landlords and tenants continued to be harmonious on the whole. The tenants have now become more alive to their rights and privileges and are not slow to assert themselves whenever they find that their privileges are restricted and rights encroached upon by the landlords. In fact, the pendulum has swung too far now. This awakening which is mainly due to the changed political conditions, has given rise to disputes as regards *nistar* rights over forest and waste lands. The disputes, however, were not of a serious nature during the year under report and did not create any disturbance in villages. The Balaghat report mentions a new problem which has recently arisen in that

district. There is a custom prevailing from a long time that the cultivators go to their fields over the *dhuras* (field embankments) of their neighbours and take their carts through the fields, when there is no crop in them, by breaking the bunds. This custom is not recorded in the record of rights of all the villages.

Jubbulpore division

39. Relations between Government and the people.—The relations between Government and the people remained outwardly little changed. The establishment of provincial autonomy consequent on the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935, with effect from the 1st April 1937, meant little to the general public. Much interest was aroused in the elections, but little excitement, and only a few of the country folk had any real idea of the issues involved. After the elections there have been occasional signs that revenue officers have lost some of their influence and control, but it is too early yet to say whether this is more than a passing phase.

40. His Majesty's coronation was another outstanding event and the celebrations everywhere were marked by popular enthusiasm and demonstrated the deep loyalty of the mass of people to the Crown.

Nagpur division

41. The most striking feature of the year was the general election for the Central Provinces and Berar Assembly under the new constitution, and though vigorous propaganda was carried on during the elections in every district in the division, the relations between Government and people remained cordial and undisturbed. Later, the acceptance of office by the majority party was hailed with general satisfaction by the people. The generous and prompt relief given by Government to the agriculturists in the way of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, the grant of taccavi and forest concessions, etc., was appreciated by them and no doubt helped to maintain the traditionally friendly relations. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul's report shows that there were some complaints of taking *begar* and illegal gratification by subordinate Government officials, probably forest officials, but the corruption has since been checked by taking prompt action against the culprits and the distribution of pamphlets on the subject to the people. There was no serious communal dispute in any of the districts during the year.

Chhattisgarh division

42. The relations between Government officers and agricultural classes continued to be cordial. The year

was free from communal discord and political agitation. On the whole, adequate touring was done by revenue officials and thus they were able to acquaint themselves with rural conditions and attend to grievances. In spite of the new political party having come in power, the people in the rural areas are generally friendly towards Government officials and fully appreciate their work. The officials in their turn have also adjusted themselves remarkably well, I consider, to the changed political conditions.

Jubbulpore division

43. **Agricultural improvements.**—Some progress is reported in the improvement of agriculture. Ploughing by steam tackle is gaining popularity in the Jubbulpore district owing to the reduction of the acre rate. The interest in gardening that is being taken by agriculturists is largely due to the efforts of Government officers, and the attention that has recently been given to this industry by the Agriculture department. There is enormous scope for further improvement.

44. As a result of His Excellency the Viceroy's scheme cattle-breeding centres have been started in all the districts of this division and district and tahsil livestock improvement committees have been formed everywhere except in Mandla under the able advice of the Agriculture department.

Nagpur division

45. The Agricultural department continued its usual activities of propaganda and the demonstration of improved implements and scientific methods of cultivation. The number of such demonstrations was 200 in Wardha, 284 in Chanda, 175 in Betul and 208 in Chhindwara. Besides three illustrated lectures with the help of magic lanterns were given in Chhindwara at different centres. The fact that the agriculturists purchased a large number of improved implements, such as ploughs, rahats, sugarcane mills, etc., shows that they have taken full advantage of these activities. Those who could not afford to purchase these implements themselves were granted taccavi loans for the purpose. Six private demonstration farms were started in Wardha and one was opened by the Agricultural department at mauza Pipri. There are four private demonstration plots in the Chanda tahsil and one at Ahiri in the Sironcha tahsil, exhibiting improved methods of agriculture. The Government experimental farms at Chhindwara and Seoni and 14 private demonstration plots in these places continued to

work satisfactorily. The demonstration plot at Tamia was closed and a new plot was opened at Chaurai for giving practical training in agriculture to boys of the vernacular middle school at that place. Agricultural training continued to be given successfully in the vernacular middle schools at Lakhnadon, Chhapara and Amarwara. The seed demonstration farm at Betul Bazar continues to supply improved seed to cultivators and the six private demonstration plots are also doing useful work; the Aoriya farm worked at a profit in spite of unfavourable weather conditions. There are a number of seed unions in Chhindwara and Betul which are making satisfactory progress. The Deputy Cimmissioner, Betul, proposes to open a seed depot at Dhamjipura for supplying pure seed to the aborigines of the tract. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, reports that Verum cotton is now sown on a large scale.

46. It was mentioned last year that many of the leading landlords and public spirited men had given breeding bulls and in some cases money contributions for the purchase of breeding bulls in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal regarding the improvement of agricultural cattle. Suitable arrangements for the location and maintenance of the bulls have since been made at different centres, but the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, states that the transfer of control of the live-stock from Agriculture to the Veterinary department has hindered the progress of the movement. The question needs investigation. District and tahsil live-stock improvement committees have been formed in Wardha in accordance with the instructions issued by Government in the Agriculture department endorsement No. 431-XIV, dated the 30th March 1937. This matter is receiving the attention of the Deputy Commissioners in other districts also. Cattle diseases, such as, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, anthrax, bovine surra and foot and mouth disease are reported to have prevailed in the Wardha district and preventive measures were taken to arrest their spread. The other district reports are silent on this point.

Chhattisgarh division

47. The Agricultural Department continued to carry on intensive propaganda and demonstration work in respect of establishment of seed farms, distribution of pure seeds, use of improved implements, preparation and storage of manure and improved live-stock. The people are now reported to be taking an increased interest in the improved methods of cultivation. The effect of

propaganda work is particularly discernible in the Drug and Balaghat districts. In the former district, the number of seed farms and seed unions have increased and the cultivation of sugarcane and groundnut is steadily gaining ground. Farmers' Days and Village Uplift Days and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were organized in five important centres, where talks on agriculture and allied subjects were given with magic lantern slides and practical demonstrations of different kinds of implements were given. In Balaghat in addition to the development of the orchards laid down in former years and planting of lemon seedlings of the Eureka variety and plantain suckers, which are the best absorbent of stagnant water, a plan to provide shade and fruit trees throughout the district was successfully carried out, as a result of which over 7,000 shade trees were planted and fruit trees of the value of about Rs. 2,700 were ordered through the agency of the Agriculture Department. Two sanads for improvement of agricultural holdings were granted in the Raipur district but the rules on the subject have since been cancelled and no more sanads were granted in the division.

Jubbulpore division

48. **Destruction of pigs.**—The apparent decrease in the number of pigs killed is attributed to a stricter enforcement of the condition of production of tushes by licensees under the Arms Act. Pig killing associations are largely ineffective in this division, and there are conspicuously few organized efforts to destroy this pest. There is a widespread conception that a licence under the Game Act is required to kill pig, and in spite of efforts this has not been entirely dispelled. Propaganda and a judicious distribution of licences to cultivators in affected tracts are now required.

49. The scheme contemplated by Government in the Public Health Department for the destruction of jackals, which owing to frequent infection with rabies are a menace to human life as well as a source of damage to crops, is under examination of the district authorities. The question whether local bodies will assume responsibility for payment of a part of the rewards to be given for destruction has yet to be decided.

Nagpur division

50. The condition of producing a prescribed number of pigs' tushes before crop protection licences are renewed continues to be enforced in all the districts. The number of tushes produced increased to 17,018 [13,642]

in Chanda, but in Wardha and Chhindwara it decreased to 238 [1,812] and 6,218 [7,633], respectively. The considerable fall in Wardha is not explained, but it appears to be due to the production of jaws in place of tushes, the number of which was 523. In Betul, the number of pigs killed increased to 1,581 [1,143], of which 1,030 were shot by guns and the remainder were destroyed by other means. The number of tushes produced in Nagpur is not given, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that the damage to crops caused by pigs is not so serious as that done by jackals. The condition regarding the production of the tails and skulls of jackals prescribed in Police Department memorandum No. 960-952-VI, dated the 5th November 1935, was insisted upon in all the districts. The number of skulls produced in Nagpur is reported to be encouraging, but in Betul only one jackal tail was produced. These orders have not yet been fully enforced, because the condition could not be inserted in many licences as their period of renewal had not expired. Better results are therefore expected next year.

51. In Chanda, four pig killing associations were started in the Garchiroli tahsil and eight in Brahmapuri. In Betul, five new associations were formed in addition to the ten old ones which are reported to be practically defunct. The number of associations in Chhindwara remained the same, *viz.*, 66, but they are not doing any useful work; only one association destroyed three pigs during this year. The Revenue Officers should make all possible attempts to revive these associations. Three hundred and twenty-seven pigs were destroyed in beats organized by the Forest Department in Betul, but in Chhindwara only two pigs were killed although 27 beats were organized. No beats were organized in Chanda but 258 pigs were killed by the Forest Department.

Chhattisgarh division

52. There were no organized pig-killing associations in the division except 13 such clubs in the Bhandara district, which remained inactive under a misapprehension that the Central Provinces Game Act restricted their activities. A similar misapprehension was also noticed in the Waraseoni tahsil of the Balaghat district. Action was, however, taken to remove this wrong impression. 582 pigs were killed in Raipur, 143 in Drug, 3,256 in Balaghat and 1,951 in Bhandara. No account was kept in Bilaspur, as in last year. Crop protection licences were freely given to deserving persons, but production of tushes was

usually insisted upon for their renewals. In Bhandara, the production of skulls of jackals in lieu of pigs' tushes has recently been permitted.

Jubbulpore division

53. Land Alienation Act.—The Act was newly applied to the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district and its provisions have been extended to the Gond, Korku and Pardhan tribes. The Act, however, applies only to land held in proprietary right. A more important problem now is to protect the aboriginal tenant who is steadily losing ground in all districts except Mandla.

Nagpur division

54. The Act continues to be in force in Betul, the jagirs of the old Chhindwara district, the Seoni sub-division excluding the Seoni Revenue Inspector's circle, the 16 Zamindaries in Chanda and in all the tahsils in Nagpur except Katol. It has also been made applicable to the Khalsa area of the old Chhindwara district under notification No. 4418-4252-XII, dated the 25th November 1936. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, is making enquiries regarding the extension of the Act to the other areas in the district.

55. In Betul, two cases were pending from the previous year and two were instituted during the year. Of these, three were disposed of and one was filed. Permission was granted to sell malguzari villages in two cases and to lease out eight annas share in the third case, in order to enable the proprietors to liquidate their debts. In Chhindwara there were 11 cases for disposal including one pending from the previous year. In four cases, permission to transfer land was refused. In one case permission was granted to lease out khudkast land in occupancy right to a non-aboriginal. In one case an aboriginal could not secure possession of the land as it was lost three generations ago. A case which was referred to by the civil court was settled by granting an usufructuary mortgage for ten years. Four cases remained pending at the close of the year. The statistics of cases in Nagpur and Chanda are not available.

Chhattisgarh division

56. There was no change in the area to which the Land Alienation Act has been made applicable. It is under consideration to extend the Act to Mahasamund and Dhamtari tahsils of the Raipur district and certain areas and tribes in the Drug district. Including five cases pending from previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 14 [16], of which nine were disposed of and

five cases remained pending at the close of the year in Bilaspur and Bhandara. The Act is helping to prevent the aboriginal proprietors from being wiped out of existence. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, suggests that aboriginal tenants may also likewise be protected by extension of the Act.

Jubbulpore division

57. **Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.**—During the year Rs. 5,889 [Rs. 9,900] and Rs. 1,94,111 [Rs. 65,233] were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively. The appreciable rise in disbursements under the latter Act is partly accounted for by liberal distribution in the hail stricken areas of the Jubbulpore district where arrangements for rabi seed for this year were made well in advance of the sowing season; and partly by the destruction of much of the first sowing by the heavy rainfall of November 1936 and the consequent distribution of seed for resowing in the Mandla district. In the latter district I was unaware of the revenue history of the district and even so yielded with great reluctance to the importunity of the Deputy Commissioner. Subsequently, as I feared, much of the money advanced proved to be wasted as the crop sown so late was ruined by rust.

58. The total amount due for collection including arrears stood at Rs. 27,90,392 [Rs. 30,12,587] and the total amount remitted and collected was Rs. 4,57,534 [Rs. 10,16,553]. The decrease in the collections from Rs. 7,71,536 to Rs. 4,29,303 is partly due to election propaganda which encouraged evasion of debts incurred for seed, cattle, etc., and partly to the Government instructions for non-enforcement of coercive methods for recovery of taccavi during rains. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 12,24,498 [Rs. 12,88,183] under the Land Improvement Loans Act; and Rs. 28,46,329 [Rs. 30,39,512] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Suspension of the rabi instalment of taccavi amounting to Rs. 4,96,744 under both the Acts was granted owing to partial crop failure in all districts except Nimar.

59. The difficulty experienced in recovering these loans after refixation of easier instalments is due to the mechanical way in which instalments were recalculated. The delay that occurred in making the recalculation has

also contributed as the failure to make any effort to collect for about two years has strengthened the tradition of non-payment. I consider that the whole policy of the distribution and collection of taccavi needs radical revision. Amongst Tahsildars there is an almost universal tendency to put off recovery on the ground that taccavi can be easily recovered at any time and it is essential first to recover the land revenue. When taccavi has been distributed for seed, it should, on the contrary be the first charge on the crop. So far is this from being realized that more than one Tahsildar distributed instalments over two years. Matters have now reached a stage, particularly in the Mandla tahsil and Narsinghpur sub-division, where it is doubtful whether taccavi should be distributed at all, except as a measure of relief in areas stricken by calamity.

Nagpur division

60. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, a sum of Rs. 11,04,349 [Rs. 10,12,973] was outstanding at the beginning of the year and loans aggregating Rs. 3,27,212 [Rs. 2,94,113] were advanced during the year. The contraction of local credit resulting from the operation of debt conciliation boards necessitated the distribution of more taccavi. The principal which fell due for recovery amounted to Rs. 8,17,830 [Rs. 6,87,724], of which a sum of Rs. 84,240 was remitted, Rs. 66,809 suspended, and Rs. 2,87,962 [Rs. 2,02,042] collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,27,194 as overdue. The amount outstanding at the end of the year thus stood at Rs. 10,59,359 [Rs. 11,05,044] Of the amount remitted a sum of Rs. 84,173 relates to the remissions granted as a result of the khatewar enquiry in the Seoni sub-division. The collections during the year were poor owing to the failure of crops and depression, but those on account of interest increased to Rs. 50,189 [Rs. 33,782].

Nagpur division

61. Land improvement loans.—The total amount outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,99,417 [Rs. 3,81,144] and a sum of Rs. 54,940 [Rs. 68,549] was advanced during the year. Loans aggregating Rs. 2,41,147 [Rs. 2,17,409] fell due for recovery, of which a sum of Rs. 33,328 was suspended and Rs. 60,360 [Rs. 50,971] collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,93,777 [Rs. 3,98,722] and that overdue at Rs. 1,81,877 [Rs. 51,819]. A sum of Rs. 14,255 [Rs. 10,079] was recovered on account of interest.

increase of Rs. 1,011 [Rs. 9,421] and advance collections of Rs. 3,891 [Rs. 12,019], the net collectable demand during the year 1936-37 stood at Rs. 46,73,727 [Rs. 46,64,588]. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,31,158 [Rs. 32,169] were remitted, Rs. 50,398 [Rs. 34,297] suspended and Rs. 42,90,175 [Rs. 44,54,850] collected. The unsuspended balance on current account amounted to Rs. 1,01,996 [Rs. 1,43,272] at the close of the year, chiefly in the Sihora, Harda, Sohagpur and Mandla tahsils.

66. The total arrear demand for collection from the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,12,639 [Rs. 7,17,161]. Rs. 60,444 [Rs. 13,553] were remitted, Rs. 54,166 [Rs. 91,716] resuspended and Rs. 1,66,166 [Rs. 5,68,538] collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 31,863 [Rs. 43,354].

67. The total collections including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 44,56,341 [Rs. 50,23,388] against the standard demand of Rs. 46,66,021. The shortage is due to damage to the rabi crops from frost, rust and hail. Estates under Court of Wards also were substantial defaulters, notably the Bhargava estate in Jubbulpore and the Gangai estate in Hoshangabad.

68. The year closed with the following arrears:—

District		Balance				Total arrear and current
		Arrear		Current		
		Suspend	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	45,697	6,354	..	18,079	70,130
Saugor	..	..	..	..	13,762	13,762
Hoshangabad	..	8,469	12,760	25,401	51,124	97,754
Nimar	..	..	..	..	6,829	6,829
Mandla	..	..	12,749	24,997	12,202	49,948
Total	..	54,166	31,863	50,398	1,01,996	2,38,423

The total unsuspended arrears of Rs. 1,33,859 at the close of the year is a marked improvement on the figure of two years ago.

Nagpur division

69. The demand of land revenue on the roll increased to Rs. 39,11,277 [Rs. 39,10,500]. The increase is shared by all the districts except Chhindwara and was due to resumption of muafi plots, conferral of malik

makbuza right on sir and khudkast lands and enhancement of agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural purposes. The slight decrease of Rs. 29 in Chhindwara was due to the remissions granted in land acquisition cases. A sum of Rs. 13,134 was remitted, Rs. 1,42,173 suspended, Rs. 6,919 adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 35,13,445 collected, leaving Rs. 2,35,606 as arrears at the close of the year. The remissions were granted mostly on account of damage caused to the rabi crops by hail and frost and suspensions for general failure of crops. The arrear demand was Rs. 10,34,555. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,29,829 was collected, Rs. 1,84,551 remitted under paragraph 19 of Revenue Book Circular I-9 and Rs. 5,85,226 resuspended, as it could not be collected owing to the failure of crops. The unsuspended arrears, which remained outstanding at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 34,949, Nagpur and Wardha districts being responsible for Rs. 15,589 and Rs. 18,249, respectively.

Chhattisgarh division

70. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,39,631 (the figure Rs. 39,39,629 in column 4 of the last year's report being incorrect). It decreased by Rs. 16,261 on account of the transfer of certain portions of Raipur and Bilaspur districts to the new province of Orissa, and Rs. 5 owing to acquisitions of land in Bilaspur and Drug districts. Against the above reductions, there was an increase of Rs. 1,197 due to resumption of muafis and alienation of zamindari shares in Bhandara and Balaghat districts, Rs. 538 on account of progressive settlement in Bilaspur and Drug districts and Rs. 475 in Raipur district on account of revision of assessment of land revenue of eight villages (Rs. 413) owing to diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, such as establishment of rice mills, etc., and also on account of settlement of land (Rs. 62) relinquished by the Irrigation Department and conferral of malik-makbuza right in respect of certain lands transferred on proprietory rights. With the net decrease working to Rs. 14,056 the demand declined to Rs. 39,25,575. Of this, a sum of Rs. 496 was adjusted on account of advance collections during the preceding year and Rs. 341 remitted in the Balaghat district owing to damage caused to rabi crops by hail storm. The net demand for recovery was Rs. 39,24,738 of which Rs. 39,09,807 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,931 unrealized at the close of the year. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 246. The arrears on account of past years in all the five districts amounted to Rs. 62,408 including assessment with retrospective effect in Raipur and Bhandara districts on account of diversion of agricultural land for industrial purpose and alienation of zamindari shares. Of this, a sum of Rs. 394 was resuspended and Rs. 61,112 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 902 at the end of the year.

71. The collections both of current and arrear demands are very satisfactory, representing 99.5 and 97.7 per cent, respectively.

Jubbulpore division

72. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.**—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 34,480 [Rs. 92,187], Rs. 3,432 [Rs. 3,763] were remitted, Rs. 787 [Rs. 2,310] suspended and Rs. 23,690 [Rs. 75,442] collected. The balance at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 6,571 [Rs. 10,672] was due mostly in the districts of Nimar and Mandla. The total demand on current account was Rs. 3,50,708 [Rs. 3,51,801] out of which Rs. 4,507 [Rs. 758] were remitted, Rs. 1,110 [*nil*] suspended and Rs. 330 [Rs. 9,637] adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 3,44,761 [Rs. 3,41,406], of which Rs. 3,33,731 [Rs. 3,20,322] were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,030 [Rs. 21,084] at the close of the year. The total collections were thus Rs. 7,141 short of the standard demand of Rs. 3,40,872.

Nagpur division.

73. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 24,015, a sum of Rs. 585 was remitted, Rs. 14,415 suspended and Rs. 8,828 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 223. The current demand amounted to Rs. 1,43,637 and out of this, a sum of Rs. 579 was remitted, Rs. 9,168 suspended, Rs. 1,923 adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 1,30,351 collected, leaving Rs. 1,616 in arrears. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 259.

Chhattisgarh division

74. The demand increased in Bhandara by Rs. 1,394 due to the sale of milkiyat sarkar plots in malik-makbuza rights and by Rs. 510 in Balaghat on account of allotment of larger number of survey numbers. It, however, fell slightly in other three districts. Out of the current demand of Rs. 63,315 [Rs. 61,579], Rs. 16 was remitted as irrecoverable, Rs. 248 adjusted on account of advance collections in the preceding

year and Rs. 63,021 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 30 for collection at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 369 was collected in advance for the ensuing year. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 499, Rs. 3 was remitted and Rs. 412 collected. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 84 in the Raipur district. It could not be collected as the enhancement in the demand was sanctioned and communicated towards the end of the year.

Jubbpore division

75. **Miscellaneous land revenue.**—The total net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 1,20,442 [Rs. 1,13,012] of which Rs. 1,18,233 [Rs. 1,07,296] were recovered. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 2,209 [Rs. 5,716]. The miscellaneous income is mainly derived from mines and quarries in the Jubbulpore district.

Nagpur division

76. The balance due for collection from the previous year was Rs. 3,632 and the current demand amounted to Rs. 2,69,503 [Rs. 2,69,317]. After adjusting Rs. 742 on account of advance collections, the net demand stood at Rs. 2,72,393. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,44,265 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,128 unrealized. The bulk of the arrears relates to the Nagpur district but the Deputy Commissioner has not commented on it. In Chhindwara, a sum of Rs. 1,510 is due from four mining concessionaires and suitable action is being taken for its recovery. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 611.

Chhattisgarh division

77. The current demand was Rs. 1,60,192 [Rs. 2,05,267]. The decrease was chiefly in Balaghat Rs. 54,306 and Bilaspur, Rs. 874. The fall in Balaghat is attributed to the fact that the quantity of manganese ore exported from the various mines could not be ascertained before the close of the year with the result that the amount of royalty leviable thereon could not be included in the demand. No reason has been given in the district report for the decrease in Bilaspur. The decrease was counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 4,934 in Drug, due to more receipts on account of fee for chakbandi and Rs. 4,833 in Bhandara owing to increase in royalty. The increase in Raipur was only nominal *i.e.*, Rs. 238. Of the net demand (current as well as arrear) Rs. 1,69,931 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,764, which was recovered in the month of October 1937.

Jubbulpore division

78. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as follows:—

District		Notice of demand	Warrant of attachment	Total
Jubbulpore	..	3	968	971
Saugor	..	7	863	870
Hoshangabad	..	21	993	1,014
Nimar	..	18	729	747
Mandla	..	13	708	721
Total	..	62 [101]	4,261 [5,507]	4,323 [5,608]

79. The directions contained in Revenue Department memorandum No. 3167-2585-XII, dated the 4th August 1937, regarding discriminate issue of coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue and taccavi during the rains were given wide publicity and obeyed by revenue officers. The number of proceses in Mandla is proportionately large. A satisfactory tradition of payment has not been re-established in that district.

80. The total number of warrants of attachment was 4,261 [5,507]. Property was attached in 1,858 [2,742] cases and 71 [48] sales were effetced. The alleged excessive coercion has been the target of attacks in the press, in petitions to Government and on political platforms. Not unnaturally, agitation was afoot before the Assembly elections to withhold payment in the hope that election promises might be fulfilled. The Narsinghpur sub-division was most conspicuous, as usual, for avoiding payment, and the Damoh and Sihora-Murwara sub-divisions to a lesser extent.

Nagpur division

81. The coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year under report are as follows:—

District		Notice of demand	Warrants of arrest	Warrants of attachment	Total
Nagpur	..	559 [71]	.. [8]	485 [644]	1,044 [723]
Wardha	..	13 [7]	.. [10]	302 [482]	315 [499]
Chanda	..	1 [14]	.. [4]	385 [399]	386 [417]
Chhindwara	..	20 [40]	.. [32]	806 [636]	826 [758]
Betul	..	30 [64]	.. [9]	136 [148]	166 [221]
Total	..	623 [196]	.. [63]	2,114 [2,359]	2,737 [2,618]

82. The increase in the total number of processes issued is mainly due to the issue of a large number of notices of damand in Nagpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, advocates the use of this process before a warrant of attachment is issued. Although this method has resulted in a reduction of the number of the more drastic kinds of processes to some extent it should be used with caution, lest it should encourage malguzars to protract payment. It is perhaps more suitable for a district like Nagpur where there is a large number of absentee landlords of good means and position whose failure to pay punctually may often be due to inadvertence. The decrease in the number of warrants of attachments in Wardha, Betul and Ghanda, inspite of the failure of crops and depression, is creditable. The increase in Chhindwara is attributed to the issue of processes in the Lakhnadon tahsil which has suffered most from the successive crop failures. The number of attachments of movables however actually decreased to 880 [933] and in only 39 [43] cases was the property sold. No warrant of arrest was issued as the recovery of land revenue by this method was discontinued by Act No. II of 1937. In 14 cases, the immovable property of defaulters was sold as they failed to pay land revenue even after recovering rents from the tenants. The percentage of land revenue to the total demand recovered through coercive process was as follows:—

Nagpur—18.3 [18.4].
Wardha—11.64 [21.22].
Chanda—7.65 [7.08].
Chhindwara—18.64 [14.8].
Betul—13.7 [13.5].

Though the percentages are not large, it is obvious that Government cannot afford to dispense with coercive process, the actual amount recovered by this means in this division alone being about 5½ to 6 lakhs.

Chhattisgarh division

83. The kharif kist of land revenue fell due for recovery on the 15th February and the rabi kist on the 15th May 1937. The recoveries within a fortnight amounted to 78 and 63 per cent, respectively, on each occasion. The balance was collected gradually in subsequent months. Owing to continued economic depression there was delay in the payment of revenue by malguzars for various reasons such as non-realization of rents and revenue from the tenants and patti lambardars and diversion of recovered rents towards other purposes, etc.

The arrears therefore had to be recovered through coercive processes. In all, 1,971 [2,197] warrants of attachment of movable property were issued for the collection of land revenue during the year. In Drug, Raipur and Bhandara they were 223, 122 and 60 less while in Bilaspur and Balaghat they were 107 and 72 more, respectively. No particular reasons for the decreases are given in the district reports. The increase in the number in other two districts is partly due to economic depression and partly to the abolition of warrants of arrest. Property was attached in 728 [767] cases, but in only 16 [10] cases it was actually sold. Immovable property was actually sold in two cases, one each in Raipur and Balaghat. Percentage of land revenue collected through coercive processes to the current demand is given below:—

District	Amount collected			
	From well-to-do malguzars	From poorer malguzars	Total	Percentage to current demand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur ..	59,701	76,462	1,36,163	13
Bilaspur ..	91,337	85,938	1,77,275	20
Drug ..	32,416	33,311	65,727	7
Bhandara ..	42,415	48,278	90,693	13
Balaghat ..	23,463	42,137	65,600	14

84. **Revenue money orders.**—The following comparative table shows the amounts of land revenue remitted by revenue money orders:—

District	1935-36		1936-37		
	Number of money orders	Amount	Number of money orders	Amount	Percentage
		Rs.		Rs.	
Raipur ..	1,015	1,04,059	992	1,06,881	10
Bilaspur ..	815	86,629	369	83,027	10
Drug ...	1,013	1,33,349	1,049	1,47,686	17
Bhandara ..	232	13,140	314	18,595	3
Balaghat ..	380	23,815	465	27,926	6

The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, does not appear to have investigated the cause of the large fall in the number of money orders received. Probably the number quoted is incorrect as the amount covered by all money orders is nearly the same as that of last year. On the whole, the tendency to remit land revenue by money order is on the increase.

PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore division

85. Transfer of proprietary rights.—Transfer by private sales again decreased during the year to 824 [828] and the land revenue to Rs. 65,922 [Rs. 69,033], but the area increased to 154,822 [128,995]. The consideration money declined to Rs. 11,35,359 [Rs. 12,10,233] and represents 17 [18] times the revenue. Sales by order of courts numbered 120 [133]. The area and land revenue involved increased to 40,231 [30,877] and Rs. 19,451 [Rs. 16,322], respectively. Consideration money also shows a rise from Rs. 1,97,368 to Rs. 2,05,041 and represents about 10 [12] times the revenue. Revenue officers have continued to show all possible leniency to judgment-debtors. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by lease increased to 46 [38]. The area, land revenue and consideration money similarly increased to 29,150 [20,223], Rs. 18,392 [Rs. 10,142] and Rs. 1,56,722 [Rs. 86,953], respectively. The latter produces a multiple of 9 [9] times the revenue.

86. The observation made last year in respect of these changes apply to this year also.

Nagpur division

87. The number of transfers of mahals or shares in mahals effected by private sale decreased to 809 [816] and the area sold 97,632 [146,139] acres. The total consideration also fell to Rs. 9,60,851 [Rs. 11,63,462], which represents 25 [25] times the amount of revenue. The decrease is noticeable in Wardha and Chanda and is attributed to the financial depression.

88. The transfers effected through civil courts decreased to 106 [142] and the area and consideration money fell to 27,297 [27,862] acres and Rs. 4,10,394 [Rs. 4,24,716], respectively. The consideration money works out to 35 [33] times the land revenue. The decrease is mainly in Wardha and Betul. In the former district, it is attributed to the suspension of execution proceedings under section 21 of the Debt Conciliation Act.

89. There were no cases of mortgage with possession or transfer by virtue of lease in Wardha. In other districts the number of such transactions decreased to 7 [13], the consideration involved being 6 [8] times the revenue. The number of transfers made in favour of malguzars in Wardha, Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul were 354 and those in favour of moneylenders 385. The

information relating to Nagpur has not been furnished in the district report.

Chhattisgarh division

90. The number of transfers by private sales of mahals or shares in mahals increased to 733 [724]. The area involved, however, decreased to 67,473 [72,100] acres and the total considerations to Rs. 8,90,365 [Rs. 9,73,690], which represents 27 [29] times the amount of land revenue. The transfers effected through civil courts decreased from 191 to 149, the district figures being Raipur 34 [62], Bilaspur 40 [38], Drug 42 [47], Bhandara 12 [29] and Balaghat 21 [15]. While the area involved increased from 41,612 to 43,298 acres, the consideration money declined to Rs. 4,62,306 [Rs. 4,83,554], representing 30 [26] times the land revenue. The decrease in court sales is ascribed to the sympathetic attitude of the revenue officers towards judgment debtors in collectors' cases. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases decreased to 14 [21] and the consideration amounted to Rs. 6,926 [Rs. 93,176] which works out to five times the land revenue.

Jubbulpore division

91. **Work under certain heads.**—The total number of cases instituted decreased to 5,280 [6,228]. The decrease is shared by all the districts. Most noticeable is the drop in institutions under section 157, Land Revenue Act, and section 24, Tenancy Act, from 1,070 and 3,955 to 912 and 3,287, respectively. The marked decrease in the number of ejectment cases, especially in the Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, is ascribed largely to the voluntary payment of rental arrears by tenants with a view to qualify themselves for applying to the debt conciliation boards for settlement of their debts. Including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 7,350 [7,904]. Out of these, 77 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,667 [2,070]. In some tahsils disposal was more expeditious, but few tahsildars really exercise discrimination in granting time to pay, and much avoidable delay and vexation is caused by granting time to tenants who are neither likely to pay nor able to cultivate.

Nagpur division

92. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 2,111, and 6,873 [6,312] cases were instituted during the year. The increase was in all the dis-

tricts, except Wardha. 6,325 cases were disposed of, leaving 2,659 pending at the close of the year.

93. *Section 157, Land Revenue Act.*—The number of applications by sadar lambardars or lambardars for recovery of land revenue under section 157, Land Revenue Act, increased to 547 [535], 128 [114] and 244 [236] in Nagpur, Chanda and Chhindwara, but decreased in Wardha and Betul to 261 [323] and 63 [68], respectively. These statistics show that the financial condition of the proprietory body continues to be unsatisfactory.

94. *Section 24, Tenancy Act.*—Applications for execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejectment of tenants increased to 6,083 [5,249], including 1,394 [1,323] cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 4,141 [3,855] were disposed of, leaving 1,942 [1,394] pending. The increase occurred in all the districts except Wardha and it is due to the continued economic depression and crop failures.

95. *Section 74, Tenancy Act.*—There were 16 cases of exaction of illegal *begar* by landlords pending from the previous year and 50 [78] were instituted during the year. Of these, 52 [66] were disposed of. The decrease is chiefly marked in the Chanda district where the long standing practice of exacting begar by zamindars and other proprietors has been stopped.

Chhattisgarh division

96. The total number of cases instituted during the year under sections 107, 157 and 164 of the Land Revenue Act was 981 [856]. Including 327 [368] cases pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,208 [1,224], of which 971 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 337 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications by sadar lambardars or lambardars under section 157, Land Revenue Act, rose to 721 [646]. The increase is chiefly due to the tendency on the part of patti lambardars to withhold payment of the revenue of their pattis until assistance of the court is sought.

97. Inclusive of 756 cases pending from last year, there were 3,390 [3,434] cases under the Tenancy Act (prescribed heads only). Of these, 2,741 were disposed of and 649 remained unfinished at the end of the year.

Variations under the different heads are nominal except under the following:—

	1935-36	1936-37
(1) V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenant.	85	21
(2) XI.—Application for sanction by a proprietor to transfer *sir* land under section 49.	110	50

The decrease under (1) occurred mainly in Balaghat, for which no reasons are given in the district report, while Drug is chiefly responsible for the fall under (2), which shows that proprietors there are becoming more prudent and anxious to preserve their rights and interests.

Jubbulpore division.

98. **Suits between landlords and tenants.**—As the statement has been recently revised, no useful comparison of figures is possible. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks that the statement needs revision. This will be examined separately. The total number of suits for arrears of rent was 11,884. Of this 8,839 cases were decreed for the plaintiffs and 1,320 were otherwise disposed of. 3,208 cases were transferred to other courts for execution and in 893 cases tenants were rejected.

Nagpur division.

99. The heading "Filed" in column 1 of this statement is misleading since in certain districts it has been used for "Cases instituted" while in others for "Cases disposed of without any action". The column is probably intended for showing the number of cases instituted and should be amended accordingly. The district reports, however, show that the number of suits for arrears of rent increased in all the districts except Betul, as a result of the continued depression and failure of crops. Decrees were passed in 12,348 cases and 4,286 cases were transferred to Revenue courts for execution, but the number of cases in which tenants were ejected amounted to 489 only. The decrease in Betul is attributed to the fact that tenants who file applications to the debt conciliation boards are advised to pay the rental arrears before conciliation of their debts is effected. I endorse the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur's remarks, regarding the employment of competent civil clerks in tahsils where the work has greatly increased.

Chhattisgarh division.

100. Out of 6,884 [6,608] suits for arrears of rent disposed of during the year under report, 5,159 [5,165]

were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs, 1,081 [807] were either decided in favour of the defendants or compromised and 644 [636] filed. The number of cases transferred to revenue courts for execution was 1,227, of which only 287 ended in ejectments. The increase in the number of rent suits is largely due to the anxiety on the part of malguzars to file suits with a view to avoid losing interest as a sequence of the recent ruling of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in the case of Thakur Prasad *v.* Shamlal and others, published in XX Nagpur Law Journal, pages 54—57. The more the malguzars come to know of this decision the greater will be the number of rent suits. No suits under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act were instituted during the year in any of the districts of the division except Bhandara, where the number of such cases for disposal was 110, including 33 pending from previous year. Of these, 83 were disposed of and 27 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the disposed of cases, ejectment was carried out in 11 cases only.

Jubbulpore division.

101. Appeals and applications for revision.—This statement has also been revised recently. There were 52 appeals and applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants (empowered with appellate powers) at the commencement of the year, 803 were instituted during the year, making a total of 855 for disposal. Of these, 744 were decided, leaving a balance of 111 pending at the close of the year.

102. Including 74 [30] cases pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals and applications for revision in the Commissioner's court was 229 [243]. 168 [169] cases were decided leaving a balance of 61 [74].

Nagpur division.

103. At the beginning of the year 144 [155] appeals and 35 [11] applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts were pending before the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers and 1,125 [1,136] appeals and 236 [146] applications for revision were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,540 [1,348] cases. Of these, 1,320 [1,278] were disposed of, leaving 159 appeals and 41 applications for revision pending at the close of the year.

104. In the Commissioner's court there were 117 [112] appeals and 36 [29] applications for revision pending from the previous year and 259 [243] appeals and 65

[68] applications for revision were instituted during the year, making a total of 477 [452] cases. Of these, 347 [299] were disposed of, leaving 103 [117] appeals and 27 [36] applications for revision pending at the close of the year. The financial deterioration of agriculturists is generally responsible for the increase of cases. I am glad to be able to record a decrease in the pending file, in spite of the increase in institutions, but this was effected only at the cost of some touring and inspection. Appellate work is beginning to occupy a disproportionate amount of the Commissioner's time in this division.

Chhattisgarh division.

105. There were 43 [54] appeals under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. Four hundred and fifty-one were instituted during the year, making a total of 494 for disposal. Of these, 440, or 89 per cent, were disposed of, leaving 54 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the courts of Assistants was 315, including 42 pending from previous year, of which 273 were finished and 42 remained pending. The disposal works out to 87 per cent. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 147 out of 163 applications for revision. The disposal of both appeals and revision by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants was thus quite satisfactory. Inclusive of 32 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, there were 277 appeals for disposal before the Commissioner. Of these, 221 were disposed of and 56 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 27 revisions, all but one were disposed of.

PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore division.

106. Land acquisition.—Including 68 [61] cases pending from the previous year there were in all 163 [142] cases for disposal of which 97 [74] have been disposed of. The 66 [68] cases remaining at the close of the year include ten cases pending over a year. Delay is ascribed to the usual late receipt of reports from local bodies, revision of the original award as a result of objections from the owners, and the like. Examination of cases at inspections shows that prompter and better disposal of these cases could be achieved if more care were taken in the early stages. The collecteors' award has been challenged in the civil court in two cases relating to the Harda tahsil which have been pending over six months and in one of them I have sanctioned its defence.

107. With 41 cases pending from the previous year and 52 instituted during the year in Wardha, Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, there were 93 cases for disposal out of which 42 were disposed of, leaving 51 pending at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has not furnished these statistics, but reports that there were no long pending cases in the district. In Wardha, there was an increase in the institution of cases on account of the construction of a new road from Rohna to Pipalkhuta and the opening of quarries for the same. Of the five cases referred to the civil court, the collector's award was upheld in one. In Chhindwara, eight cases were withdrawn for want of funds. There was only one long pending case in Chanda relating to the acquisition of land for a metal quarry in Ballarpur, while, in Betul there were two such cases relating to the acquisition of land for a forest guard's quarters at Kalmesra and for a cheap plan dispensary at Mohta. In both these cases, the acquisition was effected through private negotiations, but were pending for taking possession. In Chanda, the prices of agricultural land varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 110 per acre and for other class of land between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, while in Wardha it varied from Rs. 45 to Rs. 120 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, respectively. **Nagpur division.**

108. There were altogether 203 [177] cases for disposal, including 67 pending from last year. Of these, 138 cases were disposed of, leaving 65 pending. Of the pending cases, eight in Raipur, five in Bilaspur, four in Drug and one in Balaghat are over six months old. Two cases from Drug and one from Bhandara were referred to the civil court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act and they are pending disposal. **Chhattisgarh division.**

109. Lambardars.—The post of lambardar is said to be becoming unpopular, but I much doubt the truth of this assertion. Certainly cases for appointment are nearly always contested. The post of sadar lambardar is falling into great disfavour, and I have seen several cases in which it has been necessary to make the appointment against the wish of the person appointed. Much of its unpopularity would disappear if revenue officers were to dispose of applications under section 157, Land Revenue Act promptly, and awarded costs and interest under sub-section (3) of that section. If this were done as a matter of course there would be no ground for suggesting, as has been done, the payment of remuneration to the sadar lambardar. **Jubbulpor division.**

Nagpur division.

110. All the Deputy Commissioners report that the offices of lambardar and sadar lambardar are becoming unpopular as they find it difficult to recover land revenue and rent from patti lambardar and tenants, respectively, owing to the successive failure of crops and general depression. The revenue officers, however, realized their responsibilities and rendered all possible help to them in effecting recovery. In certain cases, the land revenue was recovered direct from the co-sharers as the sadar lambardars were unable to recover it. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, that cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, should be disposed of promptly and not protracted for months together. It is a summary procedure and should be treated as such.

111. There were 305 [261], 409 [379] and 92 [117] changes among the lambardars and their gumashtas in Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, respectively. Fifteen lambardars in Chanda, 39 in Chhindwara and two in Betul were removed for non-payment of land revenue and neglect of duties. Thirty-two in Chhindwara and two in Betul resigned for financial reasons and 81 and 42 died.

Chhattisgarh division.

112. The number of appointments of various lambardars was 473 [2,104] in Raipur, 246 [338] in Bilaspur, 397 [219] in Drug, 380 [300] in Bhandara and 168 [42] in Balaghat. The large decrease in Raipur is explained by the abnormal increase in the number of appointments of lambardars and sadar lambardars in the preceding year due to the fact that many protected and ordinary thekadars in Khariar and Phuljhar zamindaris were appointed as lambardars and consequently the Zamindars had to be appointed as sadar lambardars. The rise in other districts is due to the appointment of patti lambardars on account of imperfect partitions. The decrease in Bilaspur is not explained in the district report. In Raipur, 311 lambardars were removed or dismissed and 4 warned. Twenty-one lambardars including seven gumashtas were removed in Bilaspur. In Drug, 21 were removed either because they lost their proprietory rights or were found inefficient in the discharge of their duties, six were warned and three suspended for bad work. In Bhandara, 215 lambadars were removed or dismissed and one warned. In Balaghat, 43 lambardars were removed for bad work and six warned. No lambardar was fined during the year in any of the districts. The lambardari system is working well on the whole, but the relations between sadar lambardars and patti lambardars are getting more and more strained due to the growing tendency on the part of the latter to withhold payment of land revenue of their pattis to the former.

Jubbulpore division.

113. Mukaddams.—Judging from the number of punishments there appears to have been less fault to find with the work of mukaddams during the year. With the evergrowing interest that is being taken in village sanitation, this part of a mukaddam's duties is assuming increasing importance. Revenue officers could do much more in the direction of making them realize their responsibility in this respect, and in backing them up when they do make efforts towards improvement.

Nagpur division.

114. Mukaddams and their gumashtas are reported to have worked fairly satisfactorily in all the districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, however, reports that most of them neglect their duties connected with sanitation and public health, owing mainly to the apathy of the tenants. This, I remarked last year, is generally true of other districts also and improvement can only be effected if the revenue officers exercise greater control over mukaddams and apply the mukaddam rules in villages where this course is considered necessary and desirable.

115. There was no change in the total number of mukaddams in Wardha but the number of mukaddam gumashtas fell by four as mukaddams took up residence in their own villages. In Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, there were 282 [152], 408 [319] and 147 [169] changes among the two classes owing to the usual causes, namely, resignation, dismissal, death and transfer of proprietary shares, etc. Punishments were inflicted on mukaddams and their gumashtas for neglecting their duties as detailed below:—

District		Dismissed of removed	Fined	Warned
Betul	..	21	3	31
Chhindwara	..	45	..	12
Chanda	..	29	13	69
Wardha	..	1	..	32

116. The statistics relating to the Nagpur district are not given. Although there is no provision in the Land Revenue Act for the recovery of the remuneration of

mukaddam gumashtas as arrears of land revenue, 58 applications in Chhindwara, 24 in Wardha and 13 in Betul were received for its realization and in all these cases the Revenue officers rendered the necessary assistance.

Chhattisgarh division. 117. Mukaddams and their gumashtas continued to perform their duties adequately, though there were the usual complaints of indifference to their responsibility in regard to village sanitation and public health. The proposal for the application of the *mukaddami* rules to more villages is under the consideration of the Deputy Commissioners, Drug and Balaghat. Six hundred and fifty-nine mukaddams, including gumashtas, were removed or otherwise replaced due to old age and infirmity, 154 warned and 97 fined. The number of mukaddams, including gumashtas, prosecuted criminally was four in Drug, while one gumashta was bound over for one year under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. There were 54 applications for recovery of dues and necessary assistance was given in most cases.

Jubbulpore division. 118. Kotwars.—Government has drawn the attention of revenue officers to the importance of assisting kotwars effectively to recover their dues, but I still find that in some tahsils such cases are treated too mechanically. Doles of Rs. 4 a month were given to the kotwars of villages in the Sihora tahsil of the Jubbulpore district where rents and revenue were remitted. A demand for a regular cash wage for kotwars on the analogy of Berar is voiced here and there, but, following the discussion of the subject at the Commissioners' Conference in 1936, Government decided that the present system is inherently sound and there is at present no need to alter it.

Nagpur division. 119. All the Deputy Commissioners except Betul report that the kotwars and their gumashtas have performed their duties satisfactorily. In Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, respectively, 146, 63 and 58 kotwars, including gumashtas were warned, 28, 80 and 21 fined and 17, 34 and 18 dismissed or removed for misconduct, neglect of duties or absence without permission from the village. Nagpur and Wardha reports do not furnish these figures.

120. The Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur and Wardha, report that the kotwars find it difficult to recover their dues from tenants and malguzars owing to the prevailing economic depression. The number of applica-

tions received for recovery of the dues in each district was as follows:—

District		Applications received during 1936-37	Applications received during 1935-36
Nagpur	..	not given	599
Wardha	..	445	not given
Chanda	..	295	277
Chhindwara	..	543	533
Betul	..	239	295

Besides this, in a number of cases, the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars recovered the arrears on oral complaints by kotwars in the course of their tours. There is, however, much scope for extending this practice and for taking up recovery cases in the villages concerned. The responsibility of mukaddams in this connection should also be brought home to them. The question of payment of remuneration to kotwars in cash through Government agency was eventually dropped.

Chhattisgarh division.

121. The kotwars as a body are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily. The changes among them numbered 810. The following table shows the number of punishments awarded:—

District		Removed or dismissed	Suspended	Warned	Fined	Prosecuted criminally
Raipur	..	133	1	125	103	..
Bilaspur	..	62	6	58	65	..
Drug	..	32	5	106	71	10
Bhandara	..	35	..	36	30	..
Balaghat	..	66	..	54	24	..

One kotwar was bound over for one year under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in Bilaspur. In Drug, remuneration was reduced for misconduct in 34 cases, and of the ten kotwars criminally prosecuted, two were let off under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and the remaining were sentenced to pay fines. In all, 760 [959] applications were received for recovery of kotwari dues. The fall is due to the increased attention paid by the revneue officers on tour to the prompt recovery of these dues. In Balaghat a few mukaddams were fined for failure to assist in the collection of kotwars' remuneration, and this is reported to have a good effect.

Jubbulpore division.

122. **General revenue business.**—The number of cases pending at the close of the preceding year was 17,708 [14,343]. 72,988 [66,569] cases were instituted during the year. The total number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal again increased from 80,912 to 90,696. Debt conciliation boards made a substantial contribution. The number of cases disposed of was 73,120 [63,250] leaving 17,576 [17,662] cases at the close of the year. Of these 1,301 [2,702] were pending over six months and 2,719 [3,038] over twelve months. Grant of time in revenue and debt conciliation instalment recovery and collectors' cases to defaulters and judgment-debtors is mainly responsible for these long pending cases.

Nagpur division.

123. The cultivated area increased to 10,293 [10,104] square miles. The increase is shared by Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul districts and is due to the extension of cultivation. The number of villages in Chanda increased to 2,950 [2,936] due to the establishment of three new villages in the Garchiroli tahsil and 11 in the Ahiri zamindari. The number of cases of all kinds pending from the previous year was 20,471 [18,147] and 80,403 [74,966] were instituted during the year making a total of 100,874 [93,113] cases for disposal. Of these, 77,937 [72,642] were disposed of, leaving 22,937 [20,471] pending at the close of the year. The increase is marked in all the districts except Chanda and is attributed to the institution of proceedings for the recovery of debt conciliation board's kists. Of the cases remaining undisposed of, 1,762 were pending for more than nine months and 3,938 for over a year. The bulk of these cases consists of collectors' cases, nazul cases and cases under section 24, Tenancy Act.

Chhattisgarh division.

124. The number of cases pending on the 30th September 1936 was 6,818. During the year 44,812 [43,539] were instituted making a total of 51,630 [50,219] cases for disposal. While the number of institutions decreased in Raipur and Drug, it rose in the remaining three districts. Of these, 44,128 [43,401] cases were disposed of, leaving 7,502 pending at the close of the year. Six hundred [604] were pending for more than nine months and 698 [511] for more than a year. The bulk of the increase in the latter class of cases is due to collectors' cases taking long time for disposal because

every facility is given to the judgment-debtors to pay the decretal amount and in only those cases in which the debtors are hopelessly embarrased financially that the property is sold. Moreover, these cases are kept pending till the applications filed by the debtors before the debt conciliation boards are disposed of, which accounts for the long duration in these cases.

125. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—Consequent on the recommendations of Mr. Shoobert the Provincial Government is examining the question of delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate revenue officers under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts as well as for the disposal of nazul land with a view to give relief to the Deputy Commissioners. With the rapid spread of education and political organization, people are learning their rights; and becoming familiar with the principles of revenue administration, to an ever increasing extent. The dangers of delegation are thus rapidly diminishing. **Jubbulpore division.**

126. Enhanced powers were not delegated during the year to any of the officers in Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat districts. Mr. G. L. Watson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, and Mr. S. M. Seth, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, were invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner to hear appeals from the orders of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. The powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers were exercised with discretion. **Chhattisgarh division.**

127. Co-operative credit societies.—The general condition of the co-operative movement is much the same and presents a serious problem. Recoveries continue to be extremely difficult, and the appointment of auditors as additional Tahsildars with powers under the Land Revenue Act of which they have no experience, and under entirely inadequate supervision, offers anything but a satisfactory solution. **Jubbulpore division.**

128. A feature of the year was the exposure of a defalcation committed by the accountant and three other officials of the Damoh bank. They have been criminally prosecuted for embezzlement. The facts brought to light reveal considerable slackness in the administration of the bank's affairs.

Chhattisgarh division.

129. The number of primary societies increased in all the districts, the highest increase being 40 in Bilaspur. Percentage of collection was also higher in all the districts except Raipur, where it fell slightly. Co-operative rallies, which were well attended, were held in all the districts except in Balaghat, where no real propaganda work is reported to have been undertaken. The movement remains in a flourishing condition in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts and the work of re-organization of societies, training of members and staff, village uplift work, etc., continued. In Balaghat, the co-operative movement is reported to be at a standstill and the people have lost faith in it. The co-operative movement has always been more successful in the old Chhattisgarh division than in the north of the Province. The financial condition of all the Central Banks in the division is sound. The land mortgage banks established in Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara are still in their infancy.

Jubbulpore division.

130. **Irrigation.**—Irrigation is of comparatively little importance in this division. The committee appointed to investigate the problem of what to do with some of the small tanks visited several of them and has sent in its report to Government.

Jubbulpore division.

131. **Communications.**—The divisional committee has met since the close of the year to examine the district road schemes in the light of the observations made by the various district committees and recommendations will be made shortly for the orders of Government. Road communications are least satisfactory in the Hoshangabad and Mandla districts.. In Hoshangabad the need is not so great as the railway traverses the whole district; but the reconstruction of the old Bombay road would be for administrative and other purposes of great value; and the Harda-Betul road, which has been rightly given first place by the divisional conference, would open up and develop a large aboriginal tract, and at the same time provide, if rounded off by a bridge over the Nerbudda river, an inter-provincial thoroughfare of the highest importance. A substantial portion of the division's grant is now being spent on bridges on the Jubbulpore-Dindori-Kabirchabutra road. Already motor lorries ply regularly up to Dindori, a boon which only those who have lived in that previously isolated tract can fully appreciate.

Jubbulpore division.

132. **Protection of malguzari forests.**—The statistics of forest under protection are given below:—

Name of district		At the commencement of the year	Taken under protection during the year	Total	Released during the year	Balance at the close of the year
Jubbulpore	..	7	1	8	..	8
Saugor	..	30	2	32	..	32
Hoshangabad	..	16	1	17	1	16
Nimar	..	18	..	18	..	18
Mandla	..	4	4	8	1	7
Total	..	75	8	83	2	81

Most of the forests are reported to have been inspected by the revenue and forest officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, comments on the unsatisfactory state of the rules under section 202, Land Revenue Act, which permit a proprietor to ruin his forest through exploitation by a contractor, and escape penalty. It must be recognized that no rules under this section can be ideal. It is impossible to reconcile the principles of forest conservancy with village needs.

Nagpur division.

133. Of the 48 forests under protection in Chhindwara at the beginning of the year, one was released. The number of forests under direct management remained the same as before, *viz.*, 31. In Betul, out of 49 forests under protection one was released, as its period of protection had expired. No new forest was taken under protection or direct management in either of these districts. The district reports show that most of these forests were not inspected by the Tahsildars and the Naib-Tahsildars and the Deputy Commissioner should see that this duty is not neglected by them in future. The 12 forests of Mahuljhir Mokasa, which are managed by the Assistant Manager, Tamia, are reported to be improving. The scheme regarding the appointment of a Range Officer for better and more efficient management of the forests in Chhindwara is under consideration.

134. There were 134 cases of breach of the malguzari forest rules in Chhindwara and 66 in Betul. In 25 and 33 cases, respectively, the offenders were fined and in eleven and six they were warned. The other cases were filed as not proved.

135. There are no malguzari forests under protection in the Chanda district. There were, however, 161 cases of breach of malguzari forest rules, and in 60 cases the offenders were either warned or fined and in 45 cases breaches were either condoned or the proceedings dropped for want of proof.

136. Proposals for the regulation of grazing in malguzari forests were discussed at the Commissioners' Conference and, as a result, the Government is now framing the necessary rules for the approval of the Legislature.

Chhattisgarh division.

137. There were 38 malguzari forests under protection at the commencement of the year. One was taken under protection in Bhandara and two released in Balaghat during the year. Thus there were 37 forests under protection at the close of the year (Bilaspur 2, Bhandara 22 and Balaghat 13). Of the 92 cases of illegal cutting in Bilaspur, 50 were disposed of, of which two ended in warning and five in fines amounting to Rs. 806. In Drug, there were four cases, of which one was filed and the remaining were pending at the close of the year. Inspections of forests under protection increased from three to eight in Balaghat as a result of instructions issued to revenue officers to pay more attention to this work.

Jubbulpore division.

138. Village panchayats.—The statistics of the establishment of village panchayats are as follows:—

	At the commencement of the year	Established during the year	Total	Disestablished during the year	Balance at the close of the year
Jubbulpore ..	(a)50	3	53	..	53
Saugor ..	26	..	26	..	26
Hoshangabad ..	48	2	50	..	50
Nimar ..	26	1	27	..	27
Mandla ..	14	1	15	1	14
Total ..	164	7	171	1	170

(a) Wrongly reported as 49 last year.

The reports, as usual, contain complaints of apathy and faction, of unwillingness to discharge administrative responsibilities and laxity in imposing and collecting taxes. Inspections made by revenue officers show a distinct improvement over last year; but there is yet unlimited scope for official guidance.

Nagpur division.

139. Two new panchayats in Wardha and five in Chhindwara were established during the year. Three

applications were received in Wardha for the establishment of panchayats at Saoli, Seloo and Dewadi, of which the first two were filed as the circumstances in the villages were not favourable for the purpose and the third is pending for enquiry. In Betul, three applications were pending from the previous year, of these, one was filed and two are still under enquiry. The village panchayat at Hingni in Wardha was disestablished owing to bitter party factions resulting in riots. In Chanda proposals for the disestablishment of the village panchayats at Nandori, Keolari and Sonpur have been submitted to Government, as repeated attempts to elect fresh panchas proved unsuccessful owing to party factions. The other panchayats in this district are reported to be doing useful work. Of the 35 panchayats, 28 have levied the haisiyat tax and others are being induced to levy it. Two panchayats declined to have judicial powers and are doing administrative work only. In Chhindwara and Betul, only a a few panchayats have levied taxes and are doing administrative work. Party factions and the disinclination of the peopel to pay taxes owing to their economic condition are the chief causes of the slow progress of these bodies. The revenue officers, however, continue to render all possible help to them and the inspections made by them during the year were generally adequate.

Chhattisgarh division.

140. To the 117 village panchayats functioning at the beginning of the year, six new ones (two in Bilaspur, three in Drug and one in Balaghat) were added, while four were transferred from Bilaspur to the new province of Orissa. There were thus 119 panchayats at the close of the year, the district figures being Raipur 17, Bilaspur 44, Drug 36, Bhandara 6 and Balaghat 16. With the exception of the panchayat at Patewa, all the panchayats in Raipur exercised the ordinary civil and criminal powers; the one at Patewa continued to be dormant. Most of the panchayats exercising administrative functions were found to be inefficient and slack. Administrative work—sanitation of the village, wells village roads, etc.—is the main *raison-d'etre* of village panchayts, yet it is very rare indeed to find one which does this work with vigour and fairness for any length of time. All the panchayats in Drug functioned as village benches and village courts, but only nine took up administrative work. The number of panchayats in the Bhandara district is perhaps the smallest in the province and revenue officers have been instructed by the Deputy

Commissioner to take more interest in the movement. Some of the village panchayats in Balaghat doing administrative work are reported to have made various improvements such as fixation of street lamps, distribution of simple medicines, construction of feeder roads and improving the condition of village roads. The Village Panchayat Sub-Committee of the District Council, Raipur, established in 1934-35, did not function and a new sub-committee was formed in March 1937, but the latter also has done nothing so far. Inspections of village panchayats by Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars numbered 20 in Bilaspur, 60 in Drug and 14 in Balaghat. All the panchayats in Bhandara were inspected by Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. A great deal of supervision and advice is necessary to make the panchayats efficient.

Jubbulpore division

141. District gazetteers.—The B Volume of the District Gazetteers in all the districts of the division are reported to have been brought up to date.

Nagpur division

142. The District Gazetteers in all the districts are reported to have been brought up to date. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports also that the existing gazetteer needs revision and that he is collecting necessary information for the purpose.

Chhattisgarh division

143. B Volumes of the District Gazetteers of all the districts are up to date, *i.e.*, statistics up to 1934-35 have been incorporated. The figures for 1935-36 have not yet been received from the Government Press.

Jubbulpore division.

144. Effect of recent land revenue legislation.—Several useful pieces of legislation were enacted during the year. The amendment of section 18, Land Revenue Act, empowers Sub-Divisional Officers to confirm partitions; sub-section (4) of section 202, as amended, removes the difficulty of obtaining definite proof of a breach or abatement of the rules by the proprietor for taking a malguzari forest under portection or direct management, whilst revised section 203 provides for tenants of one landlord whose houses fall in the portion of the abadi allotted to another.

145. The most important changes perhaps were the withdrawal of the power of arrest for default in the payment of land revenue, and the conferral on revenue officers of the power to bring to book on their own initiative

under section 74, Tenancy Act, landlords who exact anything in excess of rent legally due. These powers have already been effectively used in the Saugor and Mandla districts, and should be of great value in the latter especially in reducing the oppression at present practised on the aboriginal tenantry.

146. None of the Deputy Commissioners in the division except Chanda has dealt with this subject. The provisions for the arrest and detention of defaulters in land revenue under sections 128 and 130, Land Revenue Act, were deleted during the year by Act II of 1937. Besides this, there was no new legislation affecting the revenue administration. **Nagpur division**

147. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports that the Moneylenders' Act has adversely affected the poor tenants as moneylenders do not advance money to them for fear of producing their accounts to Government yearly. There appears to be some misunderstanding here, since the Act requires that moneylenders should maintain accounts of principal and interest separately in the prescribed form and furnish a copy of the same to the debtors concerned every year, not to Government. In any case I doubt if contraction of credit from this cause, if it has really taken place, will continue, since moneylenders must find a use for their capital. If some of it were diverted to industry it would be for the benefit of the country. Further restrictions upon moneylending, rather than relaxation of those already imposed, are needed in my opinion.

148. Powers to stay prosecutions or compound offences under the Indian Stamp Act have been delegated to the Deputy Commissioners under Separate Revenue Department Notification No. 348-268-XI, dated the 31st March 1937.

149. Section 181 of the Land Revenue Act has been amended empowering Sub-Divisional Officers to confirm the partition proceedings. This will give some relief to Deputy Commissioners. The introduction of sub-section (4) to section 202 will have a deterrent effect on the proprietors preventing them from mismanaging and damaging the malguzari forests. The provision of recovery of land revenue by arrest and detention of defaulters has been abolished. Section 225 has been enlarged so as to enable the recovery of sums payable by sureties as arrears of land revenue. By amending section 139 the mortgagees **Chhattisgarh division**

will have an opportunity to pay up the arrears of land revenue before the mortgaged property is sold. The amendment to section 74 of the Tenancy Act permitting the revenue officers to take action on their own initiative will have the effect of checking the highhandedness of the landlords.

Jubbulpore division

150. **Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.**—No disputes over rights in those sites arose necessitating the application of section 203, Land Revenue Act, in any town.

Chhattisgarh division

151. Section 203 of the Land Revenue Act was not applied to any town during the year. No applications for allotment of house sites were received in any of the districts except Bhandara, where, out of five such applications, two were disposed of and three remained pending; site was allotted in one case while the other was rejected.

152. **Debt conciliation boards.**—A debt conciliation board was started for the Burhanpur tahsil in December 1936 and boards for the Hoshangabad, Harda and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district and the Jubbulpore and Murwara tahsils of the Jubbulpore district were established during March and July 1937, respectively. There was great satisfaction at the establishment of boards. The most valuable effect of their establishment probably is the stimulus given to private settlement of debts. Such private settlement has two advantages over settlement before the boards. It leaves debtor and creditor on perfectly friendly terms, and it does not destroy the debtor's credit. One of the chief objections to conciliation under the Act is that the debtor cannot secure credit until the last of his instalments is paid.

153. Out of 3,606 applications under section 13 (2) of the Debt Conciliation Act, 1,222 have been decided (Jubbulpore district figure being not known) and the percentage of recovery ranged between 52 and 25 per cent. The low number of applications in Nimar shows that the paying capacity of the indebted agriculturists was carefully gauged before fixing instalments.

Nagpur division

154. The debt conciliation boards at Betul, Multai, Bhainsdehi, Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Chhindwara, Amarwara, and Sausar continued to function as the lower limit of debts down to Rs. 50 and the upper limit of debts upto Rs. 50,000 were applied to the areas concerned.

A board for the Arvi tahsil and a special board for conciliation of debts between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 for the Seoni sub-division were established during the year. The boards for Ramtek and Umrer were closed as they had finished their work. Proposals for the establishment of boards for other tahsils in the division have been submitted to Government and orders are awaited.

155. In Chhindwara and Betul 2,273 and 2,275 cases involving Rs. 20,89,222 and Rs. 19,35,795 were settled for Rs. 8,74,852 and Rs. 8,56,992 giving a remission of Rs. 57 and 56 per cent, respectively. The multiple adopted in fixing the instalments is generally one to one and a half times the rent or revenue, but a somewhat higher multiple is adopted in cases where the debtor supplements his agricultural income from other sources. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, reports that the number of cases for the recovery of instalments fixed by the boards are increasing and the recovery of these in the Seoni sub-divison presents considerable difficulty as the multiple of rent adopted there was too high.

Chhattisgarh division

156. In order to reduce the heavy burden of debts, debt conciliation boards have been established and the results achieved by these boards have given appreciable relief to the agriculturists. In the Bhandara district, claims involving a sum of Rs. 20.47 lakhs were settled for Rs. 9.80 lakhs, *i.e.*, reduction by about 52 per cent. The board for the Janjgir tahsil reduced claims by 61 per cent, claims amounting to Rs. 1,58,170 having been conciliated for Rs. 61,170. Similarly the Dhamtari board was able to effect reduction by 54 per cent. The board for the Bilaspur-Mungeli tahsils reduced the debt by 49 per cent. Unfortunately the board for the Drug tahsil was not able to afford much relief and its term has been extended up to the end of March 1938. I hope that better results will be achieved during its extended life. A board for the Raipur tahsil was established after the close of the year and the establishment of boards for the Bemetara and Balod tahsils is under contemplation. The debt conciliation operations, which have reduced the indebtedness of agriculturists, have naturally resulted in the restriction of rural credit and the agriculturists find it difficult to get loans from their money lenders. But this is not an unmixed evil, as it will teach them to be more economical in expenditure on ceremonials and deter the creditors from giving extravagant loans. A greater defect in the long run is in my opinion the danger of inculcating a

mentality of dishonouring debts and other obligations. However, this yet remains to be seen.

Chhattisgarh division

157. **Consolidation of holdings.**—During the year under report the operations were confined to the Raipur and Drug districts. A third party to work in the Bilaspur district has been sanctioned after the close of the year, and Mr. Hariram Mishra, who was in charge of the Raipur district, has been posted to Bilaspur to organize the new party. With 332 applications pending from last year the total number of applications for disposal was 569 [567]. Schemes were sanctioned for 104 villages in Raipur and 159 in Drug covering an occupied area of 140,039 and 134,814 acres involving 9,894 and 11,891 khasra numbers, respectively. The percentage of reduction in khasra numbers as a result of chakbandi was 84 in Raipur and 82 in Drug. The scheme continues to be fully self-supporting and very popular and it is making steady progress. Judged from the combined standpoints of: (1) lasting improvement to rice cultivation, (2) popularity with the cultivators, (3) financial self-support and (4) simplicity and efficiency, I regard this work as the most successful and yet the most unobjectionable piece of uplift work in the Province. It is a pity that its benefits apply principally to rice-lands only.

Jubbulpore division.

158. **Revision of patwari halkabandi.**—The revised halkabandi is in force in the Jubbulpore district only. The charges are rather unwieldy and the Deputy Commissioner reports that the worst effect is discernible in the greater delay in crop failure enquiries and the map correction work which remains almost at a standstill during the field season when work is heavy. Altogether it has not proved a success.

Chhattisgarh division.

159. The revision of the halkabandi has been postponed *sine die*, I am glad to say.

Jubbulpore division

160. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—The revised scales of pay for the new entrants has had no effect on recruitment, and in the keen competition for employment well qualified candidates are available in ample numbers. Officials were allowed the option of the old or new scale, and permanent clerks promoted to first grade posts have benefited by a slight increase in their pay.

Jubbulpore division.

161. **Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.**—Owing to the paucity of funds, Government has been unable to do anything to meet the pressing

demand for office extensions and quarters for members of the revenue staff, which is becoming ever more urgent. From my grant for minor works the extension of the district nazarat malkhana at Jubbulpore was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,297 during the year. A formidable programme of buildings for the next three years has been submitted to Government.

162. Owing to financial stringency, no residential quarters for revenue officers were constructed in any of the districts in the division. Quarters are badly needed for the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars at Multai, Wardha, Hinganghat and Warora. The Government has accorded administrative sanction to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 97,550 for the extension of the district office building at Chhindwara. The execution of the work is, however, held up for want of funds. This is by far the most urgent need of the department in the matter of buildings. I believe the Chhindwara office is one of the smallest and most overcrowded office in the province. The Deputy Commissioners, Wardha and Betul; press for new buildings for the tahsil offices at Arvi and Multai, respectively, as the old ones are in a dilapidated condition. Arvi in particular needs a new building badly. **Nagpur division**

163. Owing to paucity of funds no residential buildings were constructed for the revenue staff during the year. **Chhattisgarh division.**

164. Famine programme.—The district famine programmes are up to date. **Jubbulpore division.**

165. The district famine programmes have all been revised and brought up to date in accordance with the instructions contained in the Scarcity Manual. Adequate work has been provided in all the tracts except Phuljhar in the Raipur district, where work is available for 3.8 per cent against the sanctioned strength of 6. It is not considered necessary to make up the deficiency, as the tract is well protected due to its situation on the way of the Bay current and has never been affected in the past. An effort will however be made by the Deputy Commissioner during this cold season to provide work to make up the sanctioned percentage. **Chhattisgarh division.**

166. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations were not in progress in any district. **Jubbulpore division.**

Chhattisgarh division. 167. Settlement operations were not in progress in any district in the division. The settlements in Bhandara and Balaghat districts, though overdue, have been postponed till next year.

Jubbulpore division. 168. Tours and inspections.—Having regard to other calls upon them, the touring done by district officers was generally adequate. The number of days spent on tour was as follows :—

	Deputy Commissioner	Assistants
Jubbulpore ..	74	224
Saugor ..	72	387
Hoshangabad ..	111	413
Nimar ..	89	167
Mandla ..	64	181

The amount of touring done by Tahsildars and their Naibs is contained in the district reports. The touring of these officers has definitely deteriorated both in quality and quantity. Two Tahsildars were punished departmentally for neglect of this important duty.

169. Almost all branches of district and sub-divisional offices, except Narsinghpur, and practically all tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers concerned. I inspected the district office, Hoshangabad, and ten tahsils. During my temporary appointment as Financial Commissioner Mr. Grigson officiated. He inspected the Mandla district office and certain branches of the Jubbulpore and Nimar district offices, the Damoh and Harda sub-divisional offices and two tahsils.

Nagpur division. 170. The touring done by the Deputy Commissioners was as follows :—

Nagpur	Days
Mr. W. H. Shoobert ..	12
Mr. H. E. St. G. McClenaghan	66
	78 [108]
Wardha	
Khan Bahadur K.E.J. Sanjana	65 [83]
Chanda	
Mr. S. N. Mehta ..	72 [111]

Betul		Days
Mr. R. K. Ramadhyani	..	16
Mr. R. J. J. Hill	..	132
		148 [144]

Chhindwara

Mr. B. A. Bambawale Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden Mr. L. R. S. Singh Mr. K. B. L. Seth	..	106 [112]

171. There was a fall in the amount of touring as compared with last year in all the districts except Betul. Touring in Chhindwara was generally adequate, but the fall in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda was considerable. It is attributed to the pre-occupation of the officers concerned in the Legislative Assembly Elections. I hope that this deficiency will be made good in the current year. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, in particular, should set a better example to his subordinates. His short touring is reflected in the inadequate tours of his assistants and tahsil staff.

172. The touring of the Sub-Divisional Officers in Nagpur was somewhat inadequate but this is attributed to the changes in the personnel of the officers. The touring of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chanda-Sironcha, was less than it should have been. The touring of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars was generally satisfactory, but that of the Tahsildars of Nagpur, Umrer, Hinganghat and Warora and of the Naib-Tahsildars of Warora, Brahmapuri, Arvi and Hinganghat need improvement.

173. I was in charge of the division throughout the year. I inspected the district offices at Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul, the sub-divisional office at Seoni and the tahsils at Nagpur, Chanda, Brahmapuri, Garchiroli, Seoni and Lakhnadon. All the district offices and tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners.

174. Nearly all the tahsils in the division except those in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chhindwara, were inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officers. I have already issued instructions regarding the necessity of detailed and thorough inspections by these officers, whose examination has to take the place of a regular audit.

Chhattisgarh division.

175. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners was as follows:—

District		Number of days 1935-36	1936-37
Raipur	..	82	70
Bilaspur	..	66	71
Drug	..	68	119
Bhandara	..	79	55
Balaghat	..	58	80

This was scarcely adequate, except in Drug, and it was definitely too little in Bhandara. On the other hand, the touring of Assistants and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars was good and exceeded, in amount, the prescribed minimum number of days in all cases except about 10, four of which were in Bhandara. Several officers spent over 130 days on tour. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, is being asked to pay more attention to this important duly. It is impossible for Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to learn at first hand the conditions, the aspirations, the indebtedness and the grievances of the villagers in any other way. Nor in any other way—whether by petitions or reports, written or verbal—can the poor cultivators gain access to, and the sympathy of, the officials, who are (and are proud of being) public servants and the only executive and administrative officers for carrying out the orders of Government. If the touring allotments and even the travelling allowances are seriously curtailed, I fear that in the end it will be the villagers who will ultimately suffer. Elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembiy interfered to some extent with the systematic touring of almost all officers.

176. The khasra entries checked by revenue officers was as follows:—

District		1935-36	1936-37
Raipur	..	12,078	8,120
Bilaspur	..	5,264	3,634
Drug	..	4,190	6,001
Bhandara	..	3,951	4,411
Balaghat	..	7,583	4,150

Though there was some improvement in the Drug and Bhandara districts, the checking work deteriorated in the other three districts.

177. The Deputy Commissioners inspected the various branches of their offices as well as all the tahsil offices during the year. The Sub-Divisional Officers have also

inspected all the sub-divisions in their charge. Inspections of the various daftars in the tahsil offices by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were adequate.

178. My predecessors inspected all the district offices except Raipur and nine out of 17 tahsils during the year.

Nagpur division

179. Notice of officers.—Mr. Mehta and Khan Bahadur Sanjana were in charge of the Chanda and Wardha districts throughout the year. Mr. McClenaghan was in charge of Nagpur, except for 2½ months when Mr. Shoobert held charge. Mr. Bambawale was in charge of the Chhindwara district at the beginning of the year till he was relieved by Mr. Ramsden on the 9th November 1936. Mr. Ramsden went on leave on the 3rd March 1937 and handed over charge to Mr. Singh, who held charge for a month and was then relieved by Mr. Seth on the 8th April 1937. Mr. Ramadhyani was in charge of the Betul district at the beginning of the year but was relieved after a few days on the 6th November 1936 by Mr. Hill who held charge for the rest of the year. Mr. Singh remained in charge of the Seoni sub-division throughout the year except for the short period during which he officiated as Deputy Commissioner of the district.

180. Mr. McClenaghan has administered his heavy and responsible charge with conspicuous success, during a year of exceptionally onerous work. All the other Deputy Commissioners have administered their charges efficiently and well and Mr. Singh managed the Seoni sub-division with marked success. The provincial Civil Service suffered a severe loss during the year by the untimely death of Mr. Syed Alay Hasan who had held charge of the Court of Ward estates in Nagpur with unusual ability. The assistants generally worked well, and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars with few exceptions tackled an arduous year's work with zeal and industry. The subordinate cadre unfortunately suffered two casualties in the early death of Messrs. Bhattacharya and L. N. Misra, Naib-Tahsildars.

181. This report for the fourth successive year during which I have held charge of this division, has had to be submitted on the eve of my departure on leave and I regret that the pressure of work incidental to handing over charge has prevented my dealing with the various questions involved in as much detail and with as much care as I should have wished.

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Statement showing the account of the Provincial Government with Agriculturists-borrowers in the Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30*th September* 1937.

	Land improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Total both Acts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal.			
Outstanding at the commencement of the year ..	17,87,068	43,05,701	60,92,769
Advanced during the year ..	1,04,272	6,64,937	7,69,209
Total advanced ..	18,91,340	49,70,638	68,61,978
Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	7,43,426	32,45,699	39,89,125
Remited during the year ..	(*a*) 220	1,12,471	1,12,691
Collected during the year ..	(*b*) 1,71,123	(*c*) 7,64,921	9,36,044
Total remitted and collected ..	1,71,343	8,77,392	10,48,735
Balance outstanding at the end of the year ..	17,19,997	40,93,246	58,13,243
Amount suspended by competent authority ..	1,07,788	4,89,093	5,96,881
Amount overdue ..	4,73,427	18,93,135	23,66,562
Interest.			
Collected during the year ..	43,802	1,27,804	1,71,606
Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2.5	3.04	2.88

(*a*) Includes Rs. 48 remitted which were not due.

(*b*) Includes advance collections of Rs. 9,084—Jubbulpore division Rs. 6,693; Nagpur division Rs. 2,343 and Chhattisgarh division Rs. 48—Total Rs. 9,084.

(*c*) Includes advance collections of Rs. 13,921—Jubbulpore division Rs. 9,091; Nagpur division Rs. 3,425 and Chhattisgarh division Rs. 1,405—Total Rs. 13,921.

NOTE.—The statement was prescribed by Government of India's letter No. Z-138-2, dated the 15th February 1936.

Profit and loss account of the transactions under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Act in the Central Provinces for the year 1936-37.

[Figures are in thousands of rupees]

				Interest realized		
	To end of 1935-36	During 1936-87	Total	To end of 1935-36	During 1936-37	Total
Interest due ..	12,42	2,14	14,56	5,0	21,76	6,78
Remissions ..	23,76	1,14	24,90	..	..	..
Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	32,68
Total ..	..	..	39,46	..	..	39,46

NOTE.—No such profit and loss account was made prior to 1932-33 but the loss for the period from 1st April 1921 to the end of the financial year 1936-37 for the entire provincial loan account is 41,00 (loss due to remission of principal 25,58 and loss on interest account 15,42).

STATEMENT A.—Showing area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1937.

		(1) Details of proprietors										
		Land held by malguzars			Land held by malik-makbuzas			Land held completely or partially revenue free				
District	Total occupied area	Area held as *sir*	Area cultivated other than *sir*	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assessed	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assigned (not for realization)	Revenue demanded (for realization)	Total area held by proprietors, *i.e.*, total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Jubbulpore ..	1,421,507	138,964	78,622	15	14,641	63,739	85,163	528	2,591	5,083	539	283,916
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	1,225,886	121,892	88,785	17	4,848	43,788	54,491	719	7,624	8,549	65	262,089
Damoh ..	736,778	80,817	41,291	17	4,412	31,378	30,186	119	1,588	2,028	..	155,074
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	1,206,262	173,143	64,995	20	1,391	26,212	34,985	75	994	1,879	70	265,344
Narsinghpur ..	740,563	90,394	33,209	17	1,696	20,701	61,881	157	1,808	2,891	1,195	146,112
Nimar ..	(*a*) 810,182	52,289	28,308	10	19,323	181,658	2,55,111	1,301	19,496	36,156	1,660	281,751
Mandla ..	929,346	57,696	34,801	10	444	3,255	2,826	29	101	117	40	95,853
Total Jubbulpore division	7,070,524	715,195	370,011	15	46,755	370,731	5,24,643	2,928	34,202	56,703	3,569	1,490,139
Nagpur ..	1,631,453	194,805	66,334	16	12,586	109,183	2,25,218	437	6,654	14,279	107	376,976
Wardha ..	1,183,053	146,262	86,156	20	6,128	57,462	86,162	366	4,504	8,856	218	294,384
Chanda—												
Khalsa ..	1,021,512	90,286	27,339	12	7,277	78,021	65,166	415	6,742	5,491	1,793	202,388
Zamindari ..	167,562	10,069	2,130	7	106	2,567	1,315	..	..	..	..	14,766

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—												
Khalsa ..	1,038,311	121,424	107,921	22	613	5,534	6,124	252	2,047	1,668	1,080	236,926
Jagir ..	309,640	13,138	6,495	6	1	17	3	..	..	..	..	19,650
Seoni ..	990,106	132,292	72,195	21	718	8,531	7,715	5	129	166	94	213,147
Betul ..	1,122,892	76,969	37,352	10	628	8,528	8,345	102	3,732	832	1,580	125,581
Total Nagpur division ..	(*b*) 7,464,529	785,245	405,922	15.82	28,057	269,843	4,00,048	1,577	22,808	31,292	4,872	1,483,818
Raipur—												
Khalsa ..	1,555,940	250,603	140,742	25	2,312	6,747	8,092	11	534	698	..	398,626
Zamindari ..	788,899	95,203	23,078	15	18	75	Muafi	*Nil*	..	..	..	118,356
Bilaspur—												
Khalsa ..	1,280,267	207,458	103,037	24	10,059	29,098	30,837	12	84	118	..	339,677
Zamindari ..	768,180	75,070	15,878	12	127	905	703	..	..	..	..	91,853
Drug—												
Khalsa ..	1,324,717	257,078	141,717	30	2,571	8,331	9,294	18	122	126	10	4,07,248
Zamindari ..	463,685	53,172	14,227	15	241	7,244	2,512	..	..	..	..	74,643
Bhandara—												
Khalsa ..	682,128	103,501	25,458	19	7,108	50,366	70,651	50	551	866	169	179,876
Zamindari ..	343,848	44,662	11,267	16	847	7,876	8,901	..	..	..	..	63,805
Balaghat—												
Khalsa ..	498,941	74,360	19,514	19	2,534	17,733	22,501	..	..	..	..	111,607
Zamindari ..	125,646	17,081	3,416	16	95	1,547	2,146	..	..	..	..	22,044
Total Chhattisgarh division.	7,832,251	1,178,188	498,334	21	25,912	129,922	1,55,637	91	1,291	1,808	179	1,807,735
Grand Total ..	22,367,304	2,678,628	1,274,267	17	100,724	770,496	10,80,328	4,596	58,301	89,803	8,620	4,781,692
Total for previous year	22,632,633	2,709,281	1,278,768	17	99,719	767,981	8,74,537	4,643	58,462	89,899	8,604	4,814,492

(*a*) Includes 186 acres occupied by gin and presses in which no tenancy exists but the land is included in the holdings.

(*b*) Includes 4,343 acres milkiyat sarkar land and 837 acres non-agricultural land—total 5,180 acres.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1937—contd.

(2) Details of tenants

District	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants				Land held by occupancy tenants				Total of tenant area, *i.e.*, total of columns (15) and (19)
	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
Jubbulpore ..	33,836	182,007	2,93,551	1 9 10	172,634	943,340	10,88,442	1 2 6	1,125,347
Saugor (excluding Damoh) ..	17,466	143,973	2,16,171	1 8 0	120,490	810,651	10,32,108	1 3 5	954,624
Damoh ..	21,582	105,878	1,33,491	1 4 2	81,646	469,581	5,48,744	1 2 8	575,459
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur)	19,876	263,279	4,37,570	1 10 7	68,302	671,616	9,33,588	1 6 3	934,895
Narsinghpur ..	15,264	132,692	2,87,539	2 2 8	59,214	452,250	8,22,640	1 13 1	584,942
Nimar ..	635	5,457	5,638	1 0 6	47,074	513,397	4,13,669	0 13 1	518,854
Mandla ..	1,719	10,276	13,334	1 4 9	61 086	816,323	4,00,312	0 7 10	826,599
Total Jubbulpore division ..	110,378	843,562	13,87,294	1 10 4	610,446	4,677,158	52,39,503	1 1 11	5,520,720
Nagpur ..	24,068	239,854	4,29,075	1 12 7	83,763	988,787	12,70,289	1 4 7	1,228,641
Wardha ..	12,652	151,871	2,08,633	1 6 0	58,150	735,358	8,07,326	1 1 7	887,229
Chanda—									
Khalsa ..	12,802	110,592	99,290	0 14 4	84,661	693,568	5,80,873	0 13 5	804,160
Zamindari ..	211	1,872	1,213	0 10 4	16,806	149,123	75,683	0 8 1	150,995

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—														
Khalsa	11,248	95,755	1,36,867	1	6	10	90,049	704,240	4,64,208	0	10	7	799,995
Jagir	..	..	..	..			14,984	288,610	82,472	0	4	7	288,610
Seoni	3,665	38,902	43,293	1	1	10	83,887	735,059	6,03,091	0	13	0	773,961
Betul	13,634	154,876	1,25,634	0	13	0	75,648	832,857	4,14,827	0	8	0	987,733
Total Nagpur division	78,300	793,722	10,44,005	1	5	0	508,308	5,127,602	42,98,769	0	13	5	5,921,324
Raipur—													
Khalsa	26,470	123,697	1,57,503	1	4	4	324,347	1,018,186	11,25,580	1	1	8	1,141,863
Zamindari	..	..	..	..			55,865	653,740	3,01,187	0	7	4	653,740
Bilaspur—													
Khalsa	27,648	75,968	86,949	1	2	4	231,766	847,400	8,20,676	0	15	6	923,319
Zamindari	..	..	..	..			88,435	668,407	3,72,486	0	8	11	668,402
Drug—													
Khalsa	19,262	138,611	1,67,110	1	3	3	123,091	769,862	8,65,637	1	2	0	908,473
Zamindari	140	1,985	1,046	0	8	5	27,317	384,028	2,21,256	0	9	3	386,013
Bhandara—													
Khalsa	11,059	70,833	1,00,996	1	6	10	63,698	430,078	5,35,708	1	3	11	500,911
Zamindari	3,430	23,110	30,904	1	5	5	43,942	256,207	2,74,513	1	1	2	279,317
Balaghat—													
Khalsa	8,131	44,209	68,375	1	8	9	75,680	342,272	4,29,807	1	4	1	386,481
Zamindari	1,183	7,472	11,881	1	9	7	17,147	95,731	1,14,879	1	3	2	103,203
Total Chhattisgarh division	97,323	485,885	6,24,764	1	4	7	1,051,288	5,465,911	50,61,729	0	14	10	5,951,742
Grand Total	286,001	2,123,169	30,56,063	1	7	0	2 170,042	15,270,671	1,46,00,001	0	15	3	17,393,786
Total for preceding year	294,401	2,127,423	30,63,766	1	7	3	1,997,359	15,488,931	1,45,94,355	0	15	0	17,616,354

STATEMENT A.—showing the area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1938—concld.

(2) Details of tenants—*concld.*

District	Total rental, *i.e.*, columns (16) and (20)	Incidence per acre	Rents actually collected		Land held rent free		Land held by sub-tenants				
			On account of current year	On account of previous year	Area held as grant from proprietors	Area held in lieu of service	Number of holdings	Area sublet for cash	Area sublet for grain	Total cash sub-rent	Valuation of total grain sub-rent
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jbbulpore ..	13,81,993	1 3 8	7,59,363	2,79,064	1,473	10,771	44,521	101,386	3,608	3,83,350	10,887
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	12,48,279	1 4 4	7,25,217	8,82,898	1,211	7,962	28,255	120,213	2,164	2,84,657	10,278
Damoh ..	6,82,235	1 2 11	4,38,819	1,56,738	2,921	3,324	24,224	66,030	4,218	1,45,015	20,102
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	13,71,158	1 7 6	7,36,361	6,06,077	770	5,253	34,496	244,981	45,274	8,23,795	2,53,587
Narsinghpur ..	11,10,179	1 14 4	6,76,094	3,79,973	1,814	7,695	26,186	129,919	1,172	5,72,907	8,617
Nimar ..	4,19,307	0 12 11	4,84,032	1,70,799	1,285	8,106	9,111	68,186	119	3,36,464	329
Mandla ..	4,13,646	0 8 0	2,07,661	1,16,489	3,775	3,119	6,007	30,256	..	27,814	..
Total Jubbulpore division.	66,26,797	1 3 2	40,27,547	25,92,038	13,249	46,230	172,800	760,971	56,555	25,74,002	3,03,800
Nagpur ..	16,99,364	1 6 2	10,63,451	6,52,382	5,561	15,922	41,373	354,198	1,025	14,41,173	3,733
Wardha ..	10,15,959	1 2 4	4,83,350	4,33,438	633	746	25,228	261,879	142	8,53,632	278
Chanda—											
Khalsa ..	6,80,163	0 13 6	5,30,664	1,50,838	10,209	3,989	46,795	200,757	29,173	4,42,921	1,40,863
Zamindari ..	76,896	0 8 2	56,507	9,941	196	1,605	5,530	16,499	2,188	13,107	4,665

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni) Khalsa ..	6,01,075	0	12	0	4,12,396	1,65,869	550	840	44,860	200,012	..	2,81,592	..
Jagir ..	82,472	0	4	7	53,055	19,468	677	703	3,323	13,292	..	8,610	..
Seoni ..	6,46,384	0	13	5	2,64,449	1,91,463	1,716	1,282	38,563	160,063	..	1,65,583	..
Betul ..	5,40,461	0	8	9	2,98,534	1,47,696	4,318	5,260	11,672	73,034	3,189	1,93,929	10,464
Total Nagpur division.	53,42,774	0	14	5	31,62,406	17,71,095	23,860	30,347	217,344	1,279,734	35,717	34,00,547	1,60,003
Raipur— Khalsa ..	12,83,083	1	2	0	9,85,958	3,28,603	9,987	5,116	27,905	40,302	161	2,56,449	361
Zamindari ..	3,01,187	0	7	4	2,59,031	25,563	6,290	10,513	8,826	23,818	293	58,609	1,264
Bilaspur— Khalsa ..	9,07,553	0	15	9	8,33,665	81,252	8,548	8,674	21,270	26,199	322	75,088	1,998
Zamindari ..	3,72,335	0	8	11	3,22,189	39,115	4,289	3,622	9,234	18,007	2,813	32,484	5,703
Drug— Khalsa ..	10,32,747	1	2	2	8,61,248	1,32,511	4,831	4,158	18,444	34,523	..	1,51,108	..
Zamindari ..	2,22,302	0	9	3	1,85,128	52,484	1,912	1,117	8,897	44 597	..	61,530	..
Bhandara— Khalsa ..	6,36,704	1	4	4	4,92,483	1,02,575	773	568	19,085	85,310	12,506	3,57,633	73,701
Zamindari ..	3,05,417	1	1	6	2,15,161	64,167	301	425	7,401	20,930	2,803	84,593	13,059
Balaghat— Khalsa ..	4,98,182	1	4	7	3,98,217	70,304	564	288	12,053	24,393	3,305	83,582	16,188
Zamindari ..	1,26,760	1	3	7	1,05,560	1,616	324	76	2,481	6,419	2,554	29,132	3,761
Total Chhattisgarh division.	56,86,270	0	15	3	46,58,640	8,98,190	37,819	34,557	135,596	324,498	24,757	11,90,208	1,16,035
Grand Total ..	1,76,55,841	1	0	3	1,18,48,593	52,61,323	74,928	111,134	525,740	2,365,203	117,029	71,64,757	5,79,838
Total for preceding year.	1,76,58,121	1	0	0	1,21,55,646	46,60,312	76,592	119,939	526,877	2,377,322	127,807	70,33,238	5,10,869

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1937.

District (1)	Total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year (2)	Revenue assessed thereon (3) Rs.	a.	p.	Area sublet during the year (4)	Rent (5) Rs.	a.	p.	Area unoccupied but available for allotment (6)	Revenue assessed thereon (7) Rs.	a.	p.
Jubbulpore	2,059	1,430	0	0	325	1,605	0	0	20	5	0	0
Saugor (including Damoh)	14,949	10,705	0	0	962	765	0	0	8,330	4,029	0	0
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur)	23,918	8,595	0	0	1,418	1,003	0	0	1,299	341	0	0
Nimar	381,542	1,83,803	0	0	17,742	50,828	0	0	8,565	2,003	0	0
Mandla	297,934	1,18,117	0	0	2,131	1,168	0	0	80,557	30,240	0	0
Total Jubbulpore division	720,402	3,22,650	0	0	22,578	55,369	0	0	98,771	36,618	0	0
Nagpur	2,204	1,770	0	0	204	450	0	0	196	94	0	0
Wardha	..	..			..	..			..	..		

Chanda	..	157,804	79,028 0 0	14,165	15,048 0 0	85,504	27,739 0 0
Chhindwara (including Seoni)	..	112,810	43,982 0 0	8,702	6,928 0 0	2,004	667 0 0
Betul	..	66,766.72	16,209 15 3	2,546.02	1,090 11 0	1,265.11	63 2 0
Total Nagpur division	..	339,584.72	1,40,989 15 3	25,617.02	23,516 11 0	88,969.11	28,563 2 0
Raipur	..	11,334	6,993 0 0	140	154 0 0	182	46 0 0
Bilaspur	..	2,597	2,270 0 0	68	114 0 0	107	48 0 0
Drug	..	147	87 0 0	..	..	18	5 0 0
Bhandara	..	3,493	1,666 0 0	316	285 0 0	741	377 0 0
Balaghat	..	126,070	47,243 0 0	6,068	3,175 0 0	32,864	3,582 0 0
Total Chhattisgarh division	..	143,641	58,259 0 0	6,592	3,728 0 0	33,912	4,058 0 0
Grand Total	..	1,203,627,72	5,21,898 15 3	54,787.02	82,613 11 0	221,652.11	69,239 2 0

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1937—concld.

District	Allotted during the year		Surrendered during the year		Occupied		Unoccupied but available for allotment	
	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore ..	140	31	143	37 0 0	2,056	1,424 0 0	23	11 0 0
Saugor (including Damoh) ..	650	487	721	490 0 0	14,878	10,702 0 0	8,401	4,032 0 0
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur.	628	304	1,420	490 0 0	23,126	8,409 0 0	2,091	527 0 0
Nimar ..	2,491	1,043	5,948	1,866 0 0	378,085	1,82,980 0 0	12,022	2,826 0 0
Mandla ..	21,675	8,116	21,584	8,144 0 0	298,025	1,18,089 0 0	80,466	30,268 0 0
Total Jubbulpur division ..	25,584	9,981	29,816	11,027 0 0	716,170	3,21,604 0 0	103,003	37,664 0 0
Nagpur ..	157	87	48	39 0 0	..	..	87	46 0 0
Wardha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chanda ..	4,255	1,885	3,139	1,434	0	0	158,920	79,479	0	0	84,388	27,288	0	0
Chhindwara (including Seoni) ..	669	233	436	247	0	0	113,053	43,968	0	0	1,761	681	0	0
Betul ..	625.85	202	664.15	178	10	0	6,534.07	1,521	12	0	1,396.18	75	4	0
Total Nagpur division ..	5,706.85	2,407	4,287.15	1,898	10	0	278,507.07	124,968	12	0	87,632.18	28,090	4	0
Raipur ..	20	106	5	4	0	0	11,349	7,095	0	0	167	35	0	0
Bilaspur ..	11	4	14	6	0	0	2,594	2,268	0	0	110	50	0	0
Drug ..	..	..	..	..			147	87	0	0	18	5	0	0
Bhandara ..	75	18	13	3	0	0	3,555	1,681	0	0	679	362	0	0
Balaghat ..	5,825	2,138	4,212	1,565	0	0	127,683	47,816	0	0	31,251	3,009	0	0
Total Chhattisgarh division ..	5,931	2,266	4,244	1,578	0	0	145,328	58,947	0	0	32,225	3,461	0	0
Grand Total ..	37,221.85	14,654	38,347.15	14,503	10	0	1,140,005.07	5.05,519	12	0	222,860.18	69,215	4	0

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

District	Demand				Collection		
	Current			Arrear	Arrear		
	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1936.	Increase or decrease taking effect during the year	Net land revenue on roll for collection during the year ending 30th September 1937	Balance for collection from previous year	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Jubbulpore ..	9,94,980	+137	9,95,117	1,37,665	59,773	45,697	25,841
Saugor ..	13,11,686	+85	13,11,771	28,321	..	..	28,321
Hoshangabad ..	16,69,554	+414	16,69,968	72,982	15	8,469	51,738
Nimar ..	4,37,108	+493	4,37,601	23,975	..	..	23,975
Mandla ..	2,63,279	−118	2,63,161	49,696	656	..	36,291
Total Jubbulpore division ..	46,76,607	+1,011	46,77,618	3,12,639	60,444	54,166	1,66,166
Nagpur ..	13,73,149	+239	13,73,388	5,57,728	1,59,031	2,85,435	97,673
Wardha ..	8,19,952	+533	8,20,485	3,12,209	23,552	1,99,372	71,036

Chanda	4,80,563	+11	4,80,574	12,883	..	..	12,872
Chhindwara	8,85,290	−29	8,85,261	1,19,717	685	71,969	46,263
Betul	3,51,546	+23	3,51,569	32,018	1,283	28,450	1,985
Total Nagpur division	39,10,500	+777	39,11,277	10,34,555	1,84,551	5,85,226	2,29,829
Raipur	10,47,576	(*b*) −10,015	10,37,561	(*g*) 12,131	..	..	11,798
Bilaspur	8,69,685	(*c*)—5,617	8,64,068	9,974	..	..	9,974
Drug	8,81 389	(*d*) +379	8,81,768	37,301	..	394	36,907
Bhandara	(*f*) 6,82,772	(*e*) +1,057	6,83,829	(*f*) 1,640	..	..	1,071
Balaghat	4,58,209	(*e*) +140	4,58,349	1,362	..	..	1,362
Total Chhattisgarh division	39,39,631	−14,056	39,25,575	62,408	..	394	61,112
Grand Total	1,25,26,738	−12.268	1,25,14,470	14,09,602	2,44,995	6,39,786	4,57,107

(*b*) Increased by Rs. 475 on account of enhancement of land revenue on agricultural land diverted to industrial purposes but decreased by Rs. 10,490 being the first Kist of Takoli of Khariar zamindari which has since been transferred to the Orissa Province.

(*c*) Increased by Rs. 156 on account of progressive settlement but decreased by Rs. 5,771 due to the transfer of some area to the Province of Orissa and Rs. 2 due to land acquisition.

(*d*) Increased by Rs. 382 due to progressive settlement and reduced by Rs. 3 due to remission in land acquisition cases.

(*e*) The increase is due to alienation of zamindari shares.

(*f*) The demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,82,772 and not Rs. 6,82,770 in column 2 and Rs. 803 in column 5 and not Rs. 801 shown in the preceding year's statement. The latter demand of Rs. 803 was increased by Rs. 837 with restrospective effect due to alienation of zamindari shares.

(*g*) Arrear demand increased by Rs. 1,821 due to enhancement of revenue with retrospective effect on agricultural land diverted for industrial purposes.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937—concld.

District	Collection				Balance					Collected in advance on account of the following year
	Current				Arrear		Current		Total	
	Abatements or remissions granted during the year	Suspensions granted during the year	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	1,30,768	..	3,252	8,43,018	45,697	6,354	..	18,079	70,130	492
Saugor ..	71,026	..	115	12,26,868	..	..	..	13,762	13,762	138
Hoshangabad ..	125	25,401	338	15,92,980	8,469	12,760	25,401	51,124	97,754	162
Nimar ..	..	..	41	4,30,731	..	..	..	6,829	6,829	11
Mandla ..	29,239	24,997	145	1,96,578	..	12,749	24,997	12,202	49,948	116
Total Jubbulpore division ..	2,31,158	50,398	3,891	42,90,175	54,166	31,863	50,398	1,01,996	2,38,423	919
Nagpur ..	(a) 1,042	3,683	3,581	12,57,802	2,85,435	15,589	3,683	1,07,280	4,11,987	3,278
Wardha ..	33	..	29	7,25,083	1,99,372	18,249	..	95,340	3,12,961	314

Chanda	1,083	..	*2,601	4,73,630	..	11	..	3,260	3,271	57
Chhindwara	7,777	1,05,800	641	7,48,862	71,969	800	1,05,800	22,181	2,00,750	555
Betul	3,199	32,690	67	3,08,068	28,450	300	32,690	7,545	68,985	208
Total Nagpur division	13,134	1,42,173	6,919	35,13,445	5,85,226	34,949	1,42,173	2,35,606	9,97,954	4,412
Raipur	..	..	366	10,34,552	..	333	..	2,643	2,976	112
Bilaspur	..	..	115	8,55,761	..	..	..	8,192	8,192	79
Drug	..	..	11	8,79,997	394	..	..	1,760	2,154	34
Bhandara	..	..	..	6,81,885	..	569	..	1,944	2,513	1
Balaghat	341	..	4	4,57,612	..	..	..	392	392	20
Total Chhattisgarh division	341	..	496	39,09,807	394	902	..	14,931	16,227	246
Grand Total	2,44,633	1,92,571	11,306	1,17,13,427	6,39,786	67,714	1,92,571	3,52,533	12,52,604	5,577

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STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

District	Demand		Collection				
	Arrear	Current	Arrear			Current	
	Balance for collection from previous year	For year under report	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected	Abatement or remission granted during the year	Suspended during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	116	4,107	44	..	72	..	..
Saugor	376	13,174	30	..	344	549	..
Hoshangabad	3,357	9,650	425	787	2,133	225	31
Nimar	19,191	1,87,811	1,518	..	14,315	361	..
Mandla	11,440	1,35,966	1,415	..	6,826	3,372	1,079
Total Jubbulpore division	34,480	3,50,708	3,432	787	23,690	4,507	1,110
Nagpur	1,743	1,796	20	1,364	352	26	..
Wardha	143	1,992	..	23	62		

Chanda	6,063	79,699	45	..	6,012	288	..
Chhindwara	15,779	43,968	512	12,713	2,402	251	9,151
Betul	317	16,182	8	309	..	14	17
Total Nagpur division	24,045	1,43,637	585	14,409	8,828	579	9,168
Raipur	475	8,588	..	..	391	..	..
Bilaspur	..	2,266	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	..	804	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandara	21	4,041	..	..	21	..	..
Balaghat	3	47,616	3	..	..	16	..
Total Chhattisgarh division	499	63,315	3	..	412	16	..
Grand Total	59,024	5,57,660	4,020	15,196	32,930	5,102	10,278

STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937—concld.

District	Collection		Balance					Collected in advance on account of the following year
	Current		Arrear		Current		Total	
	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	..	4,030	..	..	..	77	77	..
Saugor ..	23	12,516	..	2	..	86	88	35
Hoshangabad ..	..	8,915	787	12	31	479	1,309	..
Nimar ..	209	1,78,671	..	3,358	..	8,570	11,928	301
Mandla ..	98	1,29,599	..	3,199	1,079	1,818	6,096	76
Total Jubbulpore division ..	330	3,33,731	787	6,571	1,110	11,030	19,498	412
Nagpur ..	..	1,592	1,364	7	..	178	1,549	..
Wardha ..	..	1,826	23	58	..	166	247	..

Chanda	..	1,833	77,507	..	6	..	71	77	79
Chhindwara	..	85	33,365	12,713	152	9,151	1,116	23,132	176
Betul	..	5	16,061	309	..	17	85	411	4
Total Nagpur division	..	1,923	1,30,351	14,409	223	9,168	1,616	25,416	259
Raipur	..	6	8,567	..	84	..	15	99	1
Bilaspur	..	..	2,266	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	..	240	564	..	..	..	..	..	367
Bhandara	..	..	4,026	..	..	..	15	15	..
Balaghat	..	2	47,598	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Chhattisgarh division	..	248	63,021	..	84	..	30	114	369
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,501	5,27,103	15,196	6,878	10,278	12,676	45.028	1,040

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the year ending the 30th September 1937—concld.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of year under report	On account of previous year	On account of year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	1,310	65,911	24	67,197	929	64,955	381	932	16
Saugor ..	513	86,378	13	86,878	513	85,953	..	412	39
Hoshangabad ..	(*a*) 2,391	(*b*) 1,09,547	52	1,11,917	1,516	1,07,214	875	2,281	123
Nimar ..	(*c*) 2,357	(*d*) 59,198	17	61,639	2,150	58,235	207	946	103
Mandla ..	(*e*) 2,516	(*f*) 25,525	1	28,082	1,839	24,372	677	1,152	..
Total Jubbulpore division	9,087	3,46,559	107	3,55,539	6,947	3 40,729	2,140	5,723	281
Nagpur ..	70,617	1,71,558	173	2,42,002	10,418	1,62,890	60,199	8,495	162
Wardha ..	2,315	54,259	3	56,571	1,676	50,322	639	3,934	3
Chanda ..	107	40,832	35	40,904	107	40,667	..	130	36

Chhindwara ..	(*g*) 3,361	65,502	170	68,693	605	57,009	(*h*) 2,754	8,323	1,869
Betul ..	267	23,110	8	23,369	267	22,826	..	276	12
Total Nagpur division ..	76,667	3,55,261	389	4,31,539	13,073	3,33,714	63,592	21,158	2,082
Raipur ..	(*i*) 150	75,982	76	76,056	144	75,776	6	130	13
Bilaspur ..	31	62,653	43	62,641	22	62,433	9	177	139
Drug ..	8	61,038	..	61,046	8	61,023	..	15	..
Bhandara ..	..	48,897	..	48,897	..	46,884	..	13	..
Balaghat ..	35	34,015	17	34,033	35	33,989	..	9	1
Total Chhattisgarh division.	224	2,82,585	136	2,82,673	209	2,82,105	15	344	153
GRAND TOTAL ..	85,978	9,84,405	632	10,69,751	20,229	9,56,548	65,747	27,225	2,516

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 18 on account of arrears of raiyatwari cesses but includes Rs. 57 on account of assessment of survey numbers temporarily allotted.
(*b*) Excludes Rs. 13 on account of arrears of raiyatwari cesses but includes Rs. 57 on account of assessment of survey numbers temporarily allotted.
(*c*) Excludes Rs. 76 remitted during the last year.
(*d*) Excludes Rs. 25 remitted during the last year.
(*e*) Excludes Rs. 32 remitted.
(*f*) Excludes Rs. 10 remitted.
(*g*) Excludes Rs. 134 remitted.
(*h*) Excludes Rs. 2 remitted.
(*i*) Includes Rs. 142 due to enhancement of arrear demand consequent upon enhancement of land revenue with retrospective effect.

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand [Total of columns (2) and (3) minus column (4)]	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of year under report	On account of previous year	On account of year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	5,707	57,298	..	63,005	5,432	55,444	275	1,854	..
Saugor ..	9	6,885	..	6,894	9	6,805	..	80	114
Hoshangabad ..	..	5,784	..	5,784	..	5,784	..	..	..
Nimar ..	..	42,841	..	42,841	..	42,841	..	..	..
Mandla ..	..	1,918	..	1,918	..	1,918	..	..	..
Total Jubbulpore division	5,716	1,14,726	..	1,20,442	5,441	1,12,792	275	1,934	114
Nagpur ..	872	65,120	..	65,992	872	39,104	..	26,016	..
Wardha ..	429	2,212	579	2,062	9	1,633	(*a*) 348	..	611

Chanda ..	274	35.414	118	35,570	274	35,151	..	145	..
Chhindwara ..	2,057	1,62,937	..	1,64,994	2,057	1,61,427	..	1,510	..
Betul ..	..	3,820	45	3,775	..	3,738	..	37	..
Total Nagpur division ..	3,632	2,69,503	742	2,72,393	3,212	2,41,053	348	27,708	611
Raipur ..	38	41,028	..	41,066	38	40,362	..	666	..
Bilaspur ..	1,474	12,464	..	13,938	1,178	12,457	296	7	..
Drug ..	115	35,366	120	35,361	115	35,246	..	..	83
Bhandara ..	345	35,857	..	36,202	345	35,067	..	790	..
Balaghat ..	1,651	35,477	..	37,128	829	34,294	822	1,183	1
Total Chhattisgarh division.	3,623	1,60,192	120	1,63,695	2,505	1,57,426	1,118	2,646	84
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,971	5,44,421	862	5,56,530	11,158	5,11,271	1,741	32,288	809

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 72 since remitted as irrecoverable.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

District	Notices of demand under section 127		Arrest under section 128 (*a*)		Attachment and sale of property under section 128 (*b*)		
	Total number of mahals in district	Number of notices of demand issued	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil head quarters under a warrant of arrest	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail	Number of attach-ments ordered	Number of attach-ments effected	Number of sales carried out
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jubbulpore ..	2,570	3	..	..	950	351	24
Saugor ..	3,712	7	..	..	863	373	5
Hoshangabad ..	2,796	21	..	..	993	612	5
Nimar ..	1,167	18	..	..	717	124	17
Mandla ..	2,007	13	..	..	708	398	20
Total Jubbulpore division ..	12,252	62	..	..	4,231	1,858	71
Nagpur ..	2,464	559	..	..	485	218	8
Wardha ..	1,615	13	..	..	302	158	5

Chanda	1,994	1	..	..	385	80	7
Chhindwara	3,155	20	..	..	806	387	19
Betul	1,318	30	..	..	136	37	..
Total Nagpur division	10,546	623	..	..	2,114	880	39
Raipur	2,158	3	..	..	569	233	1
Bilaspur	1,826	..	..	..	524	210	5
Drug	1,758	3	..	..	328	139	3
Bhandara	2,106	1	..	..	301	51	4
Balaghat	1,659	..	..	..	249	95	3
Total Chhattisgarh division	9,507	7	..	..	1,971	728	16
GRAND TOTAL	32,305	692	..	..	8,316	3,466	126

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of land revenue under sections 127 *and* 128 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the* 30*th September* 1937—contd.

District	Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*)				Warrants of arrest issued
	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (*c*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (*d*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (*f*) and (*g*)]	
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jubbulpore	18	2	..	18	..
Saugor	..	1	..	4	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	3	16	..
Nimar	..	..	..	12	4
Mandla	..	..	..	5	..
Total Jubbulpore division	18	3	3	55	4
Nagpur	..	..	..	4	..
Wardha	..	..	..	5	..

Chanda	..	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	..	..	..		..
Betul	1	..	1	..	..
Total Nagpur division	1	..	1	14	..
Raipur	..	..	..	1	..
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandara	20	..	..	..	..
Balaghat	..	..	..	1	..
Total Chhattisgarh division	20	..	..	2	..
GRAND TOTAL	39	3	4	71	4

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

District	Private sales				Sale by order of Civil Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases			
	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	167	42,988	15,924	2,92,802	18	2,032	1,943	22,841	12	7,672	1,542	33,000
Saugor (excluding Damoh)	243	29,117	13,247	2,49,009	23	2,164	1,152	19,805	3	2,749	2,048	3,655
Damoh ..	101	13,521	6,888	1,16,732	14	1,189	540	4,736	5	406	228	1,200
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	9	5,462	3,481	32,486	9	2,531	1,767	20,444	10	7,109	5,649	71,075
Narsinghpur ..	74	8,868	11,380	1,25,839	14	5,820	9,332	67,890	13	9,073	7,346	31,766
Nimar ..	146	26,248	11,740	2,34,363	9	1,841	629	5,897	3	2,141	1,579	16,026
Mandla ..	84	28,618	3,262	1,02,128	33	24,654	4,088	63,428	..	..	..	..
Total Jubbulpore division	824	154,822	65,922	11,53,359	120	40,231	19,451	2,05,041	46	29,150	18,392	1,56,722

Nagpur ..	126	17,522	12,257	2,56,248	21	7,389	4,694	2,08,757	1	182	136	400
Wardha ..	214	15,429	7,976	1,96,414	29	2,898	2,180	29,027	..	..	..	..
Chanda ..	71	8,089	2,000	44,527	24	7,733	1,985	41,450	1	6	9	540
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	227	20,429	6,637	1,68,960	22	5,542	1,666	1,05,373	2	270	103	1,200
Seoni ..	112	26,868	6,514	1,86,401	8	2,959	778	18,938	1	2,315	190	580
Betul ..	59	9,295	2,680	1,08,301	4	776	358	6,850	2	142	34	60
Total Nagpur division ..	809	97,632	38,064	9,60,851	108	27,297	11,661	4,10,395	7	2,915	472	2,780
Raipur ..	219	24,675	12,716	2,42,217	34	11,418	4,735	95,488	2	2,427	416	3,200
Bilaspur ..	202	13,445	6,035	3,09,948	40	6,755	3,227	1,24,705	12	4,938	923	3,726
Drug ..	191	14,943	7,079	1,89,820	42	8,211	4,369	99,443	..	..	..	..
Bhandara ..	46	3,703	1,537	50,191	12	3,609	1,429	52,918	..	..	..	..
Balaghat ..	75	10,707	5,359	98,189	21	13,305	1,280	89,752	..	..	..	..
Total Chhattisgarh division	733	67,473	32,726	8,90,365	149	43,298	15,040	4,62,306	14	7,365	1,339	6,926
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,366	319,927	1,36,712	30,04,575	377	110,826	46,152	10,77,742	67	39,430	20,203	1,66,428

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases		
		Pending at commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land Revenue Act.				
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status (section 107)	Jubbulpore	3	6	7
	Nagpur	1	7	5
	Chhattisgarh	33	101	91
	Total	37	114	103
II.—Application by sadar lambardars or lambardars for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore	352	912	944
	Nagpur	405	1,243	1,159
	Chhattisgarh	169	721	729
	Total	926	2,876	2,832
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164)	Jubbulpore	138	99	143
	Nagpur	92	67	89
	Chhattisgarh	125	159	151
	Total	355	325	383
Tenancy Act.				
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	40	93	90
	Nagpur	45	85	95
	Chhattisgarh	147	334	351
	Total	232	512	536
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16)	Jubbulpore	25	35	50
	Nagpur	87	49	127
	Chhattisgarh	84	21	102
	Total	196	105	279

VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore	..	1,332	3,287	3,602
	Nagpur	..	1,394	4,689	4,141
	Chhattisgarh	..	442	1,449	1,454
	Total	..	3,168	9,425	9,197
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26) ..	Jubbulpore	..	3	2	5
	Nagpur	..	4	3	7
	Chhattisgarh	..	3	..	3
	Total	..	10	5	15
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore	..	10	23	24
	Nagpur	..	4	9	12
	Chhattisgarh	..	9	15	21
	Total	..	23	47	57
IX.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore	..	4	11	11
	Nagpur	..	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	4	5	8
	Total	..	8	16	19
X.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore	..	..	1	1
	Nagpur	..	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	1
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy right in such *sir* land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore	..	4	38	40
	Nagpur	..	..	4	3
	Chhattisgarh	..	9	50	54
	Total	..	13	92	97
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore	..	67	470	476
	Nagpur	..	36	532	510
	Chhattisgarh	..	47	505	512
	Total	..	150	1,507	1,498

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases		
		Pending at commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tenancy Act—concld.				
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53)	Jubbulpore	..	3	2
	Nagpur	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..
	Total	..	3	2
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore	..	8	8
	Nagpur	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..
	Total	..	8	8
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore	..	..	..
	Nagpur	..	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	1
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64)	Jubbulpore	28	64	70
	Nagpur	2	17	12
	Chhattisgarh	..	22	18
	Total	30	103	100
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 58)	Jubbulpore	1	8	7
	Nagpur	..	8	8
	Chhattisgarh	..	83	80
	Total	1	99	95

XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ..	27	97	75
	Nagpur ..	16	50	52
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	43	37
	Total ..	43	190	164
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ..	12	44	48
	Nagpur ..	3	55	41
	Chhattisgarh ..	6	70	67
	Total ..	21	169	156
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..
	Nagpur ..	6	16	18
	Chhattisgarh ..	..	4	2
	Total ..	6	20	20
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ..	2	8	7
	Nagpur ..	1	7	7
	Chhatistgarh ..	1	6	7
	Total ..	4	21	21
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenants' land by a landlord (section 98) ..	Jubbulpore ..	4	8	9
	Nagpur ..	3	3	6
	Chhattisgarh ..	3	2	3
	Total ..	10	13	18
XXIII—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore ..	18	63	64
	Nagpur ..	12	28	32
	Chhattisgarh ..	1	25	22
	Total ..	31	116	120

STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937

District	Cultivated area of district in square miles	Population	Number of villages	Land revenue excluding cesses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
Jubbulpore	1,833	773,811	2,537	9,99,087
Saugor	2,446	851,258	3,480	13,24,860
Hoshangabad	2,394	808,111	2,436	16,79,204
Nimar	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,24,919
Mandla	1,490	445,766	2,007	3,99,245
Total Jubbulpore division ..	10,031	3,345,877	11,588	50,27,315
Nagpur	2,166	940,049	1,939	13,75,136
Wardha	1,701	516,266	1,369	8,22,477
Chanda	1,650	759,695	2,950	5,59,699
Chhindwara	3,290	967,004	3,567	8,85,261
Betul	1,486	406,252	1,266	3,67,751
Total Nagpur division ..	10,293	3,589,266	11,091	40,10,324
Raipur	3,021	1,366,681	3,776	10,46,149
Bilaspur	3,022	1,376,475	3,410	8,66,334
Drug	2,550	818,082	2,672	8,82,572
Bhandara	1,386	824,496	1,646	6,87,870
Balaghat	972	561,602	1,310	5,05,965
Total Chhattisgarh division ..	10,951	4,947,336	12,814	39,88,890
GRAND TOTAL ..	31,275	11,882,479	35,493	1,30,26,529

District	Number of cases for disposal			Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than	
	Pending at the close of the preceding year	Instituted during the year	Total			Nine months	Twelve months
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Jubbulpore ..	5,790	16,482	22,272	17,135	5,137	313	1,240
Saugor ..	4,113	16,239	20,352	15,884	4,468	351	569
Hoshangabad ..	3,974	16,829	20,803	16,977	3,826	370	438
Nimar ..	2,877	13,211	16,088	13,156	2,932	251	449
Mandla ..	954	10,227	11,181	9,968	1,213	16	23
Total Jubbulpore division ..	17,708	72,988	90,696	73,120	17,576	1,301	2,719
Nagpur ..	6,233	22,768	29,001	21,706	7,295	884	706
Wardha ..	7,768	16,936	24,704	16,827	7,877	588	2,562
Chanda ..	1,715	16,067	17,782	16,137	1,645	80	161
Chhindwara ..	3,317	15,384	18,701	14,955	3,746	90	319
Betul ..	1,438	9,248	10,686	8,312	2,374	120	190
Total Nagpur division ..	20,471	80,403	100,874	77,937	22,937	1,762	3,938
Raipur ..	1,629	12,681	14,310	12 353	1,957	252	108
Bilaspur ..	1,599	8,334	9,933	8,347	1,586	59	110
Drug ..	1,518	7,869	9,387	7,992	1,395	120	289
Bhandara ..	967	7,991	8,958	7,695	1,263	133	125
Balaghat ..	1,105	7,937	9,042	7,741	1,301	36	66
Total Chhattisgarh division ..	6,818	44,812	51,630	44,128	7,502	600	698
GRAND TOTAL ..	44,997	198,203	243,200	195,185	48,015	3,663	7,355

STATEMENT J.—Showing number of appeals and applications for revisions disposed of in the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1937.

Divisions	Number of cases disposed of by the											
	Deputy Commissioners				Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers				Commissioners			
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
						Appeals.						
Jubbulpore	26	452	425	53	20	252	231	41	73	196	213	56
Nagpur ..	68	572	577	63	76	553	533	96	117	259	273	103
Chhattisgarh	43	451	440	54	42	273	273	42	32	245	221	56
Total ..	137	1,475	1,442	170	138	1,078	1,037	179	222	700	707	215
						Revisions.						
Jubbulpore	5	86	74	17	1	13	14	..	1	33	29	5
Nagpur ..	34	229	225	38	1	7	5	3	36	65	74	27
Chhattisgarh	16	147	147	16	..	..	..	..	5	22	26	1
Total ..	55	462	446	71	2	20	19	3	42	120	129	33

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Report on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1937

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1937

[NOTE.—In this report the figures in brakets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.]

Mr. Jayaratnam held charge of the departments till the 22nd March 1937 when I succeeded him.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. (1) **Revision of establishment**.—The question of reducing the large number of temporary patwaris who could not be confirmed owing to the postponement of the introduction of the revised halkabandis was considered at the Commissioners' Conference held at Pachmarhi in June last and it has been decided that posts up to 80 per cent of the sanctioned strength of patwaris should be permanently filled. These orders which will allay the anxiety of several deserving patwaris are being given effect to in all the districts except Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur where owing to the altered conditions brought about by the consolidation of holdings, the position is being further examined.

(2) **Measures taken to improve the prospects**.—A contributory provident fund has been introduced for patwaris with effect from the 1st October 1937.

(i) The age of superannuation has been lowered from 60 to 55 years in the case of revenue inspectors and patwaris in order to effect economy and to relieve unemployment.

(ii) The probationary period of patwaris has been raised from one to three years.

(iii) The confirmation of patwaris up to 80 per cent of the sanctioned number of posts in each district is sanctioned, pending further examination of the question of introducing revised halkabandis.

II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

3. **Changes in the system of land records**.— The major changes effected during the year were—

(i) The power of transferring nazul maintenance surveyors has been vested in the Settlement Commissioner.

(ii) Tahsildars have been empowered to appoint patwaris in short leave vacancies from the approved list of candidates.

(iii) Detailed instructions were incorporated in the land records manuals requiring the patwari and the revenue inspector to report every case of diversion of agricultural land outside the abadi to any purpose other than to which it was appropriated at settlement. The superintendent of land records and his assistant have also been required to check such diverted land during their tours.

(iv) Inspections of the land records offices by the superintendent and his assistant have been systematized by inserting a rule in the manual.

(v) Instructions to place an assistant in charge of the land records work in each district have been issued to deputy commissioners.

(vi) the roster of inspection of land records offices by the deputy director and regularly surveye , and settled towns by the survey officer and the deputy director has been revised to ensure a more frequent and systematic inspection of the more important towns.

4. Condition of village boundary marks, traverse and sub-traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages, etc. *vide* Statement A.—(i) The village boundary marks are reported to be generally in good condition in all the districts of the province. The boundary between Sarangarh State and the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district was demarcated on the spot and the position of the boundary marks was tested by the survey officer.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks*.—The condition of the traverse and sub-traverse marks is not very satisfactory. Out of 965,671 marks in the province 46,233 [46,902] or 4.8 [4.7] per cent are reported to be missing in the various districts, the largest number being 12,086 in Hoshangabad, 5,996 in Saugor and 5,811 in Chanda.

(iii) Revenue inspectors inspected 188,045 [215,607] marks or 19.5 [22] per cent. The percentage check in individual districts is very small, *viz*, 10 per cent in Chanda, 13 per cent in Bhandara and Betul districts. It is below the average in Jubbulpore and Mandla districts, 17 per cent, and in the Hoshangabad district 19 per cent. The superior land records staff checked 11,948 [21,895] or 1.2 [2.2] per cent. The decrease is particularly marked in Bilaspur district being from 7,504 marks to no more than 843. The percentage check was below the standard in Mandla 0·7 per cent, Chanda 0.7 per cent and Hoshangabad 0.9 per cent. All the districts except Wardha, which reports an increased inspection by 328 marks or 3 per cent and Raipur and Drug which have maintained their usual two per cent check, show some decrease in this respect. The reason is explained to be the pre-occupation of the land records staff with election work which could not be avoided.

(iv) *Steps taken to enforce repair of marks in disrepair* .— Raipur and Jubbulpore district reports state that chanda certificates were filed for every village, but under the rules [*vide* rule 36 (*b*) at page 25 of the Land Records Manual, volume II *Chanda* certificates are required only in respect of villages, in which the marks are in disrepair and action is necessary against defaulters. In the remaining 13 districts 2,222 [2,785] chanda certificates were filed. The decrease in the number of chanda certificates indicates that villagers have now begun to realize the importance of the directions given for the repairs of marks by the land records staff.

Tahsildars registered 1,851 cases in all. In 242 of these fines were imposed and in the remaining the required repairs to the marks were either carried out or the parties in fault warned. The action taken thus continues to be inadequate. Deputy commissioners in general comment on the sluggish way in which boundary mark cases are dealt with by the tahsildars in contravention of the instructions contained in Revenue Book Circular II-14. The commissioner, Jubbulpore, commends the suggestion of the deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, that the superior land records staff should be empowered to dispose of boundary mark cases on the spot during their tour. This point will be considered.

(v) The programme of fixing 399 boundary marks of survey numbers in 32 raiyatwari villages of Hoshangabad district was completed during the year. In Chanda 7,179 marks were fixed leaving a balance of 799 marks for next year. Other districts report that the condition of the boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages is satisfactory.

(vi) *Relaying missing marks and fixing new marks* .— During the year under report, 1,312 [2,089] missing marks were relaid and 1,174 [816] new marks were fixed in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Balaghat and Raipur districts. Five masahati villages in Raipur district have now sufficient stable cultivation. New sub-traverse marks were provided for cadastral survey. Requisitions for replacing 46,233 [46,902] missing marks and fixing 1,312 [2,089] new marks have been received. As a result of careful scrutiny the demand for new marks was reduced by about 37 per cent. The programme for the next season's work has also been approved.

5. Revision of classification of villages for survey purposes and the condition of village maps.—Revised lists which are approved by the Director of Land Records are maintained up to date in all the districts except in Chanda and Drug where these are under scrutiny.

The condition of the village maps is reported to be satisfactory in all the districts.

Statement B shows the progress of renewal and correction of village maps. During the year in all 3,140 [2,110] sheets were renewed for land records purposes and 4,122 [4,708] sheets were issued to patwaris as duplicate copies of map corrected sheets. Traces were prepared in respect of 5,614 [6,248] sheets for next year's programme of map correction work. Leaving aside the recently settled districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug (khalsa) and Mandla where the special map-correction scheme was not enforced, and in Jubbulpore and Betul where the operations remained in abeyance during the year, the programme of map-correction and resurvey by the land records staff in the remaining ten districts covered 2,348,842 occupied acres. Patwaris completed 1,909,801 acres or 81 per cent, while revenue inspectors checked on the spot 1,796,705 acres or 95 per cent of the work done by the patwaris.

Partalling by revenue inspectors shows 27,799 lines of 1,056,548 chains against 27,525 lines of 715,936 chains in the preceding year. Taking the province as a whole there has been some improvement. A careful scrutiny discloses an increase in number and length of partal lines in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Balaghat and Bhandara districts. It was less than in the preceding year in Nimar, Chhindwara, Chanda, Drug, Betul, Jubbulpore and Mandla districts. Action against the defaulting revenue inspectors has been taken. The superior land records staff ran 4,799 lines of 126,095 chains against 4,333 lines of 110,661 chains last year. In spite of the pre-occupation of the staff with election work, enquiries into damage to crops, etc., it is gratifying to note that they generally maintained the normal standard of check.

Out of 282,916 [239,621] katans and 239,029 [252,387] off-sets which were tested, only 17,864 katans or 6.31 percent and 21,935 off-sets or 9.18 per cent were found wrong. The result is satisfactory.

Review of progress of map-correction and resurvey work in eleven districts where the special map-correction scheme has been in force is as below :—

Name of district	Total number of sheets in the district	Number of sheets completed with map-correction by patwaris	Number of sheets completely checked and passed by		Number of sheets finally passed and deposited in record room	Number of sheets of which duplicate copies have been given to patwaris as working maps
			Revenue inspectors	Superior land records staff		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chhindwara ..	7,152	6,883	6,883	2,203	6,883	4,377
Percentage ..	..	96	96	31	96	61
Wardha ..	2,480	2,227	2,203	1,266	2,183	2,178
Percentage ..	..	90	90	50	89	89
Nimar ..	2,907	1,960	1,960	934	724	269
Percentage ..	..	66	66	32	25	9
Drug zamindaris ..	1,544	898	898	898	883	883
Percentage ..	..	58	58	58	58	58
Balaghat ..	2,841	1,488	1,374	701	668	714
Percentage ..	..	50	48	25	24	25
Nagpur ..	3,636	1,729	1,463	956	995	984
Percentage ..	..	48	40	26	26	26
Chanda ..	6,027	2,908	2,791	2,128	1,970	1,970
Percentage ..	..	48	37	35	30	30
Bhandara ..	3,409	1,334	1,087	640	640	640
Percentage ..	..	39	32	19	19	19
Saugor ..	6,143	2,316	1,758	1,758	1,758	1,086
Percentage ..	..	38	29	29	29	18
Betul ..	2,951	283	78	14	3	3
Percentage ..	..	9	2	0.05	0.05	0.01
Hoshangabad ..	7,275	368	239	98	98	98
Percentage ..	..	5	3	1	1	1
Total ..	46,315	22,502	20,734	11,596	16,805	13,202
Percentage ..	..	49	45	25	36	29

Excepting Betul and Hoshangabad districts which from the beginning have not taken kindly to the new scheme, other districts have made considerable progress. In Chhindwara 96 per cent, Wardha 90 per cent, Nimar 66 per cent, Drug (zamindaris) 58 per cent Balaghat 50 per cent, Nagpur and Chanda 48 per cent, Bhandara 39 per cent and Saugor 38 per cent of the maps in the respective districts have been corrected and brought up to date by the patwaris. Revenue inspectors in general have closely followed the patwaris, but the superior land records staff has lagged far behind. Efforts are being made to clear these accumulated arrears by utilizing picked revenue inspectors to work as assistant settlement superintendents. There is no doubt that the task is unpleasant requiring both the staff and the villagers to remain in the open, exposed to the hot sun, during April and May, but it must be completed. The postponement of settlements has made the maintenance of the maps up to date by the patwaris of first importance.

6. Testing of village papers, *vide* Statement C.—The table below compares the number of khasra entries in each division with that of last year :—

Division		1935-36	1936-37	
Jubbulpore	..	3,467,791	3,498,984	(+)31,193
Nagpur	..	2,312,188	2,293,259	(−)18,929
Chhattisgarh	..	9,986,956	9,192,630	(−)794,326
Total	..	15,766,935	14,984,873	..

Jubbulpore division continues to show an increase in khasra entries by 0.91 per cent. There has been a nominal decrease in Nagpur division, which indicates amalga mationof khasra numbers at map-correction. The large decrease in the figures of the Chhattisgarh division is the result of the consolidation of holdings in the Drug and Raipur districts. The net decrease in khasra entries for the province as a whole thus amounts to 782,062

(*a*) *By revenue inspectors.*—Revenue inspectors tested the khasra in 33,810 [33,957] villages out of 35,543 [36,210] in the province. The total percentage check of khasra entries amounts to 7 [7]. It was adequate according to the standards fixed in all the districts. In Betul district, where special map-correction remained in abeyance and in the old Hoshangabad district where the progress made in map-correction was very small, the usual 10 per cent check of khasra entries in all the villages of the district should have been carried out. Revenue inspectors of Wardha, Nagpur and Jubbulpore maintain their high percentage of check at 15, 13 and 11, respectively. The average percentage of mistakes detected by revenue inspectors in the work of patwaris is 4 (5), the highest being 10 in Nagpur and 9 in Nimar. In

Mandla district the revenue inspector Bichhia, reports 25 per-cent mistakes. The work of patwaris appears to have considerably deteriorated in this circle. The work in Saugor, Betul, Wardha and Balaghat shows some improvement over last year's figures.

(*b*) *By superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records.*—The superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected 3,947 [4,146] patwari circles. Sixty-eight patwari circles in Mandla, 27 in Chanda and 12 in Bhandara, remained uninspected. In Mandla it is explained as due to the superintendent of land records falling ill and the posts of superintendent and assistant superintendent of land records remaining vacant for some time during the touring season. Touring of the former superintendent of land records, Chanda, and of the superintendent of land records, Bhandara, was inadequate. On the whole the number of circles uninspected has decreased to 107 from 222 in the preceding year.

The table below compares the checking of khasra entries by the superior land records staff with that of last year :—

Division		1935-36		1936-37	
		Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore	..	1,484	28,000	1,364	28,527
Nagpur	..	1,345	20,322	1,052	22,355
Chhattisgarh	..	1,373	66,866	1,392	63,514
Total	..	4,202	115,188	3,808	114,396

Mandla and Hoshangabad in Jubbulpore division, Nagpur and Chanda in Nagpur division and Balaghat, Drug and Raipur in Chhattisgarh division, show comparatively smaller check than in the preceding year. The remaining eight districts show increased check. For the province as a whole the check was adequate.

The rule of 50 per cent check of the khasra entries previously checked by revenue inspectors has been followed in all the districts except Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. It is hoped that the last two mentioned districts will show better work this year.

The percentage entries found wrong, out of those already tested by revenue inspectors is 4 [4] for the province as a whole. The highest percentage is 19 in Nimar and Chhindwara and 15 in Mandla. In Betul and Bhandara it came down to 1 per cent from 16 and 10 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year and in Wardha it fell to 3 per cent against 10 per cent in the last year's work, showing considerable improvement in the work of revenue inspectors n these districts. The remaining districts maintained their usual standard of efficiency.

Fehrist tabdilats were checked in 3,640 villages against 3,837 in the preceding year. In Hoshangabad district the check fell from 429 *tabdilats* in the preceding year to 213. Chanda and Drug districts also record a fall of 60 and 71 *tabdilats*, respectively.

(*c*) *Tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.*—The table below compares the checking of khasra entries in each division during the year with that of last year :—

Division		1935-36		1936-37	
		Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore	..	857	9,139	1,115	14,794
Nagpur	..	778	11,326	856	14,376
Chhattisgarh	..	686	22,687	681	19,014
Total	..	2,321	43,152	2,652	48,184

All districts excluding Nagpur, Raipur and Bilaspur districts, which record a decrease over last year's figures, have reported increased check. A minimum standard of check has been fixed in all the districts and the deputy commissioners should insist on its attainment.

Tahsildars and naib-tahsildars specially entrusted with the supervision of the land records work have not brought any great enthusiasm to the discharge of their duties in this respect. Some of them omitted to inspect their charges completely. The consensus of opinion among officers is that this system has failed chiefly owing to the multifarious duties of the revenue officers.

(*d*) *By deputy commissioners and their assistants.*—Deputy commissioners and their assistants checked 12,383 [10,254] khasra entries in 1,079 [912] villages. The deputy commissioners, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara and Bilaspur did not check any khasra entries. A minimum standard of check of khasra entries has been laid down for sub-divisional officers, but in no district has it been reached. Some improvement is noticed in the figares of all the districts of Jubbulpore division and Betul and Chhindwara of Nagpur division. Much yet remains to be done by sub-divisional officers in general and deputy commissioners have drawn their attention to this important work.

7. Degree of punctuality observed in filing papers and condition of kanungos' offices.—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed in time in all the districts of the province.

Jamabandis were filed in time only in Betul, Nagpur and Raipur. In the remaining districts they were filed late by one to two months but in every case before the close of the year. Action was taken against the defaulters in the districts concerned.

The condition of kanungos' offices is reported to be satisfactory except at Damoh, Lakhnadon, Warora and Baihar. Action is being taken to improve their condition.

There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharirs. Superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records between themselves inspected all the offices. The deputy director of land records inspected ten offices during the year.

8. Touring by the superintendents of land records and the assistant superintendents of land records.—(1) The touring of the superintendents of land records, Bilaspur (Prem Narain Saksena), Chanda (T. R. Deshpande), Nagpur and Mandla fell short of the standard by 40, 35, 8 and 3 days, respectively. Action has been taken against the first two. In Nagpur the shortage is explained as being due to changes in the personnel of the superintendent of land records and in Mandla to the illness of the incumbent.

(2) The two assistant superintendents of land records, Bilaspur, the assistant superintendents of land records, Drug, and those of Bhandara, Mandla and Nagpur failed to put in the requisite amount of touring. It is hoped that the persistent tendency to short touring in Bilaspur will be checked. All the remaining eleven superintendents of land records maintained their standard of tour. On the whole touring by these officers was methodical and useful.

(3) It is gratifying to note that the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars entrusted with the supervision of land records work in certain circles of their tahsils undertook special tours for land records work.

9. Condition of land records offices, etc.—The condition of land records offices is reported to be satisfactory except in Saugor and Bilaspur. The Director of Land Records inspected ten offices, including Betul twice and the deputy director of land records six offices. Thus between them they inspected all the offices. The land records office, Chanda, was not inspected either by the superintendent of land records or assistant superintendent of land records during the year. Most of the offices remained uninspected by the assistant in charge and the attention of deputy commissioners has been drawn to the necessity of such inspection.

III.—CONDUCT OF LAND RECORDS STAFF

10. Residence of patwaris within their circles.—The number of non-resident patwaris has further declined to 243 [253]. Those residing outside their circles without permission numbered 84 [133] at the close of the year. Action to enforce residence has been taken in all the districts, but cases are pending disposal in several districts. In a few districts the action has resulted in the suspension of 13, reduction of 3, transfer of 2 and warning of 32 patwaris.

11. Training of patwari candidates and re-training of inefficient patwaris.—Classes for training inefficient patwaris and candidates in survey and manual were opened, as in the previous year, at the district headquarters in Saugor, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Betul, Balaghat and Bhandara districts, and at the headquarters of all the revenue inspectors in Hoshangabad, Drug (khalsa), Raipur and Bilaspur districts and at the headquarters of two in the Saugor district. The classes were held at all tahsil headquarters in Chhindwara and at Sironcha and Garchiroli of Chanda while no classes were opened in the districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla. In Drug classes could not be held at the headquarters of revenue inspectors in zamindaris as they were engaged in the renewal of maps at district headquarters. The results of examination were satisfactory in Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts. The results in patwari rules were poor in Chanda and are said to be due to the poor quality of the candidates. In the remaining districts the results had not been declared at the close of the year.

12. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The disciplinary action taken against patwaris compares with tha of the previous year as follows :—

		1935-36	1936-37
Dismissal	..	61	68
Reduction	..	112	112
Increment withheld	..	..	28
Suspension	..	100	98
Transfer	..	48	76
Warning	..	165	129
Total	..	486	511

Besides these punishments, 5 patwaris in Nagpur district were put on leave without pay for misconduct and dishonesty, and 5 patwaris in Bhandara district were fined for neglect of work. Punishments under dismissals, increments withheld and transfer show an increase. Under dismissal are included the cases of 15 patwaris who have been removed or made to retire on account of physical infirmity and of two patwaris in the Jubbulpore district, one of whom was dismissed for falsely imputing bribery to the assistant superintendent of land records and the other of taking illegal gratification. The increase under reduction and stoppage of increments is due to neglect of work particularly of map-correction. A large number of transfers was ordered on administrative grounds. The deputy commissioner, Nimar, reiterates his complaint against the unsatisfactory conduct of watandar patwaris which is mainly due to their emoluments being less than the minimum pay of non-watandars with the result that the circles are worked by low paid and inefficient substitutes. Suitable action is being taken by the deputy commissioner to remedy this.

Rewards were paid to patwaris in Jubbulpore, Nimar, Betul, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur districts in cash and in the shape of watches, fountain pens, warm coats and silver *pan-dans*.

13. Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—The details of punishments inflicted on revenue inspectors during the year compared with those of last year as follows :—

		1936-37	1935-36
Dismissal	..	1	..
Reduction	..	2	1
Suspension	..	..	1
Transfer	..	2	3
Stoppage of increment	..	14	13
Fine	..	..	1
Warning	..	17	39
Total	..	36	58

In addition, the good conduct allowance of two revenue inspectors, one in Nimar and the other in Betul, was withdrawn for persistent bad work. One revenue inspector in Betul was dismissed for neglect of duty and insubordination. No revenue inspector was punished in Saugor, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts. As regards Saugor, the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks: "I find it difficult to believe that in this district alone should their work have been blameless. My own experience as deputy commissioner was that the land records work in the Damoh sub-division was below standard and I doubt if the superintendent of land records has exercised proper supervision". I am inclined to think that the remarks are true of Bhandara and Chhindwara also. The conduct and discipline of revenue inspectors were on the whole satisfactory.

14. **Superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—Messrs. B. P. Agnihotri, J. P. Malaviya, M. L. Bhuskute, Md. Muslimkhan, T. R. Deshpande, S. M. T. Ansari, P. N. Saxsena and O. P. Verma, tahsildars and superintendents of land records were reverted to the regular line. Messrs. Agnihotri and Malviya were appointed temporary extra-assistant commissioners. Messrs. Moolchand Shrivastava and Diwakar Rao Patrikar, assistant superintendents of land records, retired. Messrs. Sheocharanlal, Syed Mohiuddin, Hariharprasad, L. R. Mude, and M. A. Latif, assistant superintendents of land records, were appointed officiating superintendents of land records as a temporary measure. Mr. Mirza Abdul Rahim Beg, assistant superintendent of land records has been appointed as supeintendent of land records in the third post open to officials of this department. After the close of the year, Mr. C. L. Sharma, tahsildar and superintendent of land records, Raipur, was selected as third consolidation officer.

IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

15. **Circle note books.**—These were written up to date at the end of the year except in Saugor and Damoh tahsils and in one revenue inspector's circle in Jubbulpore tahsil. In the Drug district the rental collections again remained to be entered at the end of the year. The deputy commissioner's attention will be drawn to the necessity of having the work completed before the year closes.

16. **Village note books.**—These have been written up to date except 11 in Jubbulpore, 8 in Mandla, 62 in Hoshangabad, 5 in Betul, 25 in Chhindwara, 20 in Wardha, 14 in Drug and 2 in Bilaspur which are reported to be missing. Action has been taken to replace them. In addition to these, 34 books in Hoshangabad, 69 in Betul, 5 in Chhindwara, 150 in Chanda and 31 in Bilaspur were not completed. In Hoshangabad and Betul certain revenue inspectors failed

to bring the books up to date and they have since been removed from service. In Chhindwara the books were completed but were not replaced by new ones before the close of the year. In Chanda they remained unwritten owing to two revenue inspectors having been engaged in the renewal of maps at headquarters during the rains, while in Bilaspur the revenue inspector concerned was said to be busy with the collection of statistics fo rthe damage caused by the recent Mahanadi floods.

17. Raiyatwari journals and raiyatwari register J.—Raiyatwari journals are maintained in the tahsils of Hoshangabad, Betul, Chanda and Raipur districts only. The writing of the journals has been discontinued in Balaghat district. They are reported to be kept up to date.

Raiyatwari register J have been maintained in all the districts in which there are raiyatwari villages. Periodical comparison with the court registers has been carried out. In Betul the Registers require rewriting as they are said to be in a very unsatisfactory condition.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS

18. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—(i) Nine [17] sanads were issued in 5 [9] districts. Two of these were granted for specially costly embankments. The issue of the sanads has now been discontinued.

(ii) *Sale of quinine.*—Quinine was sold through patwaris in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat and it was also distributed free in these districts and also in the districts of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara and Drug.

(iii) *Check of registration of vital statistics by the superintendents of land records and their assistants.*—The entries checked amounted to 17,563 [19,416] during the year. The checking of vital statistics has declined in several districts. The Wardha district report does not give the number of entries checked.

(iv) *Check of grazing certificates.*—In all the districts revenue inspectors did the prescribed amount of checking. The checking by superintendents of land records and their assistants was adequate and well-distributed except in Nimar, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara.

The question of extending the Berar system of issuing grazing cetificates is under the consideration of Government.

19. Application for correction of annual papers and their disposal by superintendents of land records.—Total number of applications amounted to 3,166 [3,040 including 682 which were pending since last year. 1,941 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,225. Most of the applications were received long after the close of the field season. Bhandara district shows a large balance of 210 applications, Nagpur has 172, Saugor 158, Chanda 133, Bilaspur 117 and Balaghat 106. Instructions regarding speedy disposal have been issued.

20. **Check of forms accounts and replacement of unserviceable instruments with patwaris.**—Forms accounts were as usual checked by the superior land records staff and are reported to be fairly well maintained by kanungos and revenue inspectors. Unserviceable instruments have been replaced wherever necessary.

The suggestions of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, in regard to the reduction in the standard minimum supply of forms and instruments reproduced in the last year's report is under examination in consultation with the deputy commissioners.

21. **Inspection of daftars of revenue inspectors by superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.**—All the superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected the daftars of all the revenue inspectors in their respective charges almost without exception. Tahsildars and naib-tahsildars specially entrusted with the supervision of land record's work as *ex officio* superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records for particular revenue inspector's circles also inspected the revenue inspectors' daftars.

Although the inspection of these daftars by other revenue officers shows some improvement over that of last year, still it continues to be inadequate. It is gratifying to note that some sub-divisional officers have begun to interest themselves in these inspections.

The Commissioner, Nagpur division, observes "Certain tahsildars and naib-tahsildars in Wardha and Chhindwara neglected to inspect the daftars of revenue inspectors. The deputy commissioners should see that this neglect is not repeated".

It is necessary that the deputy commissioners should insist on the sub-divisional officers, tahsildars and naib-tahsildars inspecting a sufficient number of revenue inspectors' daftars.

22. (*a*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the profits of agriculture.**—Enquiries were conducted in

respect of 484 holdings throughout the province during the year. Nine holdings had to be changed in five districts as those originally selected had ceased to be typical. Every effort should be made to retain holdings unchanged during the currency of a settlement but it is realized that sometimes a change is inevitable, *e.g.*, when the occupant is dead leaving a minor heir or has left the village. These enquiries are of very mixed quality. They depend upon various factors, upon the intelligence of the holders and the patwaris and revenue inspectors and upon the supervision exercised by the superior land records and revenue staff. Such supervision is not always forthcoming and the patwaris and revenue inspectors are not equipped for conducting enquiries of such complicated and specialized character with the result that a lot of undigested material is accumulating which can only embarrass future settlement officers.

This year in Nagpur district there was a profit of Rs. 1-2-1 per acre as against a loss of Re. 0-6-9 last year. The average profit per acre in Wardha, Chanda, Betul and Chhindwara has slightly increased to Rs. 5-4-1 [Rs. 5-0-11], Rs. 1-3-1 [Rs. 1-2-11], Rs. 1-12-6 [Rs. 1-7-0] and Rs. 1-8-1[Rs. 1-3-2] respectively.

In the rice tract, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug show an upward trend of profits to Rs. 6-10-7 [Rs. 4-10-0], Rs. 5-9-5 [Rs. 4-12-6] and Rs. 2-6-1 [Rs. 1-10-3] respectively. Balaghat and Bhandara show a slight fall *i.e.*, Rs. 5-12-11 [Rs. 5-13-3]and Rs. 6-5-4 [Rs. 6-10-3] respectively.

In the wheat tract of Jubbulpore division a steady rise in the rate of profit is reported from all districts, *i.e.*, Jubbulpore Rs. 2-2-4 [Rs. 1-15-11], Hoshangabad Rs. 2-3-0 [Rs. 1-9-0], Saugor Rs. 1-4-5 [Re. 0-11-3], Mandla Rs. 2-13-1 [Rs. 2-0-11]. In Nimar the rate of profit has increased to Rs. 4-5-3 asagainst Rs. 4-2-10 in 1935-36.

These enquiries have now been made for seven years and have yielded widely varying results and it is time we paused and took stock of the situation. The inherent difficulties must be realized. First the ignorance and what is worse the reluctance of the holders to supply an accurate or, in many cases, any information. Instances have occurred where holders have resented what they consider the inquisitorial nature of these investigations. Secondly patwaris and revenue inspectors are not really equipped for conducting enquiries of such complicated and specialized character. Thirdly, supervision by the superior revenue staff is not always forthcoming and the result is, to use the words of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore division" We are storing up a mass of undigested and unreliable statistics to embarrass the course of future settlements".

The Commissioner, Nagpur division, remarks that these enquiries do not offer very reliable results and suggests re-examination of the whole question by an experienced officer deputed for the purpose. Some such re-examination appears to be clearly necessary.

(*b*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the the value of land.**—These enquiries were conducted in 2,808 villages as last year.

Statement F compares the results obtained in diffierent districts. The multiple for sales varies from 126.08 in Chhindwara district to 18 in Saugor as against 132.2 in Nimar to 21.6 in Saugor in the previous year. Mandla, Saugor, Nimar, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara districts show a downward trend in the value of land.

The multiple has dropped in Nimar from 132.2 to 70. The reason for this sharp fall has not been reported. The remaining districts show a gradual rise in the value of land.

The deputy commissioner, Chanda, explains that the apparent increase in the last year's figure due to old debts has come to normal on account of more cash transactions this year. The deputy commissioner, Chhindwara, explains that the rise in the multiple is due to most of the sales having occurred in the Sausar tahsil where land values are high.

The multiple of sub-leases varies from 4 in Bilaspur to 1.6 in Saugor as against 6.5 in Nimar to 1.6 in Saugor in the previous year. There has been a substantial fall in Nimar 3 (6.5), Hoshangabad 2 (4) and Bilaspur 4(5). The deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, explains it as being due to a succession of poor harvests. In the remaining districts there is no marked change.

23. Siwai notes, their check by land records and revenue officers and condition of siwai note books.— Siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. Revenue inspectors have paid proper attention to siwai inquiries and the superior land records staff scrutinized the note-books on the spot, but very few revenue officers are reported to have interested themselves in these enquiries. Siwai notes on the jagirs and zamindaris have been recorded by superintendents of land records and their assistants in Chhindwara, Chanda, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts. It is not reported whether these have been completed in Bhandara and Hoshangabad.

24. **Extent to which revenue inspectors were employed on work other than land records work.**—During the year under report there was a general call on revenue inspectors throughout the province in connection with the inauguration of the new constitution. Local board elections also came off in some districts. Enquiries into damage to crops in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts absorbed some of their time but this was unavoidable. The tendency of the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars to keep revenue inspectors hanging round them on tour is on the increase in Betul, Bhandara, Drug and Balaghat districts. Deputy commissioners should see that this practice stops.

25. **Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.**—The nazul surveyors, Jubbulpore and Burhanpur, were transferred and the good conduct allowance of the latter was withdawn, for unsatisfactory work. The nazul surveyor of Betul-Itarsi combined charge was invalided. Both the nazul surveyors of Chanda have been reduced by Rs. 2 each for bad work. The patwari in charge of Katangi town nazul is reported to have been neglecting his work and will be replaced as soon as possible. Action is also being taken against the nazul surveyor, Bilaspur, for inefficiency.

Statement E indicates in detail the result of the year's maintenance work. Nazul surveyors inspected nearly all the marks, *viz.*, 30,082 out of 30,617 and found 149 missing of which 21 were relaid. There has been no improvement in the inspection of the marks by the superior land records staff. The partalling of base lines by nazul surveyors has further declined, the percentage being 42.5 against 44 in the preceding year. The nazul surveyors, Jubbulpore civil station and Burhanpur, did no partalling at all, the arrears being high in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, and Bilaspur. The check by the superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records was quite inadequate, *viz.*, only 1 per cent. The failure in the partalling of base lines has reacted on the detection of encroachments and the number of encroachments has gone much down. The unserveyed nazul was inspectd by the superior land records staff in all the districts. It is notorious that nazul maintenance is unsatisfactory and the state of affairs cannot improve until the staff is thoroughly re-organized. The scheme is now before Government and it is hoped to bring it into effect from April next.

VI.—INSPECTIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

26. **Land Records Offices.**—The special feature of the year is that all the land records offices were inspected during the year between the Director of Land Records and the deputy director of land records, the former having inspected 10 and the latter 9. The offices at Mandla and Chhindwara were inspected by both while the Betul office was inspected twice, once by the former and once by the present Director. As inspections revealed a variety of practice in different districts in regard to the supervision of the land records branches of district offices, in that in a few districts there was no assistant in charge of the section, in some there was one only in name, but not in fact, orders were issued requiring that an assistant sould be placed in charge of the branch and that he should make a detailed inspection of the office at least once a year.

27. **Kanungos' offices.**—The deputy director of land records inspected 10 kanungos' daftars in the districts of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chhindwara, Raipur and Bilaspur, and found the Bilaspur office in an unsatisfactory condition.

28. **Nazul surveyors' work.**—The work of 13 nazul surveyors was inspected during the year between Director of Land Records and deputy director of land records and survey officer.

PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

29. No settlement operations were in progress during the year under report.

II.—CORRECTIONS OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

30. **Consolidation of holdings.**—(i) As in the previous year consolidation operations were carried out

in two parties simultaneously in the Raipur and Drug districts. One party under Mr. Hariram Mishra worked in the Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils of the Raipur district and the other under Mr. M. L. Sharma in the Drug, Bemetara and Balod tahsils of the Drug district. Mr. Mishra was appointed temporary E.-A. C. from the 8th September 1936 and Mr. Sharma from the 19th March 1936 but both continued on consolidation duty. The staff consisted on the average of 35 chakbandi inspectors and 56 madadgars against the sanctioned strength of 40 and 60 respectively. Eleven madadgars who could not prepare schemes independently were employed in preparing records. The average outturn of work per man came to about 3,000 as against 3,463 acres in the previous year. The fall in outturn is due to some of the staff having been employed in the Provincial Assembly elections and to the low outturn of the new recruits. All the four supervising inspectors now hold lines on posts of revenue inspector and one of them has been confirmed.

(ii) 267 applications were received during the year and 332 were pending from last year making a total of 599.

(iii) 292 applications (Raipur 130 and Drug 162) were examined and admitted. Three applications of Raipur district were rejected being from remote jungly villages with unstable cultivation. 304 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

(iv) New schemes were prepared for 285 (229) villages, *viz.*, 123 of Raipur and 162 of Drug district. Of these 91 of Raipur and 153 of Drug district were checked on the spot and passed by the consolidation officers. In addition to these, 11 old-pending schemes of Raipur and 5 of Drug were revised and passed by the consolidation officers. 35 schemes of Raipur and 11 of Drug district remained pending either because they were prepared late or because there were objections.

(v) 246 new schemes and 17 old pending schemes were confirmed during the year. Out of these only two schemes of Kukra of Raipur district and Hardi of Drug district had to be reported to the Settlement Commissioner for orders on account of the objections of two unreasonable cultivators. The Settlement Commissioner duly confirmed them. The cultivators voluntarily took possession of their chaks in all these villages but formal warrants under section 13 of the Central Provinces Consolidation Act, 1928, had to be issued in respect of the holdings of the objecting cultivators in the two villages.

(vi) In the 263 villages where schemes were confirmed during the year, the holdings of 21,785 (19,774) permanent holders covering an occupied area of 238,853 (222,285) acres comprising 507,915 (497,739) khasra numbers were consolidated. The khasra numbers have been reduced to 112,752 (104,143). Excluding 32,826 numbers of baris and kothars, which are left untouched, the net number of chaks would be 79,926 only, or about 17 per cent of the pre-chakbandi numbers. The average size of a consolidated khasra number has increased to 3 acres from 0·50 acre. Reduction is most striking in Baloda Bazar tahsil (87 per cent). The most remarkable reduction in khasra numbers was in Khorsi of Raipur tahsil and Dangania of Drug tahsil where they were reduced from 2,207 to 133 and 1,453 to 93 respectively. On an average the reduction works out at 84 per cent for Raipur and 82 per cent for Drug districts.

(vii) (a) "*Jatwar*" chakbandi was done only in one village, Jara of Raipur tahsil.

(*b*) The single chak system, including rice and non-rice land, was adopted in two villages, *viz.*, Dangania in Drug tahsil and Sawantpur in Bemetara tahsil and one chak of rice land was done in mauza Arjuni of Dhamtari tahsil. In the majority of villages two chaks of rice land and one of non-rice land were generally accepted.

(*c*) Chaks with straight boundaries were attempted in half a dozen villages of the Raipur tahsil. This system is not popular because of the extra cost involved in demolishing old boundaries and constructing new ones.

(*d*) Where a cultivator held land in several adjoining villages which came under chakbandi, an attempt has been made to amalgamate the chaks. In Bemetara tahsil one malguzar obtained a compact block of 1,366 acres by amalgamating his chaks in four adjoining villages and another a block of 919 acres in exchange for his lands situated in 5 adjoining villages.

(*e*) The alignment of water courses was marked on the chakbandi maps of 48 villages, 30 of Raipur and 18 of Drug district, setting aside an area of about 183 acres for the purpose. This area has been shown under 'dharsa' in the record of rights, most of the villages consolidated are outside the area commanded by Government irrigation projects.

(viii) The cost of consolidation per acre remained the same as last year, *viz.*, Re. 0-3-9. This figure takes into account the contribution for leave and pensions of the staff, supervision charges of the higher officers and the pay of patwaris employed part time. It is gratifying to note that consolidation has fully paid its way. The small surplus that is left will be sufficient to cover the charges on account of depreciation of instruments, furniture, etc.,

(ix) Both the deputy commissioners of Raipur and Drug took interest in the work and the latter examined the objections to the Hardi scheme on the spot. My predecessor scrutinized three schemes on the spot, two in connection with applications pending before Government under section 26 of the Consolidation Act and one pending before him under section 11.

III.—SURVEYS

31. (1) Rai Saheb Nanak Chand Puri, B.A., continued to be the survey officer throughout the year. The posts of the assistant survey officer, 2 draughtsmen and one traverser are still held in abeyance.

(2) In 337 villages of Balaghat, Nimar, Wardha, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Betul, Bilaspur and Nagpur districts, all the missing marks were replaced and 149 sub-traverse lines were provided to facilitate the map correction work.

(3) All the traverse marks reported to be missing in the settled towns of Mandla, Pulgaon, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Bilaspur and Itarsi and 9 missing marks out of 49 in Raipur were replaced and where necessary, new marks (76 in all) were also provided.

The following fresh traversing was carried out to provide frame work for the large scale survey of nazul lands:—

(i) 85 marks in 4.84 linear miles in Saoner Khas of Nagpur district.

(ii) 37 marks in 5.41 linear miles in Sihora town of Jubbulpore district.

(iii) 153 marks in 18.39 linear miles in Itarsi town besides re-checking of about 100 old ones (*i.e.*, 123 marks in 15.87 linear miles in Mehragaon and 30 in 2.52 linear miles in Itarsi nazul) of the Hoshangabad district.

(4) Boundaries of two, one and one mining leases of Raipur, Nagpur and Balaghat districts, respectively, were traversed.

(5) Traverse marks on the common boundary of Sakri village of Jubbulpore district and Harduli of Mandla district were verified with a view to define the portion of the boundary under dispute.

Sixteen new pillars constructed by the Public Works Department on the sites determined on spot by the survey officer from the trace attached to the award on the boundary between villages Sakri of Janjgir tahsil in Bilaspur district and Jashpur of Sarangarh State, were fixed by traversing.

(6) Reprinting of mujmuli maps to replenish the exhausted stock and re-production of the nazul survey sheets and mining maps stand as follows :—

Mujmuli maps

(*a*) Reprinted during the year under report—5, namely Mahasamund Khalsa sheet no. 2, Seoni, Murwara, Chanda and Drug tahsils.

(*b*) In process of printing—3, namely Sihora, Patan and Bindranawagarh zamindari.

(*c*) Completed and under scrutiny—2, namely Jubbulpore and Garhchiroli.

(*d*) In hand—3, namely Sironcha, Niwas and Katghora tahsils.

(*e*) To be taken up—3, namely Wardha, Arvi and Lakhnadon tahsils.

Nazul sheets and mining maps

(*f*) 17, 12, 1, 4, 1 and 1 survey sheets of Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Kandeli, Drug, Bhandara and an index map of Hinganghat respectively and 2 maps of the mining leases of the Bhandara district were printed at the Government Press and supplied to the deputy commissioners concerned.

(*g*) 2, 6 and 9 survey sheets of Bhandara, Hoshangabad and Burhanpur nazul areas respectively and one map of the mining lease of the Betul district were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(7) An amount of Rs. 1,536 being the cost of replacing lost nazul stations by the traverse survey party, Central Provinces was recovered from the gross nazul income of the towns concerned.

(8) Overhauling of nazul records of Burhanpur town was completed and a measurer and 2 chainmen were withdrawn from this town on the 31st May 1937. Measurer Abdul Jabbar and one chainman continued to work for executing the final orders as they were passed on the pending cases amounting to 1,032 out of the total of 2,705. Corrections carried out in Betul in 435 cases were verified by the supervisor. Measurer Kokerdekar started the detail survey

work at Itarsi from the 26th June 1937. Hinganghat shall be taken up as soon as the measurer from the Burhanpur is available.

(9) The survey officer inspected the nazul survey records of the following towns :—

Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Seoni, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad, Banapura.

IV—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

32. (i) During the year under report instruments and survey appliances to the value of Rs. 3,702 (Rs. 3,548) were issued for the use of the district land records staff from the stationery depot attached to my office. No fresh instruments were supplied to the consolidation officer, Raipur.

(ii) Patwari forms worth Rs. 8,514 (Rs. 8,466) were supplied to the land records department through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore.

(iii) Rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books were also supplied to the deputy commissioners through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, to the extent of 44,099 bahis (43,153 bahis) at a cost of Rs. 6,934 (Rs. 9,413). The marked reduction in the value of rasid bahis is due to revision of rates.

P. S. RAU,
Settlement Commissioner,
Central Provinces and Berar.

NAGPUR :
The 10th March 1937.

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STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A.—Maintenance of survey and boundary marks, their

District	Total number of villages in the district	Total number of survey marks in the district	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced	Number of marks in column 4 relaid	Number of new traverse marks fixed	Number of villages for which *Chanda certificates* were submitted by revenue inspectors	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor ..	3,479	88,899	5,996	..	..	300	257
Jubbulpore ..	2,527	64,401	1,726	..	..	2,537	108
Mandla ..	2,007	62,122	3,739	..	..	157	121
Hoshangabad ..	2,436	71,172	12,086	599	96	378	378
Nimar ..	1,128	37,726	611	180	258	170	71
Betul ..	1,266	60,193	2,089	41	33	114	114
Chhindwara ..	3,592	107,741	2,214	103	41	91	76
Wardha ..	1,369	29,720	786	313	178	223	118
Nagpur ..	1,939	55,350	3,912	..	..	147	147
Chanda ..	2,616	94.798	5,811	..	..	166	118
Balaghat ..	1,310	41,677	2,314	74	60	57	47
Bhandara ..	1,646	44,470	1,477	..	..	70	70
Drug ..	2,467	45,326	750	..	..	66	66
Raipur ..	3,581	82,007	2,244	2	508	3,581	69
Bilaspur ..	3,202	80,069	478	..	..	253	91
Total ..	34,565	965,671	46,233	1,312	1,174	8,340	1,851

inspection, repairs and replacement for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act					Number of survey marks inspected by	
Section 52	Section 54	Section 198	Section 199	Section 201	Revenue inspectors	Superintendent of land records and his assistants
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	..	..	1	..	23,238	986
1	..	..	..	..	10,667	754
4	41	22	4	50	10,426	415
..	..	12	7	..	13,486	649
..	..	4	4	5	8,369	478
..	1	..	..	..	7,921	655
..	3	..	..	..	22,189	1,262
..	..	..	..	..	7,594	899
24	1	6	..	..	13,897	956
..	..	..	..	7	10,268	664
..	6	1	1	..	8,324	727
13	..	2	..	..	5,784	439
3	..	3	..	..	10,249	919
..	..	..	..	..	17,950	1,302
12	..	2	..	1	17,683	843
85	52	52	17	63	188,045	11,948

STATEMENT B.—Maintenance of maps, their testing, correction

District	Number of map sheets		Approximate area at beginning of the year to be		Area finally passed by revenue inspectors during the year for		Num Len-partals
	Selected for renewal	Actually renewed	Corrected	Resurveyed	Map correction	Resurvey	Revenue inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Saugor ..	1,253	1,253-L 1,245-MC	424,317	49,049	255,420	49,049	4,796 512,520
Jubbulpore ..	610	578-L Nil-MC	..	..	..	..	1,542 28,222
Mandla ..	66	66-L Nil-MC	10,865	15,312	8,521	341	306 7,757
Hoshangabad ..	909	388-L 521-MC	190,068	..	123,755	532	1,619 39,260
Nimar ..	429	123-L 301-MC	432,271	5,128	251,171	2,088	784 27,290
Betul ..	208	208 L Nil-MC	302,174	..	38,918	..	367 9,811
Chhindwara ..	2,042	Nil-L 2,311-MC	409,086	2,598	409,086	2,598	2,440 65,429
Wardha ..	473	Nil-L 586-MC	188,991	8,857	146,159	8,857	1,557 48,626
Nagpur ..	4	4-L 920-MC	188,137	750	180,269	1,030	994 31,342
Chanda ..	1,472	Nil-L 2,118-MC	124,414	2,236	93,508	2,236	1,142 27,673
Balaghat ..	1,152	Nil-L 847-MC	153,171	3,345	103,015	2,252	1,453 27,693
Bhandara ..	461	Nil-L 1,461-MC	106,043	..	116,504	1,400	1,014 26,078
Drug ..	611	185-L 426-MC	56,218	4,163	56,218	4,163	2,204 48,156
Raipur ..	566	257-L Nil-MC	2,353,517	2,656	2,353,517	2,656	4,796 100,487
Bilaspur ..	67	67-L Nil-MC	1,250	220	1,250	220	2,783 56,204
Total ..	10,323	12,876	4,950,522	94,314	5,137,311	77,422	27,799 1,056,548

and renewal for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

ber of gth run by Superintendent of land records and assistant superintendents of land records (9)	Total number of katans and offsets of partals in columns (8) and (9) (10)	Number of katans and offsets in column (10) found wrong (11)	Total number of villages in the district (12)	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors (13)	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris (14)	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by revenue inspectors (15)	Total number of villages in which the superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records tested map correction (16)
565	34,232	1,973	3,479	997	1,030	927	989
15,800	64,444	3,653					
200	9,429	521	2,537	..	..	..	..
4,740	2,449	140					
65	2,685	396	2,007	1,952	1,952	1,952	65
2,187	3,887	403					
372	9,888	726	2,436	205	290	185	90
8,278	12,098	984					
281	5,803	473	1,128	329	313	298	153
11,579	2,570	313					
25	2,645	..	1,266	..	..	...	..
767	2,360						
337	26,795	2,575	3,592	612	612	612	201
8,024	23,154	2,108					
543	11,445	1,220	1,369	158	137	145	279
18,717	7,203	882					
265	7,763	938	1,939	1,939	336	308	223
7,532	11,161	1,395					
429	5,768	1,287	2,950	346	1,504	1,454	197
10,079	7,162	1,312					
286	10,256	1,076	1,310	205	211	183	145
7,472	17,203	1,719					
238	10,066	1,020	1,646	226	200	202	98
5,588	15,581	2,043					
380	24,849	1,461	2,467	2,467	2,467	2,467	302
8,539	39,265	2,264					
501	43,498	2,632	3,581	3,581	3,581	3,581	502
10,783	26,323	2,597					
312	78,994	1,566	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	378
6,010	24,169	2,122					
4,799	282,916	17,864	34,909	16,219	15,835	15,516	3,622
126,095	239,029	21,935					

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District		Total number of patwari circles	Total number of villages	Total number of khasra entries	Number of villages in which	
					khasra tested	fehrist tabdilat checked
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Saugor	..	482	3,479	1,132,116	3,479	3,401
Jubbulpore	..	262	2,537	1,012,595	2,537	2,537
Mandla	..	196	2,007	561,754	2,007	1,429
Hoshangabad	..	422	2,436	551,988	2,436	2,404
Nimar	..	278	1,128	240,531	1,128	1,128
Total	..	1,640	11,587	3,498,984	11,587	10,899
Betul	..	207	1,266	336,017	914	1,041
Chhindwara	..	387	3,592	949,206	2,687	2,938
Wardha	..	221	1,369	190,919	1,369	1,369
Nagpur	..	300	1,939	312,945	1,939	1,939
Chanda	..	232	2,950	504,172	2,474	2,365
Total	..	1,347	11,116	2,293,259	9,383	9,652
Balaghat	..	162	1,310	473,858	1,310	1,072
Bhandara	..	123	1,646	548,733	1,646	1,646
Drug	..	404	2,673	1,966,331	2,673	2,466
Raipur	..	533	3,801	3,451,862	3,801	3,801
Bilaspur	..	411	3,410	2,751,846	3,410	3,410
Total	..	1,633	12,840	9,192,630	12,840	12,395
Grand Total	..	4,620	35,543	14,984,873	33,810	32,946

result of such testing for the year ending the 30*th September* 1937.

Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff						
By revenue inspectors					By superintendents of land records and their assistants	
Particulars of column 5						
Number of khasra entries checked	Number of khasra entries found wrong in		Percentage of column (7) on column (4)	Percentage of columns (8) and (9) on column (7)	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected
	right, rent and possession	cropping and other mistakes				
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
69,652	378	4,351	6	7	482	482
112,510	302	2,330	11	2	262	262
58,325	373	4,414	10	8	196	128
42,861	171	2,826	8	7	422	422
20,064	85	1,897	8	9	278	278
303,412	1,309	15,818	9	5	1,640	1,572
21,771	125	1,213	6	6	104	115
71,937	640	4,120	7	7	219	245
28,619	204	1,628	5	6	221	221
39,238	327	3,418	13	10	278	279
30,286	118	1,513	6	5	204	177
191,851	1,414	11,892	8	7	1,026	1,037
37,882	304	2,066	8	6	162	162
38,011	254	1,742	7	5	123	111
129,665	777	4,484	7	4	173	185
255,807	1,300	1,539	7	1	491	502
209,573	1,159	6,038	8	3	352	378
670,938	3,794	15,869	7	3	1,301	1,338
1,166,201	6,517	43,559	7	4	3,967	3,947

STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and

	Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff					
	By Superintendents of land records and their assistants					
District	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column (13)			
			Number of khasra entries		Number of khasra entries in column (17) found wrong in	
	khasra tested	fehrist tabdilat checked	tested	of column (16) which had been previously tested by revenue inspectors	right, rent and possession	cropping and other mistakes
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Saugor ..	482	482	9,602	5,957	21	350
Jubbulpore ..	262	262	9,332	6,303	15	101
Mandla ..	129	102	2,538	1,260	19	165
Hoshangabad ..	213	213	2,942	1,799	20	157
Nimar ..	278	278	4,113	2,542	77	408
Total ..	1,364	1,337	28,527	17,861	152	1,181
Betul ..	139	101	4,018	2,131	3	14
Chhindwara ..	292	240	7,665	3,375	155	480
Wardha ..	230	230	3,782	2,386	5	68
Nagpur ..	214	217	4,249	1,932	17	96
Chanda ..	177	167	2,641	1,167	3	18
Total ..	1,052	955	22,355	10,991	183	676
Balaghat ..	190	151	6,022	3,464	9	90
Bhandara ..	111	111	3,951	1,802	3	10
Drug ..	185	180	9,470	7,431	11	56
Raipur ..	502	502	24,446	19,028	93	59
Bilaspur ..	404	404	19,625	14,058	47	164
Total ..	1,392	1,348	63,514	45,783	163	379
Grand Total ..	3,808	3,640	114,126	74,635	498	2,236

the result of such testing for the year ending the 30*th September* 1937.

—concld.		Amount of khasra testing done by revenue officers					
—concld.		By tahsildars and naib-tahsildars		By extra-assistant commissioners		By assistant commissioners and deputy commissioners	
Percentage of column (17) on column (7)	Percentage of columns (18) and (19) on column (17)	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
9	6	291	4,522	46	885	7	58
6	2	180	3,292	32	475	25	425
2	15	131	1,747	84	1,148	4	28
..	10	251	3,214	94	765	51	169
13	19	262	2,019	76	704	..	..
5	8	1,115	14,794	332	3,977	87	680
10	1	84	1,745	70	485	14	98
5	19	267	3,910	52	473	..	..
8	3	140	1,867	26	162	12	102
5	5	147	2,498	24	272	5	20
4	2	218	4,356	48	737	..	..
6	8	856	14,376	220	2,129	31	220
9	3	76	3,751	30	369	3	30
5	1	149	3,690	38	663	..	..
6	1	248	4,494	59	856	35	200
8	1	129	4,779	176	1,774	27	151
7	3	79	2,300	41	1,334	..	..
7	1	681	19,014	344	4,996	65	381
6	4	2,652	48,184	896	11,102	183	1,281

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of nazul and its inspection by the

		Number of traverse marks					Number
Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Total in town	Inspected by nazul surveyor	Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendents of land records	Found missing or displaced	Of column (7) which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor—							
Saugor ..	1921-22	2,147	2,147	30	27	..	994
Damoh ..	..	754	754	72	32	..	1,026
Jubbulpore—							
Jubbulpore City ..	1923-24	2,985	2,985	154	..	..	6,337
Jubbulpore Civil Station.	1918-19	3,164	3,164	..	..	..	6,365
Mandla—							
Mandla ..	1930-31	876	876	200	2	..	2,632
Hoshangabad—							
Narsingpur ..	1925 ..	489	489	24	..	..	730
Gadarwara ..	1925 ..	204	204	25	..	..	432
Kareligunj ..	1925 ..	125	125	10	..	2	231
Gotegaon ..	1925 ..	104	104	18	..	..	256
Hoshangabad ..	1920-21	1,680	1,680	15	1	..	3,337
Burhanpura ..	1925-26	38	38	17	..	..	99
Itarsi ..	1925 ..	150	150	21	..	..	1,076
Pachmarhi ..	1934 ..	94	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar—							
Khandwa ..	1922-23	1,399	1,399	62	6	6	5,011
Burhanpur ..	1924-25	2,809	2,809	42	12	..	12,314
Betul—							
Betul ..	1921 ..	934	934	110	4	4	1,659
Multai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165*
Amla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108*
Bhainsdehi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101*
Chhindwara—							
Chhindwara ..	1919-20	1,314	1,299	30	..	..	3,630
Seoni ..	1919-20	1,680	1,680	63	..	..	3,070

*Unsettled Nazul.

superior and records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendents of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
42	3	547	547	8	52	4	4	78
30	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	61
527	..	1,821	107	12	35	2	35	32
94	..	1,345	..	..	..	2	..	..
150	..	633	534	..	5	5	5	108
56	..	233	233	2	2	2	2	45
24	..	100	100	2	1	1	1	30
30	..	66	66	2	..	..	..	20
25	1	62	62	2	1	1	1	20
75	..	807	197	2	..	..	..	46
18	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	4
92	..	79	30	1	1	1	1	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	6	854	233	12	6	6	6	240
109	12	1,739	..	6	27	190	124	23
98	..	355	355	5	4	4	4	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	5	583	583	3	10	7	7	10
130	6	762	762	3	8	8	8	43
6								

STATEMENT E.—*Maintenance of nazul and its inspection by the*

Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks					Number
		Total in town	Inspected by nazul surveyor	Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendents of land records	Found missing or displaced	Of column (7) which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wardha—							
Hinganghat ..	1918-19	553	553	60	11	..	3,767
Wardha ..	1924-25	506	506	54	11	..	1,814
Pulgaon ..	1924-25	364	364	21	1	..	1,240
Arvi ..	1924-25	113	113	23	..	..	479
Deoli ..	1924-25	43	43	7	..	..	51
Nagpur—							
Nagpur ..	1932-33	623	623	30	13	..	4,463
	1913-18	..	..	..	..	..	12,167
Kamptee ..	1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	6,513
Katol ..	1915-16	44	44	6	..	..	13
Saoner ..	1915-16	49	49	10	..	..	54
Ramtek ..	1915-16	426	..	..	..	..	128
Chanda—							
Chanda ..	1922-23	3,184	3,184	152	11	..	9,060
Balaghat—							
Katangi ..	1928-29	55	55	12	..	..	189
Bhandara—							
Bhandara ..	1920-21	783	783	30	..	..	4,564
Gondia ..	1920-21	504	504	15	..	..	1,911
Drug—							
Drug ..	1930-31	228	228	34	3	..	490
Raipur—							
Raipur town ..	1920 ..	640	640	11	..	..	1,092
Raipur Civil Station	1920 ..	274	274	..	..	..	584
Baloda-Bazar ..	1929 ..	240	240	22	..	..	1,144
Dhamtari ..	1924 ..	76	76	16	4	..	199
Bilaspur—							
Bilaspur ..	1925-26	966	966	45	11	9	3,037
Total ..		30,617	30,082	1,441	149	21	92,102

superior and records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1937.

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendents of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
220	..	315	315	18	14	14	14	60
171	..	266	266	20	56	28	28	196
127	..	110	179	6	2	11	11	38
109	3	64	43	8	1	1	1	31
24	..	18	25	2	..	..	..	..
102	5	489	66	3	15	29	15	85
52	1	..	..	..	56	..	..	1,264
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
379	20	1,388	681	53	44	44	44	464
49	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	8
113	..	273	256	2	33	29	33	38
60	..	338	273	2	86	32	86	57
90	1	171	171	18	2	2	2	22
20	..	286	40	7	15	..	..	105
..	..	166	34	..	19	..	..	44
81	6	229	56	4	1	..	..	71
33	2	30	5	2	5	..	..	11
57	6	780	292	7	37	37	37	137
3,384	88	15,073	6,411	213	540	460	469	2,760

STATEMENT F.—*Showing the comparative figures of the multiples of consideration for sales and leases in each district.*

District	Sales		Leases	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jubbulpore ..	23.24	23.81	1.97	1.90
Mandla ..	40.7	31.9	2.5	1.7
Saugor ..	21.6	18	1.6	1.6
Hoshangabad ..	29.6	30	4	2
Nimar ..	132.2	70	6.5	3
Nagpur ..	45	61	2	3
Wardha ..	83	71	3	3
Chanda ..	63.44	53.28	2.66	2.75
Betul ..	71	94.67	3	2.88
Chhindwara ..	73.07	126.08	2.87	2.93
Raipur ..	23.7	27.3	2.8	3
Bilaspur—				
Absolute occupancy ..	28	66	5	4
Occupancy ..	47			
Drug ..	28	36	3	3
Balaghat ..	29	59	3	3
Bhandara ..	65	57	2.75	3

GPN—2083, 108 & 143—DLR—16-7-38—160.

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration and on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1940

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NO. 1588-869-XII OF 1939

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 23rd May 1940.

READ--

(1) Reports by the Commissioners of Divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938.

(2) The Repo ton the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938.

RESOLUTION

The monsoon of 1937 was on the whole favourable, and the crops reaped throughout the province during the year under report were reasonably good. The outturn of rice was 12.4 [14.4] annas, juar 11.7 [10.6], cotton 9.5 [9.7], wheat 10.8 [10.2], gram 10.5 [9.9] and linseed 11.2 [10.4]. The provincial figure was 85 [88] per cent of the normal. Prices still showed a tendency to fall, especially cotton which declined from 22 to 36 per cent from the previous year.

2. The collections of land revenue and other Government dues reflect the conditions of the year. The total demand of land revenue aggregated Rs. 143.11 lakhs, of which Rs. 130.02 lakhs were due on account of the current demand and Rs. 13.09 lakhs on account of arrears. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 123.25 lakhs, leaving Rs. 19.86 lakhs outstanding, of which Rs. 9.65 lakhs were unsuspended. The number of coercive processes issued, amounted to no less than 11,808 [9,129] but the fact that in a total of 10,047 cases in which processes were issued against moveable property only 114 cases ended in actual sale, whilst immoveable property was sold in only 56 cases sufficiently indicates how slight was the degree of compulsion applied.

3. The growing difficulty experienced by landlords in collecting rents from their tenants is reflected in an increase in the number of rent suits from 28,825 to 40,593. It is, however, satisfactory that the actual number of tenants ejected did not exceed 5.5 per cent of those against whom such suits were instituted.

4. The recovery of taccavi loans during the year was again unsatisfactory in all the divisions, and especially so in the Jubbulpore division and parts of the Nagpur division. Out of a total amount of Rs. 40.80 [Rs. 39.89] lakhs due or overdue for recovery only Rs. 8.44 [Rs. 9.36] lakhs or 20 per cent were recovered. The total loss incurred by Government on account of taccavi from 1932 to the close of the year under report

amounted to over Rs. 34 lakhs, of which the year itself was responsible for Rs. 1.39 lakhs. Moreover the balance of Rs. 27.43 lakhs shown as overdue at the end of the year must conceal a further heavy loss. Government has been anxiously re-examining its whole policy with regard to these loans, which now constitute a substantial burden on the general tax-payer for the benefit of a comparatively small proportion of the agricultural population, and that not necessarily the neediest or most deserving. But in the year under report the total amount of loans newly advanced rose from Rs. 7.69 to Rs. 7.92 lakhs.

5. Other measures adopted by Government to help the agriculturist were continued. The more liberal B Scale was applied for the suspension and remission of land revenue, which amounted to Rs. 4.74 [Rs. 8.57] lakhs and Rs. 5.40 [Rs. 4.98] lakhs, respectively. The orders exempting the agricultural produce required for the maintenance of the cultivators from attachment by Civil Courts, and requiring Civil Court decrees against immoveable property to be executed through collectors continued in force. In the Narsinghpur sub-division relief works were opened on a small scale in two villages.

6. The special measures adopted for the relief of agricultural indebtedness were also continued during the year. The number of debt conciliation boards working in the Province on the 30th September 1938 was 30 [31], and debts amounting to Rs. 259.76 lakhs were conciliated for Rs. 109.82 lakhs. The number of land mortgage banks at the end of the year was 20 and the progressive total of the advances made by them till the 30th September 1938 aggregated Rs. 8.27 lakhs. The number of moneylenders who registered themselves under the Central Provinces Moneylenders Act rose to 20,827 [19,304].

7. In the Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts an area of 220,152 [238,853] acres comprising 481,715 [507,915] khasra numbers was consolidated. The total area consolidated has now reached the figure of 1,353,676 acres. The cost of consolidation increased from Re. 0-3-9 to Re. 0-4-11 per acre. This small increase is due to the creation of an extra party for consolidation work, recruitment of untrained hands and expenses on the transfer of staff.

8. The tendency of the relations between landlords and tenants to become more and more based on contract and less and less on custom is well illustrated by the effect of the enactment during the year of section 88-A of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act penalising *begar* by landlords. The prohibition of this widely-established custom at once led to the curtailment by landlords of privileges and concessions previously enjoyed by tenants but not legally established. In the Chhattisgarh division in particular, disputes arose regarding the interpretation of the clauses of the village administration paper dealing with *nistar* rights and grazing; and following a decision of the High Court regarding the tenants' rights in *tendu* leaves and *mahua*, *char* and *tendu* fruits, Government ordered a special enquiry into the matter, investing the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, with the powers of a Settlement Officer for the purpose.

9. The year was characterized by considerable legislative activity. A large number of private Bills was introduced in the Provincial Legislative Assembly for piecemeal amendment of the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts. Government, therefore, on the 17th August 1938, appointed a "Revenue Committee" to suggest the lines on which these Acts should be amended. The Committee was still sitting at the close of the year. Section 77 of the Tenancy Act was also amended to enable a revenue officer to take action *suo motu* against a landlord for refusing to grant a receipt or for giving a defective receipt. A new section 88-A was also inserted in the Tenancy Act providing for penalty for *begar* taken by landlords.

10. All the divisional Commissioners report a further very heavy increase in the volume of revenue case work, the burden of which has been accentuated by the abolition of all the Courts of honorary magistrates whose work has now mostly fallen on the shoulders of the tahsil staff. The thanks of Government are due to all revenue officers who discharged their duties in a difficult year with energy and devotion.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette.*

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

K. B. L. SETH,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Revenue Department.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

(1) Report of Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum, dated the 17th/18th January 1939.

(2) Report of Mr. H. C. Greenfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 383, dated the 16th January 1939.

(3) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum, dated the 17th February 1939.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore division.

Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1937 broke about the middle of June 1937 and was fully established throughout the division by the third week of the month except in parts of the Nimar district. It was well distributed though the rainfall was heavy in the Hoshangabad district where the total for the month was 14.61″ against 6.68″ normal. It continued till the middle of August when there was an opportune break.

2. Kharif sowings commenced at the normal time under favourable conditions and germination was satisfactory everywhere except of juar at places in the Nimar district. The heavy and continuous rains in July, however, stunted the growth of the plants and retarded weeding operations. Cotton and juar in the low lying areas in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts and rice, juar and til in the Saugor district were affected. The break in the middle of August benefited the standing crops, but this was soon followed by heavy showers in September which damaged the juar crop in the Saugor district and cotton and juar in the Hoshangabad district. In the latter district the kharif area was in many places resown with rabi.

In the Mandla district on the other hand there was a long break in September which affected kodon and kutki. *Gangai* and *ponga* diseases also made their appearance in some of the rice areas. Cotton was further damaged in Hoshangabad and Nimar by hail-storms in November and January and by frost in December.

3. Rabi sowings were completed under favourable conditions and the prospects were bright in the beginning. The November rain was beneficial to the rabi. This was, however, followed by frost in December which caused some damage in the Hoshangabad and Mandla districts. There were mild hail-storms in the second week of January which affected the standing crops in the Jubbulpore district and the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district. There were hail-storms again in the last week of January and early in February in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts which caused more permanent damage. The Narsinghpur sub-division suffered the most and in the Bagaspur tract damage was severe necessitating the opening of test works in the hot weather. Finally, there was a severe cold wave in the middle of February which affected all districts of the division except Nimar and caused further damage in areas which had so far been unaffected. The year was therefore not a good one for rabi and there was much local damage throughout the division.

4. The climatic conditions during the year were thus generally not favourable and the average outturn in annas of the principal crops was as follows:—

Name of crop		Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Nimar	Mandla
Rice	..	12 [13]	13 to 11 [12]	11 [13]	12 [14]	10 [13]
Kodon-kutki	..	12 [13]	12 [12]	9 [11]	10 [10]	12 [13]
Til	..	12 [12]	12 [12]	11 [11]	12 [12]	10 [13]
Cotton	..	11 [12]	11 [11]	10 [9]	10 [11]	11 [11]
Juar	..	13 [12]	12 [11]	10 [10]	12 [9]	11 [13]
Wheat	..	11 [9]	12 [11]	10 [11]	12 [11]	11 [9]
Gram	..	10 [10]	12 [12]	9 [10]	12 [13]	11 [8]
Masur	..	10 [7]	12 [10]	10 [10]	12 [13]	11 [7]
Linseed	..	11 [10]	12 [12]	11 [12]	12 [13]	10 [10]

Nagpur division. 5. The monsoon of 1937 broke in the second half of June and was fully established by the end of the month. Kharif sowings were started under favourable conditions, though late in Wardha and in parts of Chanda and Chhindwara; and germination was satisfactory. The monsoon became very active in the second week of July and gave heavy and continuous rains till the first week of August. This retarded the sowing of juar in heavy soils and necessitated some resowing in late sown areas. Growth of plants was generally stunted. A break in the second week of August greatly improved the condition of the crops. Thereafter the monsoon followed a normal course except that rain and damp in the latter part of October did some damage to cotton in the Chhindwara and Nagpur districts.

6. Rabi sowings were made under favourable conditions as there was ample moisture in the seed bed. In November and December there was no rain, and only scattered showers of rain were received in the first week of January, accompanied by hail in Betul, Chhindwara and the Saoner and Ramtek tahsils of the Nagpur district. For want of good rainfall during the growing period therefore the rabi harvest was mostly on the light side.

7. The outturn in annas as reported by Deputy Commissioners is compared below with the previous year :—

Name of crop	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Chhindwara	Betul
Rice	13 [13]	..	12 [13]	11 [12]	11 [12]
Juar	11 [10]	11 [10]	12 [12]	11 [10]	10 [11]
Tur	10 [4]	..	..	8 [10]	10 [9]
Cotton	9 [8]	9 [9]	12 [10]	8 [10]	10 [10]
Til	11 [10]	..	12 [10]	12 [11]	11 [11]
Linseed	10 [9]	12 [13]	13 [10]	11 [10]	11 [10]
Kodon-kutki	..	..	..	10 [12]	11 [10]
Wheat	9 [7]	11 [10]	13 [10]	9 [10]	10 [10]
Gram	..	..	..	11 [8]	10 [8]
Sugarcane	13 [13]	..	..	..	12 [11]

Chhattisgarh division.

8. The monsoon of 1937 broke at the normal time (about the middle of June) in Raipur and Drug, while it commenced a week later in other districts. It became fully established by the end of the month throughout the division except in Bilaspur and Bhandara where it was protracted well into July. The sowing of kharif crops was started under favourable conditions resulting in satisfactory germination. The rainfall in July and August was heavy, continuous and well distributed, which helped the agriculturists to carry out successfully transplantation in Bhandara and Balaghat districts and *biasi* operations in Bilaspur. In Drug only light moderate showers were received in the first fortnight of July, but later the monsoon became very active in the first week of August. The

rainfall was heavy and all the rivers and rivulets in the district were flooded, but the damage caused to crops was little. Only in eight villages on the bank of the Sheonath in Bemetara tahsil the damage caused to minor crops was estimated to be between one anna and four annas. Thereafter a welcome break set in which facilitated the *biasi* operations. In Raipur heavy precipitation continued till the end of July, and the beginning of August witnessed abnormal rainfall, causing heavy floods in the Mahanadi and Sheonath rivers, as a result of which standing crops in 179 villages were washed away and many fields were covered with sand. Owing to this unforeseen calamity resowing had to be done in 66 villages. Remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5,875 (including Rs. 779 remitted in villages in consequence of the expenses incurred on resowing operations) was granted in the flood affected areas. In the villages lying in the interior of the district breaks in the rainfall in July and August afforded adequate opportunities for performing agricultural operations. A long break after the first week of September for about a month caused serious anxiety in Balaghat, but the timely rain received in the first week of October brought appreciable relief, though it could not rectify all the damage. Elsewhere, September rain was adequate. Only occasional showers were received in October and there was practically no rain in the autumn except a few sporadic showers in Bilaspur and Bhandara. Some damage was done in Bilaspur by the *maho* pest and the flood of the Mahanadi had also damaged the kharif crops in 31 villages of the Janjgir tahsil where a remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 409 was granted. In the northern part of the Balaghat and in some parts of the Baihar tahsil the paddy crop suffered from a disease called *ponga*, with the result that remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5,730 had to be granted. In one village of the Sakoli tahsil some damage was caused by *gad* pest and land revenue amounting to Rs. 66 was remitted. In general the season was not very favourable for the kharif crops and the outturn was consequently not so good as it was in the preceding year.

9. Rabi sowings were taken in hand under favourable conditions and the germination was generally satisfactory. The crops thrived well on seasonal moisture but due to the absence of winter showers in the months of November, December and January the yield was not as good as

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it might have been and in Raipur there was slight deterioration in the outturn of these crops as compared with that of the last year. These crops were further damaged to a certain extent in the Waraseoni and Baihar tahsils by scattered hail-storms during the first and last week of January 1938, which necessitated the grant of remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 281. The rabi crops fared moderately well.

The rainfall throughout the division was much above the normal.

10. Owing to favourable conditions prevailing at the time of sowing, the area under rice increased by 67,539 acres to 4,597,687 acres, the increase being shared by all the districts. The area under kodon and kutki, however, decreased in Raipur, Drug and Balaghat by 2,478, 10,587 and 20 acres, while Bilaspur and Bhandara showed an increase of 442 and 339 acres, respectively. The areas under the principal rabi crops are compared below:—

Year	Wheat	Gram	Linseed
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1936-37	291,398	166,364	763,552
1937-38	298,712	147,179	730,974

11. The increase of 7,314 acres under wheat is trifling. The area under gram decreased by 19,185 acres, the decrease being shared by all the districts. The area under linseed also decreased in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug by 23,717, 6,090 and 13,768 acres due to unfavourable conditions and also owing to the area being sown with urad and mung on account of rotation. The average outturn of principal crops in anna notation is given below:—

Name of crop		Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Bhandara	Balaghat
Rice—						
(*a*) Broadcast	..	12 [14]	13 [16]	13 [14]	13 [14]	10 [14]
(*b*) Transplanted	..	12 [14]	13 [16]	13 [14]	13 [14]	12 [14]
Kodon and kutki	..	12 [12]	10 [13]	13 [12]	12 [12]	12 [13]
Wheat	..	11 [12]	14 [11]	12 [11]	11 [10]	12 [10]
Gram	..	12 [13]	13 [10]	12 [12]	10 [10]	12 [9]
Linseed	..	11 [12]	13 [11]	11 [8]	11 [10]	10 [10]

Jubbulpore division.

12. Area and rental statistics.—The total occupied area, *i.e.*, the area included in holdings increased (by 20,146 acres) principally in the Hoshangabad and Saugor districts. The reason for this is not explained in the district reports. In Mandla district only about 2,000 acres

of new land was included in holdings. The *sir* area decreased by 5,673 acres and the occupancy area increased by 27,062 acres. Malguzars hold 15 per cent of the occupied area, the percentage held in old Hoshangabad district (20) and Saugor (19) being above the average. The number of absolute-occupancy holdings continues to decrease more rapidly than the decrease of the area held in this right.

13. The total rental demand for the division decreased by Rs. 41,944 to Rs. 65,84,853 [Rs. 66,26,797] due partly to the 12½ per cent rent reduction on small holdings and partly to remissions and suspensions granted during the year. The total amount collected was Rs. 41,85,810 [Rs. 40,27,547] or 64 [60] per cent while arrear collections amounted to Rs. 18,76,125 [Rs. 21,92,038]. The total amount of rents collected during the year was Rs. 60,61,935 or 92 per cent of the year's demand. The Nimar statement shows collection of rents considerably in excess of one year's demand but this is not explained in the district report. The other districts show no variations of importance. The area sub-let for cash has increased at the expense of the area sub-let for grain. The average cash sub-letting rate for the division, according to the figures given in the district statements, is about Rs. 4 an acre as against the highest statutory all-round rent rate of Rs. 1-14-5 in the Narsinghpur sub-division.

Nagpur division.

14. The occupied area increased by 3,163 acres, chiefly in Chanda and Chhindwara, due to reclamation of waste land and cultivation of old fallow. The area under *sir* decreased by 4,158 acres owing to the transfer of proprietary rights, while that under *khudkasht* increased by 1,240 acres. Surrender and transfer to proprietors account for the small decrease of 1,047 [1,014] in absolute-occupancy holdings. There was a noticeable increase of 13,397 acres in the area held by occupancy tenants, mainly in the Chhindwara and Chanda districts, which is attributed partly to the allotment of waste and other land and partly to the transfer of home-farm to occupancy tenure on the loss of proprietary rights.

15. The total rental demand for the division decreased to Rs. 52,11,504 [Rs. 53,42,774]. The percentage of current rental collections to current demand comes to 58 [59]. Arrear collections amounted to Rs. 17,74,956 [Rs. 17,71,095]. Thus the total collections fell little short of a year's demand.

16. The total occupied area increased from 7,832,251 to 7,837,496 or by 5,245 acres throughout the division due to reclamation of waste land and cultivation of old fallow. The total rental demand decreased by Rs. 1,34,800 that is from Rs. 56,86,270 to Rs. 55,51,470 in consequence of rent reduction of small holdings. This decrease is shared by all the districts except Bhandara where the increase in rental demand was nominal being Rs. 2,691 only. Rs. 46,87,272 on account of current demand of rents and Rs. 7,04,676 on account of past years were collected. The percentage of collection to current demand was 84 [82], the district figures being— **Chhattisgarh division.**

Raipur ...	82 [79]
Bilaspur ...	90 [90]
Drug ...	83 [83]
Bhandara ...	81 [75]
Balaghat ...	87 [80]

Having regard to the continued economic depression and the widespread distress caused by the heavy floods in the Mahanadi and the Sheonath rivers in the Raipur district the collections were, on the whole, satisfactory.

17. Raiyatwari estates.—The raiyatwari estate is of importance only in the Nimar and Mandla districts as the raiyatwari areas are comparatively small in the other districts. The total occupied area at the beginning of the year was 721,353 [727,950] acres with a total land revenue of Rs. 3,32,866 [Rs. 3,34,638], of which 26,136 [29,816] acres assessed at Rs. 11,111 [Rs. 11,027] was surrendered during the year. The area surrendered decreased in all the districts. Including the unoccupied area of 105,368 [98,771] acres at the beginning of the year, the total area available for allotment during the year was 131,504 [128,587] acres, of which 31,059 [25,584] acres with a land revenue of Rs. 10,610 [Rs. 9,981] was allotted. The area allotted increased substantially in Nimar from 2,491 acres last year to 7,046 acres in the year under report. There was an increase of about 1,000 acres in Mandla. The area relinquished in these two districts was also smaller during the year. The area sub-let increased to 26,797 [22,578] acres, but the total sub-rent decreased to Rs. 52,490 [Rs. 55,369]. At the close of the year 100,340 [105,368] acres with an assessment of Rs. 38,834 [Rs. 38,388] remained unallotted, of which Mandla accounts for 74,910 [80,466] acres. **Jbuubpore division.**

18. A sum of Rs. 3,807 [Rs. 2,702] was spent in the improvement of water-supply in the raiyatwari villages of the Mandla district in particular. Over 20 wells have been constructed out of the Government of India grants amounting to Rs. 7,150 and repairs to other wells and two tanks were also undertaken during the year.

Nagpur division.

19. The total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year was 340,830 [339,585] with a total land revenue of Rs. 1,40,793 [Rs. 1,40,990]. 88,267 acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 29,334 were available for allotment and 7,571 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,488 were surrendered bringing the total area for allotment to 95,838. The surrender of 3,953 acres in Betul is due largely to the fact that many non-aboriginal raiyats who held more than the maximum of 30 acres fixed by the Commissioner in 1923 relinquished the excess area. Much of it was then allotted to aboriginals who possessed bullocks and agricultural implements but no land. A total of 10,505 acres was re-allotted, leaving 85,333 [87,632] acres available for allotment, at the end of the year. Of this, an area of 81,274 acres is situated in the Chanda district.

20. The programme of improvements was restricted to repairs to existing wells and construction of two new wells and one tank in Chanda.

21. There was no change in the number of raiyatwari villages [381] during the year in the Chanda district. Most of the villages commanded by state tanks [67] contain large areas of unallotted land and are still undeveloped. The area under irrigation has in fact slightly declined even after the reduction in water rates from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per acre from 1st April 1938. Agreements in Form A-I are reported to have gained in popularity and are expected to take the place of existing agreements. The relaxation of the condition compelling the raiyats to grow rice has not however produced the desired results as yet, as the orders do not seem to have been well known yet. The continuous excision of forest land for cultivation has retarded the development of existing villages. One unfortunate result is that some 25,000 acres of land under Government irrigation tanks still remain unallotted and will continue so as long as the agricultural population continues to be enticed away by the temporarily superior fertility of virgin soil. The unsoundness of the present policy will become more apparent in a year of scarcity

when those who might have had good crops under irrigation find themselves without resources on their dry crop lands.

Chhattisgarh division. 22. There was no change in the number of raiyatwari villages which remained at 292; 27 in Raipur, 9 in Bilaspur, 1 in Drug, 17 in Bhandara and 238 in Balaghat. The total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year was 145,328 acres with a total land revenue of Rs. 58,858, the assessment being reduced by Rs. 89 as a result of relief granted to small holders. 32,187 acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 3,432 were available for allotment and 3,202 acres, rental Rs. 916 were surrendered bringing the total area for allotment to 35,389 acres, rental Rs. 4,348. The largest area relinquished was as usual in the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district [3,114]. 7,140 acres, rental Rs. 1,602, were reallotted, leaving a balance of 28,249 acres, rental Rs. 2,746, available for allotment at the close of the year, the largest portion being 27,478 acres in Baihar tahsil. As pointed out in my last year's report a major portion of the so-called available area is not culturable. The enquiry for re-classifying the *kabil-kasht* area is still going on as it was not possible to complete it due to other urgent works and changes in the staff. The question of allotment of suitable unoccupied survey numbers for the establishment of a vidya mandir in Raipur is at present under examination.

23. Some of the land acquired by the Irrigation Department in connection with the construction of Maramsilli reservoir in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district was relinquished and is being converted into four raiyatwari villages to be called Botha, Amlipara, Chhindbharri and Channagaon. Consolidation operations were carried out in these villages and action for the allotment of fields is being taken according to the scheme of consolidation. The Irrigation Department has also transferred to the Revenue Department all other land above F.T.L. of the Maramsilli tank consisting of ten hamlets. A proposal for the conversion of these hamlets into raiyatwari villages is under examination. One raiyatwari village named Mangaltarai has recently been carved out of Government forest area in the Balod tahsil of the Drug district for the colonization of untainted children of lepers and symptom-free lepers. The scheme is in progress and survey is being taken up as necessity arises. Twenty-two

colonists have, so far, been allotted holdings of 15 acres each and the *pattas* and *kabuliyats* which are ready will be delivered to them shortly.

24. As required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8 five-years programme has been prepared for the Balaghat district; the programmes for other districts have already been prepared, except for Drug which does not need it as there is only one village in the district and water-supply is adequate there. Intensive tours in the raiyatwari tracts of the Balaghat district have brought to light many petty though irritating grievances in respect of nistar and oppression by underlings. These have been promptly set right and efforts on an extensive scale are being made to improve the condition of the raiyats, *viz.*, village sanitation has been improved, quinine has been distributed and fruit trees and good seed have been supplied. Rs. 818 in Raipur was spent out of Government of India grant for the improvement of water-supply in Gattasilli, besides the expenditure of Rs. 3 in Bhandara and Rs. 1,000 in Balaghat from provincial revenues for the improvement of raiyatwari areas. A sum of Rs. 400 was sanctioned for the improvement of Butena tank in the Bilaspur district and plans and estimates have been called for from the Executive Engineer. No amount was spent in Bhandara out of the Government of India grant. Taccavi loans were advanced in raiyatwari villages during the year as detailed below:—

District		Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.
		Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	..	304	110
Bilaspur	..	255	..
Bhandara	..	278	..
Balaghat	..	2,270	2,878

No taccavi was given in Drug district where there is only one raiyatwari village.

The relations between raiyats and patels were cordial on the whole and the latter discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Jubbulpore division.

25. Condition of agricultural classes.—Prices of agricultural commodities dropped slightly during the year and the outturn of crops left little margin for any recovery from the prevalent depressed condition of the peasantry. The 12½ per cent reduction of rents of small holdings was

given effect to during the year. Debt conciliation boards have lightened the burden of debts and remissions and suspensions of rent and revenue were granted liberally in the areas in which the crops were damaged. In the Narsinghpur sub-division relief works were started in two villages and a special allotment of Rs. 30,000 was distributed for seed in that tract. Abatement of rents in the more highly assessed areas of the Jubbulpore district and the Narsinghpur sub-division is in progress. All the measures taken by Government for the relief of the peasantry have tended to stop further deterioration. Cultivation is full in all the districts and seed and labour and other cultivating expenses are even now met without difficulty by the villager.

26. The condition of labourers was satisfactory. The Jubbulpore and Saugor bidi industries continue to provide remunerative employment in the slack season.

27. In the Nimar district considerable damage to property was caused by outbreaks of fire in 84 villages. Necessary relief was promptly given.

28. Plague was prevalent in a mild form in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Saugor districts and the Patan tahsil of the Jubbulpore district; and smallpox in Saugor, Nimar and parts of the Hoshangabad district. A severe epidemic of a virulent type of cholera prevailed throughout the division (except the Mandla district) during the hot weather. Hoshangabad and Nimar districts were badly affected. Cases occurred in Jubbulpore city as well. The mortality in the Hoshangabad district was 5,776, Nimar 2,659 and Jubbulpore 1,516. Special medical and revenue officers toured in the affected areas and in the Hoshangabad district alone nearly 8 lakhs of people were inoculated against the disease. Markets had to be closed in the affected areas and there was for a time much dislocation of the ordinary course of duties of all classes of Government officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, reports that the work done during the epidemic has had a beneficial permanent effect in educating the people in sanitation and public health measures.

29. The condition of live-stock was generally satisfactory.

30. The village uplift committees are being reorganized under the recent orders of the Provincial Uplift Board. The only progress made during the year

was in the Nimar district where one or two rallies were organized. The one held at Borgaon Buzruk in the Khandwa tahsil was reported to have been well attended. A rural child welfare centre was also opened in the same village and is reported to be doing good work. The special staff employed for the Piparia scheme was withdrawn during the year. Village committees still function in the 20 villages included in this scheme and propaganda in regard to agricultural and veterinary matters was carried on during the year. In the other districts there was little or no organized village uplift work. It is hoped that the reorganization of the tahsil and district committees and the establishment of vidya mandirs will give an impetus to uplift schemes. The experience gained so far is that strong and consistant non-official support is indispensable for the success of the movement. The enthusiasm of district council, local board and village panchayat members has so far been lacking in most areas in which village uplift schemes have been tried.

Nagpur division.

31. Except in the rice tracts of the Chanda district where the people were comparatively prosperous, there was no improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturist classes who had to contend against various adverse forces, such as indifferent crops, low prices, particularly for cotton, and attenuated credit. Neither co-operative banks, most of which are themselves in a precarious condition, nor land mortgage banks could do anything appreciable to replace the local moneylender, who has been so discouraged by restrictive legislation and debt conciliation that he has neither the capital nor the will to provide the volume of credit that he formerly provided. The exemption from attachment of agricultural produce under section 61, Civil Procedure Code, continued to be in force and the execution of certain decrees passed against agriculturists by civil courts was temporarily postponed for six months with effect from the 22nd July 1938. Suspension and remission of land revenue was given on a liberal scale.

32. The condition of the agricultural labourer was somewhat better, particularly in Nagpur, owing to the revival in the manganese mining industry.

33. The year was marked by the outbreak of a virulent type of cholera in Chhindwara and Betul and in parts of Chanda, and a milder form in the other two districts. The epidemic was so widespread that the

resources at the disposal of Government were insufficient to stamp it out quickly. There were 9,229 attacks and 5,672 deaths in Chhindwara and 8,791 and 4,251 in Betul. 257,203 and 81,741 inoculations were performed in these two districts. Plague and smallpox also prevailed in a mild form in Betul and Chhindwara.

Chhattisgarh division.

34. The general economic condition of the peasantry did not show any appreciable improvement. The increasing number of rent suits afford an indication of the plight of the general body of the agriculturists. As before, food was plentiful with the agriculturists but there was a general lack of ready cash. The labouring classes fared better than the agriculturists and in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts in particular owing to the considerable rise in the prices of manganese ore.

35. One of the special features of the year affecting the economic condition of the agriculturists in Chhattisgarh proper, particularly in Raipur and Bilaspur, was heavy floods of the Mahanadi and the Sheonath rivers already referred to above which caused considerable damage to the standing crops as well as to the buildings in low-lying lands on either side of the riverain villages. The organization of relief measures, distribution of taccavi grants on a liberal scale and remission of rent and revenue in the affected areas put heart into the tenants and enabled them to carry on agricultural operations without any serious dislocation. In addition to the above relief, the Provincial Government was pleased to sanction free grant of timber and other forest produce of the estimated value of Rs. 3,226 to the residents of 31 villages affected by the floods in Raipur.

36. With a view to raising a befitting memorial to His Gracious Majesty's accession to the throne Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow issued an appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculoris Fund early in January 1938. The object of the fund is to provide tuberculosis clinic, sanatoria and aftercare settlements at suitable centres of the province. It is pleasing to note that every class of people in the division joined in this attempt to fight this widespread disease by making liberal contributions which amounted to about Rs. 33,170 by the close of the year—a figure in excess, I believe, of those collected in other and richer divisions.

37. Organized village uplift work in selected villages is being carried on in all the districts except Raipur where it has now been placed on a systematic basis. A good deal of propaganda to popularize improved methods of cultivation was carried out throughout the division by practical demonstrations and explaining to the agriculturists the benefits of improved seed and implements, planting of fruit trees, growing of garden crops, raising of better paying crops, preservation of manure and improvement of sanitation. A considerable amount of very useful uplift work has been done in the Balaghat district and Baghmarra, near Balod in the Drug district, remains the best example I have seen in the province of agricultural improvement and profit-making by the cultivation of fruit gardens and sugarcane. Another form of rural uplift work in the Raipur district deserves mention. This is the "Village Sisters" scheme for the training of *dais* and nurses for work in rural areas. The first batch consisting of 21 candidates has been trained and employment found for most of them in various parts of the district, some in villages under the Court of Wards, others by village panchayats and other public institutions and a few as private practitioners. The success of the scheme which is now emerging from the experimental stage is being watched with interest even outside the province. The Seaman Village Nursing scheme is also rendering useful service to the villagers of Jora, Dumartalai, Mana and Deopuri. A co-operative cultivation society organized in Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur district is progressing satisfactorily. Co-operative dairies for supplying pure milk in Bilaspur and Drug towns have started functioning and one will shortly be started in Raipur also. Controlled cattle-breeding centres have been opened and thirteen stud bulls were purchased for them. The cattle-breeding society at Aklama (Sahaspur-Lohara zamindari) has been working satisfactorily. Farmer's and Village Uplift Day was held at Balod and Drug and Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions at Vandai in northern zamindaris and Ambagarh Chauki in the southern zamindaris. These latter were a great success as they attracted unusually large gatherings of zamindari tenants. In Bhandara the concrete work done during the year is the establishment of village nursing centres in five villages, collection of money for two wells at Mohogaon (to be constructed shortly) and

delivery of lantern lectures on cholera and flies. Cattle-breeding and poultry farming are not finding much encouragement, principally on account of the expense involved in keeping good bulls and the difficulty in persuading villagers that poultry would give a useful addition to their resources. In Balaghat, the need for cottage industry such as rope-making, niwar-weaving, poultry keeping, etc., was emphasised during the village uplift propaganda. Most of the rural uplift activities in this district have been concentrated on trying to teach the cultivators to supplement their normal income, but the management of most markets for agricultural produce requires serious overhauling as at present the agriculturists do not get a square deal.

38. A feature of the year was the action taken for the introduction of the vidya mandir scheme which aims at the banishment of illiteracy from the rural areas. Fifty-seven offers of land were received from different parts of the division of which 16 were rejected and 28 are pending examination. The remaining thirteen offers (six in Raipur—Amlitalao, Piprod, Parsada, Kusmandi, Nawapara and Sendar; five in Bilaspur—Sarseni, Gatouri, Behramunda, Hardi and Chatta; and one each in Bhandara, and Balaghat—Piparia, in the Gondia tahsil, and Muradai, in Waraseoni tahsil, have been provisionally accepted by the Deputy Commissioners and managing committees are being formed to regulate their affairs. Since the close of the year many more vidya mandirs have been started.

39. The principal measure adopted by Government to improve the condition of the agriculturists was the extension of the measure of relief to owners of small holding. Out of the total reduction of 4½ lakhs sanctioned for this purpose the share of this division in terms of rent and land revenue calculated at the district percentages of assets amounted to Rs. 1,54,515 (rent) and Rs. 79,062 (revenue), respectively. The size of the small holding fixed for the division varied from district to district, but it was more than one acre and not more than seven acres. According to this scale relief was given to

315,897 cultivators and the realizable land revenue to Rs. 67,437, the district figures being as under:—

District		Number of cultivators	Reduction in	
			Rents	Land revenue
			Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	..	82,823	32,744	15,396
Bilaspur	..	1,02,547	29,260	17,071
Drug	..	60,950	32,263	15,685
Bhandara	..	44,300	23,857	11,323
Balaghat	..	25,277	16,211	7,962

40. The recent cholera epidemic which ravaged the entire province did not leave the division unscathed. There was an outbreak of cholera in epidemic form in Bhandara, the infection being brought by marriage parties from the adjoining district of Nagpur. Special cholera regulations were enforced in the district and the assistant medical officers on special epidemic duties visited the affected parts in the interior. Prompt medical aid was afforded and preventive measures were taken with all possible speed to combat the outbreak. A very large number of wells was disinfected. In spite of all this there were 4,024 attacks and 1,760 deaths. Nearly 129,841 persons were inoculated. Had the Deputy Commissioner been armed with more powers, *e.g.*, to order compulsory inoculation of villagers living within a radius of five miles of an infected village, some hundreds of lives would assuredly have been saved. I have for long advocated some such form of compulsion in order to save life; but unfortunately public opinion is slow to react. The infection was carried to the neighbouring district of Balaghat but owing to preventive measures taken in good time and carried out on a considerable scale the mortality was much lower, *viz.*, 263 attacks and 131 deaths only. No fewer than 46,947 anti-cholera inoculations were performed in that district and practically every well was disinfected, the majority more than once. In Bilaspur cholera broke out in October 1937 at village Thakupali, station-house Dabhara. It spread to other parts of the district and continued throughout the year in a sporadic form. There were in all 203 attacks and 114 deaths. 16,401 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. A few cases of cholera occurred during the year in some parts of

the Raipur district also, this was fortunately one of the least affected districts in the province for a change. Malaria is endemic in many parts of the division and usually carries a heavy toll of human life. Attempts were made to combat the disease by organizing free distribution of quinine in such areas.

Jubbulpore division.

41. Relations between landlords and tenants.—Tenants are now reported to be more conscious and assertive of their rights. The enactment of new section 88-A of the Tenancy Act penalizing *begar* is reported to have given satisfaction. In spite of economic distress, which is generally the fundamental cause of a great deal of agrarian discontent, the relations between landlords and tenants have been on the whole remarkably cordial. There have, however, been disputes regarding nistar and grazing in the Seoni-Malwa, Hoshangabad and Sohagpur tahsils. In the Mandla district complaints by tenants are becoming more frequent. The discontent in the Hoshangabad district is attributed to misguided political propaganda. Elsewhere relations are quite normal and with the increasing attention, both legislative and administrative, which is now being devoted to tenants' grievances there is little likelihood of disturbance of former relations between the landlord and his tenant. The landlords have themselves formed an organization primarily to watch their interests in the legislative sphere in connection with the many measures which are periodically discussed in the Assembly.

Nagpur division.

42. The community of interests between landlords and tenants continues to diminish. Both classes are coming to rely entirely on their legal rights, and abandoning that mutual co-operation which should be the basis of life in a malguzari village. An increase in the number of cases under sections 74 and 77 of the Tenancy Act is one example of this tendency. Recovery of rents has become more difficult, and as a result rent suits have increased by 20 per cent. The number of tenants ejected has doubled. Landlords search the *wajib-ul-arz* for opportunities to levy grazing dues or break up grazing land or restrict the passage of cattle where previously they preferred the maintenance of harmonious relations to the extraction of every last pie to which they might be entitled.

Chhattisgarh division.

43. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally cordial except in the Katghora tahsil of the Bilaspur district and in Dondi-Lohara and Chichgarh

zamindaris of the Drug and Bhandara districts, respectively. Due to the changed political conditions the tenantry is becoming more and more alive and independent, as is evidenced by the growing number of protests against *begar* and infringement of grazing and other nistar rights. In the Katghora tahsil there were disputes about grazing and commutation dues in almost all the zamindaris. The terms of grazing given in the *wajib-ul-arz* were explained to the tenants but without any great effect. There was also some dispute between the zamindar's thekadar and tenants about the tendu leaves chiefly in the Korba zamindari. The dispute which has persisted for some time past was aggravated by the High Court's decision in respect of six villages of the Chhuri zamindari. Government has now ordered an enquiry into the question of the revision of this part of the *wajib-ul-arz* and for this purpose has invested the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, with the powers of a Settlement Officer. In the Pendra zamindari particularly, there has been some unfortunate propaganda to the effect that the recovery of Chari, Sumeli and other dues is illegal with the result that tenants and thekadars withheld payments of rents and other dues and the zamindar has had considerable difficulty in payment of takoli. Some agrarian unrest prevailed in the Dondi-Lohara zamindari, where a few genuine grievances were exaggerated and worked up by a political agitator who made reckless and defamatory attacks on Government officials in order to stir up trouble amongst the masses. The leaders of the Congress party eventually intervened and the agitation subsided. The grievances are being carefully examined again by an Inquiry Committee presided over by the Deputy Commissioner and efforts to re-establish the once existing good relations between the zamindari officials and the tenants are being made. In the Chichgarh zamindari there was friction between the zamindar and tenants on account of the neglect of the zamindar whose servants were subjecting the tenants to many forms of tyranny. The dismissal of the servants under pressure from Government and increased touring in the area restored good relations to some extent. The zamindar has now appointed a retired Government clerk as his Manager and it is hoped that the affairs of the zamindari will improve. In other places of the district the abolition of *begar* by legislation caused certain difficulties though it was welcomed by the tenants. For a short time the zamindars who believed that *begar* prescribed in the village administration paper was still legal attempted to enforce such *begar* but this is gradually being stopped. The zamindars were annoyed by the sudden shortage of agricultural implements and labour which they used to get in return for grazing and forest products and the tenants are still feeling the loss of grazing and certain nistar rights which they used to get in lieu of free labour rendered to the landlord. The friction in these zamindaris also was increased by local politicians who tried their best to take advantage of the situation. Some malguzars and zamindars have foolishly made attempts to put more restrictions on free grazing and nistar than even the abolition of *begar* prescribed by the *wajib-ul-arz* could justify. In my last year's report a mention was made about growing friction in villages of the Balaghat district due to refusal on the part of refractory tenants to recognize the age-long custom of their neighbours going to their fields over the *dhuras* (field boundaries) of other tenants and taking their carts similarly through each other's lands. It is reported that the disputes are leading to expensive litigation and disharmony and it has been suggested that the matter should be investigated and the custom recorded in *wajib-ul-arz* wherever it is found to exist.

Jubbulpore division.

44. Relations between Government and the people.— The relations between Government officers and the people were generally cordial. There was a case of assault on the tahsildar, Gadarwara, when he was on taccavi collection duty. Earlier in the year there was an attempt in some parts of the division by local politicians to undermine the authority of subordinate Government officials. A few complaints were received about difficulty in obtaining supplies, labour and accommodation for Government officers on tour. This phase soon passed off and the general atmosphere has improved considerably. Revenue officers have to perform the unpopular duty of realizing Government dues and this was naturally used as a handle against them. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that popular co-operation, after a period of stagnation, is now increasing in connection with measures sponsored by Government.

Nagpur division.

45. The relations between revenue officers and the agricultural classes continued to be cordial.

46. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund met with a generous response from all quarters.

Chhattisgarh division. 47. The relations between Government officers and agricultural classes were cordial on the whole. The year was free from political agitation. Fairly close touch has been kept with the people by touring and the relief given by Government to the agriculturists in the shape of remission of land revenue after the Mahanadi and the Sheonath floods in Raipur, the relief to small holders, liberal taccavi advances and a substantial reduction of irrigation rates were appreciated. In an endeavour to stop petty local tyranny by subordinate Government officials, detailed instructions were issued by Government in July 1937 and a vigilant watch is being kept by the controlling authorities to ensure observance of these orders. In order to improve the relations between the Police and the public, publicity has been given to the communication on the subject received in July 1938.

48. The year under report was the first year of Provincial Autonomy and it was inevitable that some difficulties would arise. The Ministry in power was formed from a party which had hitherto voiced the people's grievances and were in opposition to the Government which functioned under dyarchy. A certain amount of mutual distrust was therefore only to be expected and many of the camp followers of Congress were not slow to take advantage of the new position in making things difficult for Government officials. It was equally natural that Government officials found it difficult to adapt themselves immediately to the political changes which had occurred, and during the period of lag many of them were distrustful and some of them were depressed. Gradually, however, adjustment took place and mutual trust increased, so that at the end of the year under report many difficulties had been removed and loyal co-operation was restored as the officials came to realize that the Ministry although they had to concede something to their followers by ordering enquiries and satisfying themselves, in the end usually protected Government servants under them. From enquiries which I have made in many places, I believe that conditions have definitely improved during the year and the relations between the people, Government and its servants are now, on the whole, cordial.

Jubbulpore division. 49. Agricultural improvements.—The Agriculture Department continued systematic propaganda and demonstrations of improved implements and scientific methods of cultivation to which there was a satisfactory response.

Two seed stores at Niwas and Gadasami in the Mandla district were established. Pooling of verum cotton and fruit cultivation are gaining popularity in the Hoshangabad district. The work in the Hoshangabad district has made more headway presumably because of the farm at Powarkheda and the fact that two tahsil agricultural associations are doing active work. There is also a demand for improved implements in the Sihora tahsil. The farm established at Dindori in 1936 is making good progress.

50. Cattle-breeding received further support during the year and the controlled breeding centres started under the Viceroy's scheme are doing useful work. Certain non-officials in the Hoshangabad district have started their own independent centres with herds of pure Malvi strain; and in Mandla the district council is contemplating the purchase of nine bulls for different centres. Schemes for the improvement of the quality of cattle are receiving wide support and already the results are evident to the ordinary villager. It is hoped that further progress will now be more rapid.

Nagpur division.

51. The Agriculture Department continued its usual activities of propaganda and the demonstration of improved implements and scientific methods of cultivation. The number of such demonstrations was 170 in Chanda, 187 in Betul and 251 in Chhindwara. Besides, 16 [3] illustrated lectures with the help of magic lanterns were given in Chhindwara at different centres. During the year two new Government demonstration farms in the aboriginal areas of Garchiroli tahsil and two in the jungly tracts of the Chhindwara district were opened. The agriculturist is unquestionably becoming steadily more alive to the need for progress.

Chhattisgarh division

52. The Agriculture Department continued its usual activities of propaganda and demonstration of improved implements, establishment of seed farms, distribution of pure seeds and introduction of garden crops. The Department also undertook propaganda to popularize the planting of fruit trees and vegetable culture. There is now an increasing readiness to adopt improved methods since their success has been demonstrated. Seed unions and seed farms have increased all over Chhattisgarh proper. In response to the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy for the improvement of live-stock, vigorous propaganda was undertaken for the improvement of cattle-breeding. As a result of this a sum of Rs. 1,752 in Raipur

and Rs. 715 in Bilaspur were collected as donations for the purchase of breeding bulls. In Raipur 11 bulls were purchased and located in the various villages in the rural areas. Seventeen fully controlled and five partially controlled breeding centres were established. In addition to the proposals regarding the establishment of a Veterinary dispensary at Bilaigarh, the prospects of opening a new dispensary at Nagri in the Dhamtari tahsil are also being examined in collaboration with the district council, Raipur. In Bilaspur eleven bulls are functioning at different centres. The notified area committee, Mungeli, has applied for a bull, free of cost, and the sanitation panchayat, Takhatpur, has agreed to pay one-half of the cost of a bull, while the zamindars of Matin, Lapha and Korba have promised to purchase and maintain one, two and two bulls, respectively. Improvement of live-stock has shown signs of weakening both in Drug and Bhandara though efforts are being made to revive it. In Balaghat intensive propaganda has been carried on in respect of preparation of cheap manure from bone, the use of tank silt as manure and the proper conservation of farm manure. It was proclaimed that the keeping of open manure pits would be regarded as an insanitary act and that action would be taken against all those who disregard the directions of the mukaddams in this matter.

Jubbulpore division.

53. Destruction of pigs.—The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that the ravages of pig in the district, particularly in the Harda tahsil, are assuming alarming proportions in spite of the fact that crop protection licences were issued freely during the year. In some parts of Harda the cultivation of juar had to be abandoned. Organized pig-killing associations do not exist everywhere. There are none in the Jubbulpore or Saugor districts. The few in the Hoshangabad district are not very active. The district and tahsil pig-killing associations in Nimar were recently revived by the Deputy Commissioner and schemes are being worked out for more systematic destruction of pig. The Nimar associations have a fund of Rs. 1,897 available for expenditure on the object. There is only one pig-killing club in the whole of the Mandla district. It is now generally known that a Game Act licence is not necessary for shooting pig. The production of tushes is still a condition for the renewal of crop protection licences and there have been complaints regarding the enforcement of this condition. In Hoshangabad, Saugor, Nimar and Mandla the number of pig

killed as compared with last year is as follows: 4,442 [6,850], 3,197 [1,370], 2,935 [1,192] and 1,952 [1,577], respectively. The Forest Department is reported to have organized beats only in the Nimar district and 59 beats were responsible for the destruction of 100 pigs. The local population was not enthusiastic about beats for pig in Government forests in the Hoshangabad or Saugor district. Jackals also cause considerable damage to crops. The reward of four annas per tail offered in the Hoshangabad district is reported to be too low to attract the professional shikari. In Nimar district crop protection licences are issued on production of a specified number of jackals' tails. Instructions have been issued for the liberal issue of crop protection licences. The organization of measures for the destruction of pig and jackals needs greater attention in all districts.

Nagpur division.

54. There is nothing of particular interest in the district reports about the destruction of pig. The attempt to excite more interest in the destruction of jackals has had little success because in this province a dead jackal, unlike a dead pig has no economic value. We have no castes which eat it, and no market has been developed for the skins. The condition that arms licensees must produce jackal skulls and tails has not been seriously enforced yet. It is worth pursuing, especially in localities where there is garden cultivation or poultry farming.

Chhattisgarh division.

55. There were no organized pig-killing associations in the division except 14 such clubs in the Bhandara district which remained inactive. 612 pigs were killed in Raipur, 2,740 in Bhandara and 1,350 in Balaghat. No account was kept in Bilaspur and Drug. Crop protection licences are being issued in all deserving cases and the production of tushes constitutes an essential condition. Efforts were made to start pig-killing societies on a co-operative basis in some of the villages of the Baihar tahsil, but they were not successful as the villagers have not yet learnt the value of team work. The Balaghat report mentions that it is said everywhere that pigs take refuge during the day in Government forest where they seem to know by instinct that they are safe. The Divisional Forest Officer has agreed to give free licences to reliable persons for shooting pigs in Government forest and one licence has been issued so far in the Baihar tahsil.

Jubbulpore division.

56. Land Alienation Act.—There was no change in the area to which the Act applies. Mortgages were sanctioned in two cases in Jubbulpore and permanent

alienation of land in one case in Nimar and two cases in Saugor. Permission to alienate was refused in all the four cases in Mandla. Three cases were disposed of in Hoshangabad, the result of which has not been reported.

57. The number of cases to be dealt with under the Act is usually small because the Act applies only to land held in proprietary right. There is some opinion in favour of extending the Act to aboriginal tenants as well.

Nagpur division.

58. The Act was in force in the whole of the Betul and Chhindwara districts, the 16 zamindaris in Chanda and all the tahsils in Nagpur except Katol. Including four pending cases in Chhindwara, there were in all 18 [11] cases for disposal. Permission to transfer land was given in 5 [1] cases, four were rejected, leaving nine pending. In Betul, six cases were registered of which five were disposed of, but permission to alienate land was granted in one case only, the other cases being either dismissed in default or filed for other reasons. No cases are reported in Chanda.

Chhattisgarh division.

59. There was no change in the area to which the Land Alienation Act has been applicable. Reference was made in the last year's report in regard to the application of the Act to certain areas and tribes in the division and Government orders were received extending its provisions to the following areas and tribes after the close of the year:—

(1) Mahasamund and Patewa revenue inspectors' circles of the Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur district as regards Gond and Kamar.

(2) Sihawa revenue inspector's circle and mauza Khadma P. C. No. 74, of the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district as regards Gond and Halba.

(3) Janjgir tahsil and Pandaria and Kanteli zamindaris in the Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur district as regards Gond, Raj-Gond, Kanwar and Tanwar.

(4) Balod and Bhandara revenue inspectors' circles of the Balod tahsil and Nawagarh and Maro revenue inspectors' circles of Bemetara tahsil of the Drug district as regards Gond, Kanwar and Halba.

(5) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district as regards Baigas.

Including five cases pending from previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 9 [14] of which seven were disposed of and two cases remained pending at the close of the year in Bhandara. The Act is helping to prevent the aboriginal proprietors being wiped out of existence. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, has repeated his suggestion that aboriginal tenants may also likewise be protected by extension of the Act.

Jubbulpore division.

60. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—Rs. 5,125 [Rs. 5,889] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,10,725 [Rs. 1,94,111] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced during the year. In view of the increasing difficulties experienced in recovering loans, the grant of fresh taccavi was restricted to cases of absolute necessity. Including arrears, Rs. 4,99,540 [Rs. 4,60,542] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 23,18,637 [Rs. 23,29,850] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act fell due for recovery of which Rs. 71,744 [Rs. 69,571] and Rs. 2,65,162 [Rs. 3,59,732], respectively, were collected. The collection amounts to 14 per cent in the case of Land Improvement Loans and 11 per cent in that of Agriculturists' Loans. Recoveries were extremely poor in Saugor and Hoshangabad districts. Rs. 1,07,674 [Rs. 74,460] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,67,492 [Rs. 4,22,284] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were suspended and Rs. 56,272 [Rs. *nil*] and Rs. 25,453 [Rs. 28,231], respectively, were remitted. The amounts overdue at the end of the year were Rs. 3,22,797 [Rs. 3,23,204] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 16,61,772 [Rs. 15,28,694] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the Saugor district alone being responsible for Rs. 1,87,818 and Rs. 12,65,307, respectively.

61. The question of recovery of these loans has become an acute problem in all the districts of this division except Nimar. Loans granted prior to 1934 were conciliated and revised instalments fixed equal to half or a year's rent paid by the borrowers, but owing to subsequent crop failures and consequent grant of suspensions, it has not been possible to adhere to the programme of repayment and the whole scheme has broken down. The result is a confusion in accounts and enormous difficulties in making collections. If any progress were to be made in bringing the accounts to some sort of workable scheme

of repayments the whole position had to be revived. I have addressed Government separately on the subject. It should be mentioned here that the outstanding taccavi arrears in four districts of this division has been a source of heavy additional work for the tahsil staff and has had an adverse effect on the efficient revenue administration of the tahsils concerned.

Nagpur division. 62. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, a sum of Rs. 10,58,818 [Rs. 11,04,349] was outstanding at the beginning of the year and loans aggregating Rs. 3,86,119 [Rs. 3,27,212] were advanced during the year. The principal which fell due for recovery amounted to Rs. 8,16,415 [Rs. 8,17,830] of which a sum of Rs. 55 was remitted, Rs. 885 suspended and Rs. 2,60,387 [Rs. 2,87,962] collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,55,290 [Rs. 4,27,194] as overdue. The amount outstanding at the end of the year thus stood at Rs. 11,83,108 [Rs. 10,59,359]. A sum of Rs. 41,287 [Rs. 50,189] was recovered on account of interest. Recovery is most disappointing in all districts except Chanda and Betul, particularly in Chhindwara and it is difficult to believe that there was real justification for the bulk of the taccavi distributed. Matters have come to a stage when it seems necessary to proceed cautiously in the matter of distribution of taccavi applying it only as a measure of relief in areas stricken by calamity. I have already made a reference to Government on the need for revising the policy of Government in this respect. The recovery of the taccavi arrears in Seoni particularly presents great difficulty. A large amount was remitted after the *khatewar* enquiry in 1936 and practically nothing has been recovered since out of the refixed instalments. The enquiry itself took some years and throughout the period no taccavi was recovered. The natural result was that people not having been asked to pay for so long got the idea that they never would be asked to pay.

63. The total amount outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,93,092 [Rs. 3,99,417] and a sum of Rs. 6,629 [Rs. 54,940] were advanced during the year. Loans aggregating Rs. 2,54,706 [Rs. 2,41,147] fell due for recovery of which a sum of Rs. 102 was suspended and Rs. 57,785 [Rs. 60,360] collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,01,456

[Rs. 3,93,777] and that overdue at Rs. 1,96,819 [Rs. 1,81,877]. A sum of Rs. 13,157 [Rs. 14,255] was recovered on account of interest.

64. The system of granting loans on joint responsibility is reported to have worked satisfactorily in Chanda, while the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that the system is becoming unpopular in Multai and Betul owing to wilful defaults on the part of dishonest borrowers. Actually the theory of joint responsibility is a fallacy, and if it were tested by attempts to recover from joint borrowers on a large scale it would lead to an outburst of popular indignation. The normal course is to remit rather than attempt recovery from persons other than the defaulting borrower.

Chhattisgarh division

65. The balance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,87,559 [Rs. 1,61,171] and a sum of Rs. 1,83,444 [Rs. 1,43, 614] was advanced during the year. The total amount due for collection including arrears was Rs. 1,47,238 [Rs. 1,18,019]. Of this a sum of Rs. 449 had to be suspended in order to give adequate relief to tenantry in Raipur and a small sum of Rs. 16 due from tenants in Balaghat was remitted. Including advance collections of Rs. 123 in Raipur and Rs. 117 in Balaghat the total collections amounted to Rs. 1,42,458 [Rs. 1,17,227] and the balance overdue at the end of the year Rs. 4,555 [Rs. 2,197]. The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 2,28,529 [Rs. 1,87,558]. The collections have been quite satisfactory. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act a sum of Rs. 1,01,722 [Rs. 99,471] was outstanding at the commencement of the year and loans aggregating Rs. 40,087 [Rs. 43,443] were advanced in the course of the year. The amount falling due for collection within the year was Rs. 46,951 [Rs. 41,737] of which a sum of Rs. 66 was suspended and Rs. 45,207 [Rs. 41,132] including advance collections of Rs. 518 recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,196.

66. The interest recovered on loans under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 22,185. This works out to 7.2 [7.1] per cent on the mean of loan outstanding at the beginning and close of the year. No case of misapplication of either of the two kinds of loans came to notice.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore division

67. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.**—The total current demand on account of land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1937 was Rs. 46,77,618 [Rs. 46,76,607]. There was an increase of Rs. 284 in Jubbulpore and Rs. 165 in Saugor on account of resumption of muafis, and of Rs. 736 in Hoshangabad on account of conferral of malik-makbuza rights on diversion of land to non-agricultural purposes. Against these additions, a decrease of Rs. 27,213 on account of 12½ per cent rent reduction adjusted in Saugor and Nimar has resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 26,028. Thus the net demand for the year was Rs. 46,51,590 [Rs. 46,77,618], Rs. 857 [Rs. 3,851] was collected in advance, Rs. 52,523 [Rs. 2,31,158] was remitted and Rs. 1,93,100 [Rs. 50,398] suspended, leaving Rs. 44,05,110 [Rs. 43,92,211] for collection, of which Rs. 42,28,867 [Rs. 42,90,175] or 96 [97.6] per cent was collected. Rs. 1,76,243 [Rs. 1,01,996] remained as unsuspended arrears at the close of the year.

68. The total arrear demand was Rs. 2,44,759 [Rs. 3,12,639]. Rs. 38,949 [Rs. 60,444] was remitted, Rs. 62,134 [Rs. 54,166] resuspended, and of the balance of Rs. 1,43,676 [Rs. 1,98,029], Rs. 1,32,288 [Rs. 1,66,166] or 92 [83] per cent was collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 11,388 [Rs. 31,863].

69. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 43,61,155 [Rs. 44,56,341] against Rs. 44,05,110 [Rs. 43,92,211], the net current demand for collection during the year. The arrears outstanding in each district at the end of the year were as follows:—

District		Arrears		Current		Total
		Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	28,687	3,347	1,42,207	34,192	2,08,433
Saugor	..	..	253	..	36,502	36,755
Hoshangabad	..	8,605	2,141	49,081	78,596	1,38,423
Nimar	..	..	157	..	6,025	6,182
Mandla	..	24,842	5,490	1,812	20,928	53,072
Total	..	62,134	11,388	1,93,100	1,76,243	4,42,865

The total unsuspended arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,87,631 [Rs. 1,33,859]. The short collections are mostly due to poor outturn of rabi crops on account of damage by frost and hail.

Nagpur division.

70. The total current demand on account of land revenue on the roll was Rs. 39,11,277 [Rs. 39,10,500]. After adjusting a net decrease of Rs. 12,387, which includes Rs. 8,454 in Chanda and Rs. 4,708 in Betul on account of the 12½ per cent reduction in rents, and advance collection of Rs. 4,292 [Rs. 6,919], the net demand for collection during the year stood at Rs. 38,94,598 [Rs. 39,04,358]. Out of this amount, Rs. 27,860 [Rs. 13,134] were remitted, Rs. 16,093 [Rs. 1,42,173] suspended and Rs. 33,42,242 [Rs. 35,13,445] collected. The unsuspended balance on current account amounted to Rs. 5,08,403 [Rs. 2,35,606] at the close of the year chiefly in Nagpur, Wardha and Chhindwara districts.

71. The total arrear demand for collection from the previous year amounted to Rs. 10,01,049. Rs. 3,89,916 [Rs. 1,84,551] were remitted, Rs. 1,79,610 [Rs. 5,85,226] resuspended and Rs. 2,20,254 [Rs. 2,29,829] collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 2,11,269, Nagpur, Wardha and Chhindwara being responsible for Rs. 33,166, Rs. 34,380 and Rs. 1,43,723 respectively. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 35,62,496 against the demand of Rs. 38,98,890.

Chhattisgarh division.

72. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,25,575 [Rs. 39,39,631]. It decreased by Rs. 39,217 on account of—

(1) relief granted to small holders of land in Raipur, Drug and Balaghat,

(2) revision of takoli in respect of alienated zamindari shares of the Palasgaon zamindari in Bhandara (due to incorrect assessment previously), and

(3) acquisition of land for public purposes in Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat districts.

Against the above reductions there was an increase of Rs. 289 owing to diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, conferral of malik-makbuza right in respect of certain lands transferred on proprietary rights and also on account of resettlement of land relinquished by the Irrigation Department. With the net decrease of Rs. 38,928 the demand declined to Rs. 38,86,647. Of this a sum of Rs. 246 was adjusted on account of advance collections during the preceding year. As a result of the damage caused to the standing kharif crops by the floods of the Mahanadi and Sheonath rivers in Raipur and Bilaspur and to local calamities in Bhandara and Balaghat, remissions amounting to Rs. 11,798 were granted during the year. The net demand for recovery was Rs. 38,74,603 of which a sum of Rs. 38,41,102 was collected leaving a balance of only Rs. 33,501 unrealized at the close of the year. The largest balance for recovery (Rs. 19,750) is in the Bilaspur district where the decrease in land revenue on the reduction of rents on small holdings has not been accounted for and this partly accounts for the arrears. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 26,310.

73. The arrears on account of past years in all the five districts amounted to Rs. 17,126 including Rs. 434 due to assessment with retrospective effect on account of diversion of agricultural land to industrial purposes and Rs. 465 due to land revenue formerly recovered but subsequently refunded as a result of the tahsildar's orders having been set aside in appeal. Of this, a sum of Rs. 292 was remitted by the Commissioner in revenue appeal No. 45 of 1938 and Rs. 14,794 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,040 at the end of the year.

74. The collections both of current and arrear demands are very satisfactory representing 99.1 and 88 per cent, respectively.

Jubbulpore division.

75. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.**—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 19,759 [Rs. 34,480], Rs. 8,556 [Rs. 3,432] was remitted, Rs. 829 [Rs. 787] suspended and Rs. 9,147 [Rs. 23,690] collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,227 [Rs. 6,571] mostly in the Nimar district. The current demand amounted to Rs. 3,54,570 [Rs. 3,50,708] of which Rs. 5,385 [Rs. 4,507] was remitted, Rs. 806 [Rs. 1,110] suspended, Rs. 412 [Rs. 330] adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 3,33,171 [Rs. 3,33,731] collected, leaving Rs. 14,796 [Rs. 11,030] as unsuspended arrears at the close of the year, mostly in the Nimar and Mandla districts.

76. Out of the current demand of Rs. 1,43,944 a sum of Rs. 380 was remitted, Rs. 1,644 suspended, Rs. 234 adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 1,36,109 collected, leaving Rs. 5,577 in arrears. **Nagpur division.**

77. The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 25,964. Rs. 3,862 were remitted, Rs. 19,849 resuspended and Rs. 1,673 collected leaving a balance of Rs. 580.

78. The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,54,397 [Rs. 3,55,261]. After adjusting the advance collection amounting to Rs. 2,081, the net demand for collection including arrears amounted to Rs. 4,36,956 [Rs. 4,31,539]. Of this a sum of Rs. 48,040 was remitted, Rs. 9,560 suspended and Rs. 3,30,630 collected leaving a balance of Rs. 48.837.

79. The demand increased in Drug by Rs. 2,977 due to the sale of milkiyat sarkar land in malik-makbuza right and by Rs. 651 and Rs. 5 in Balaghat and Bilaspur, respectively, on account of allotment of larger number of survey numbers. The decrease in demand in Raipur is negligible, whereas in Bhandara it fell by Rs. 892. Out of the current demand of Rs. 66,040 [Rs. 63,315], Rs. 621 was remitted partly as irrecoverable and partly in consequence of the damage caused to the standing crop as a result of the floods, Rs. 369 adjusted on account of advance collections in the preceding year and Rs. 64,942 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 108 for collection at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 428 was collected in advance for the ensuing year. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 133, Rs. 2 was remitted and Rs. 131 collected. **Chhattisgarh division.**

80. Miscellaneous land revenue.—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 2,209 [Rs. 5,716] Rs. 1,689 [Rs. 5,441] was collected leaving Rs. 520 [Rs. 275] in arrears in the Jubbulpore district. The current demand amounted to Rs. 1,13,745 [Rs. 1,14,726], of which Rs. 114 [Rs. *nil*] was adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 1,11,981 [Rs. 1,18,233] was collected. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 1,650 in the Jubbulpore district, mostly from Messrs. Macpherson and Company. Mines and quarries in the Jubbulpore district constitute the main source of revenue. **Jubbulpore division.**

81. The total net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 4,33,838 of which Rs. 4,17,382 was recovered. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 16,456, the bulk of the arrears relating to the Nagpur and Chhindwara districts **Nagpur division.**

Chhattisgarh division.

82. The current demand rose to Rs. 3,06,202 [Rs. 1,60,192], the increase being contributed mostly by Balaghat (Rs. 1,54,414) and Bilaspur (Rs. 15,806). In Balaghat the quantity of manganese ore exported in the preceding year from the various mines was only finally determined during the year under report and the amount of royalty leviable thereon was accordingly included in the current demand. The increase in the rate of dead rent and royalty is also partly responsible for this. No reason has been given in the district report for the increase in Bilaspur. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 9,832 in Raipur, Rs. 10,224 in Drug and Rs. 4,154 in Bhandara. The decrease in Raipur is due to a fall in receipts on account of fees for chakbandi and also to heavy fines imposed last year in a number of cases for breach of malguzari forest rules under section 202 of the Land Revenue Act on certain malguzars who leased out the forest growth for felling without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. No reason has been given in the reports of the other two districts for the decrease. Of the net demand (current as well as arrear) Rs. 2,97,148 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,381 (Rs. 54 in Raipur, Rs. 288 in Bilaspur, Rs. 55 in Drug, Rs. 1,575 in Bhandara and Rs. 10,409 in Balaghat). Out of the large balance in Balaghat a sum of Rs. 5,167 is due from Messrs. B. P. Byramji and Co. of Nagpur on account of dead and surface rents and a reference has been made to Government for the cancellation of the leases held by the Company. In other districts the arrears are small and action has been taken for the recovery.

Jubbulpore division.

83. Coercive processes.—The total number of coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as follows:—

District		Notice of demand	Warrant of attachment of moveables	Total
Jubbulpore	..	3 [3]	936 [968]	939 [971]
Saugor	..	14 [7]	748 [863]	762 [870]
Hoshangabad	..	33 [21]	1,183 [993]	1,216 [1,014]
Nimar	..	3 [18]	952 [729]	955 [747]
Mandla	..	36 [13]	500 [708]	536 [721]
Total	..	89 [62]	4,319 [4,261]	4,408 [4,323]

The small increase in the number of processes issued is mainly due to a larger number of warrants of attachment of moveables issued in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, Rs. 5,65,561 or 34 [Rs. 4,28,938] or [26] per cent in Hoshangabad and Rs. 1,65,304 or 26.5 [20.96] per cent in Nimar was recovered after the issue of coercive processes. Although 4,319 [4,261] warrants were issued, property was actually attached in 2,026 [1,858] cases only, of which sales were carried out in 41 [71] cases. Warrant of attachment of moveables is increasingly taking the place of the ordinary notice of demand and adds materially to the burden of avoidable work. The recovery of process fee is not a sufficient deterrent and some form of penalty will have to be imposed in order that the revenue payer may realise that dodging payment of dues, which he knows he will have to pay, will cost money. When 4,319 warrants had to be issued and sales held in only 41 cases it is obvious that a good deal of unnecessary work had to be done by the revenue collecting agency. Immoveable property, *i.e.*, village or shares in villages, was sold in only 26 [55] cases. The actual number of sales both of moveable and immoveable property was less than in the previous year.

84. The amount recovered through money orders was as under :--

District	Number of money orders	Amount
Jubbulpore	880	Rs. 62,422 [Rs. 77,155]
Saugor	2,708	Rs. 1,05,110 [Rs. 60,835]
Hoshangabad	(not given)	Rs. 27,958 [Rs. 18,782]
Nimar	300	Rs. 15,703 [not given]
Mandla	3,237	Rs. 1,39,391 [Rs. 1,60,042]

Nagpur division.

85. The total number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as follows :—

District	Notice of demand	Warrant of attachment	Total
Nagpur	1,293 [559]	880 [485]	2,173 [1,044]
Wardha	8 [13]	468 [802]	476 [315]
Chanda	12 [1]	297 [385]	309 [386]
Chhindwara	113 [20]	1,510 [806]	1,623 [826]
Betul	36 [303]	137 [136]	173 [166]
Total	1,462 [623]	3,292 [2,114]	4,754 [2,737]

86. The increase in Chhindwara is attributed partly to the failure of crops and partly to the deletion of the clause empowering the issue of warrants of arrest. The same remark applies to the other districts also. The increase in the number of notices of demand in Nagpur is due to the practice of issuing this process as a preliminary to the warrant of attachment. I doubt whether it has any real value. Out of 3,292 warrants of attachment, property was attached in 1,377 cases and in

47 cases only was it sold. Of the 81 warrants of attachment of immoveables, the property was actually sold in 26 cases. The sales in seven cases in Nagpur have yet to be confirmed.

Chhattisgarh division

87. The kharif kist of land revenue fell due for recovery as usual on the 15th February and about 66 per cent of the demand was recovered by the end of that month and about 95 per cent by the end of March. Similarly the rabi kist fell due on 15th May and about 58 per cent of the demand was recovered within a fortnight and 89 per cent by the end of June 1938. The balance was collected gradually in subsequent months. The delay in the payment of revenue by malguzars is attributed to the casual reasons such as non-realization of rents and revenues from the tenants and co-sharer malguzars and diversion of realised rents towards other purposes. This necessitated issue of coercive processes for the recovery of arrears. In all 2,436 [1,971] warrants of attachments of moveable property were issued for the collection of land revenue during the year. In Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug they were 114, 170 and 219 more while in Bhandara and Balaghat they were 2 and 36 less, respectively. In Drug the increase is ascribed to the desire to ensure prompt payment of arrears; while in Raipur the increase is attributed partly to the fact that the orders of remission of land revenue due to the damage caused by the floods were received late from the Provincial Government and the rental recovery was delayed, and partly to uncertainty regarding the scope of anticipated measures of relief to small holders. No particular reason has been assigned for the increase in Bilaspur. In the other two districts the decreases were nominal and call for no remarks. Property was attached in 1,171 [728] cases but in only 26 [16] cases was it actually sold. Immoveable property was actually sold in four cases, two each in Bhandara and Balaghat. The percentage of land revenue collected through coercive processes to the current demand is given below:—

District		Amount collected			Percentage to current demand
		From well-to-do malguzars	From poorer malguzars	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur	..	70,868	42,664	1,13,532	11 [13]
Bilaspur	..	57,855	49,153	1,07,008	12 [20]
Drug	..	64,100	45,184	1,09,284	13 [7]
Bhandara	..	60,149	13,400	73,549	11 [13]
Balaghat	..	12,926	18,238	31,164	7 [14]

Though the percentages are not large, it is obvious that Government cannot afford to dispense with coercive processes, the actual amount recovered by this means in this division being about 4½ lakhs. It is remarkable (and lamentable) that three-fifths of this amount was due from well-to-do landlords who could quite well have paid punctually and should have set an example.

88. Revenue money orders.—The sub-joined table indicates the amounts of land revenue remitted by revenue money orders:—

District		1936-37		1937-38		Percentage to current demand
		Number of money orders	Amount	Number of money orders	Amount	
			Rs.		Rs.	
Raipur	..	992	1,06,881	1,027	96,161	9 [10]
Bilaspur	..	369	83,027	489	89,092	10 [10]
Drug	..	1,049	1,47,686	1,127	1,33,259	15 [17]
Bhandara	..	314	18,595	344	19,408	3 [3]
Balaghat	..	465	27,926	521	32,502	7 [6]

Although the number of money orders received has increased the amounts covered by them have decreased from Rs. 3,84,115 to Rs. 3,70,422 or by Rs. 13,693.

PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore division.

89. Transfer of proprietary rights.—Transfer by private sales again decreased to 732 [824]. The area, land revenue and the consideration money, also decreased to 94,696 [154,822] acres, Rs. 46,517 [Rs. 65,922] and Rs. 8,67,718 [Rs. 11,53,359], respectively. The consideration money represents 18 [17] times the revenue. Transfers effected through civil courts also decreased to 106 [120], the area involved to 15,166 [40,231] acres, and the land revenue to Rs. 15,772 [Rs. 19,451]. Consequently the consideration received also decreased to Rs. 1,25,415 [Rs. 2,05,041] which represents 7.8 [10] times the land revenue. The decrease is mainly in the Mandla district. There was no case of mortgage with possession or of transfer by virtue of a lease in Mandla. In other districts the number of these transactions decreased to 33 [46]. The area, land revenue and consideration money similarly decreased to 16,391 [29,150] acres, Rs. 11,957 [Rs. 18,392] and Rs. 1,44,391 [Rs. 1,56,722]. The latter produces a multiple of 12 [9] times the revenue.

The increased multiple is mainly due to one transaction in Hoshangabad district where a village with a land revenue of Rs. 2,125 has been mortgaged with possession for a consideration of Rs. 97,100.

Nagpur division.

90. The number of transfers by private sales decreased to 792 [809] and the area to 92,741 [97,632] acres. The consideration money also fell to Rs. 9,05,166 [Rs. 9,60,851] and represents 29 [25] times the land revenue.

91. Sales by order of courts numbered 123 [106]. The area and land revenue involved decreased to 24,380 [27,297] acres and Rs. 1,40,663 [Rs. 4,10,394], respectively. Consideration money shows a great decrease from Rs. 4,10,394 to Rs. 1,40,663 which represents about 4 [37] times the land revenue. The multiple ranged between one in Nagpur and 87 in Betul, but it is difficult to account for the great divergence.

92. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by lease increased to 13 [7] and the consideration involved in them amounted to Rs. 10,901 [Rs. 2,780] which works out to 8 [6] times the land revenue.

93. The number of transfers made in favour of malguzars in all the districts except Nagpur was 345 and that in favour of moneylenders was 311. The figures for Nagpur have not been furnished.

Chhattisgarh division

94. The number of transfers by private sales of mahals or shares in mahals decreased to 626 [733] and the area to 54,832 [67,473] acres. The total consideration money also fell to Rs. 6,92,309 [Rs. 8,90,365] in all the districts; but the multiple increased to 30 [27] times the land revenue. The transfers effected through civil courts decreased to 100 [149], the district figures being Raipur 14 [34], Bilaspur 25 [40], Drug 25 [42], Bhandara 22 [12] and Balaghat 14 [21], while the area and the total consideration money fell to 18,701 [43,298] acres and Rs. 3,31,100 [Rs. 4,62,306], respectively. The consideration money again, however, shows an increased multiple of 40 [30] times the land revenue. The decrease in court sales is ascribed to the sympathetic attitude of the revenue officers towards judgment-debtors. I suspect that the length of time involved in effecting the sales is, however, another factor causing the decrease. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases

increased to 23 [14] and the consideration money involved in them amounted to Rs. 37,799 [Rs. 6,926] representing 16 times the land revenue.

Jubbulpore division.

95. **Work under certain heads.**—The total number of cases instituted increased to 5,800 [5,280]. The increase is most noticeable in cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, from 912 to 1,119 and in those under section 24, Tenancy Act, from 3,287 to 3,591. The increase in cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, occurred in all districts except Mandla where the number decreased to 7 [17]. The increase in cases under section 24, Tenancy Act, occurred in Hoshangabad, Saugor and Nimar. In Jubbulpore, the number of cases under the section fell from 462 to 364 and in Mandla from 123 to 74.

96. Including 1,667 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 7,467 [7,350], of which 5,618 [5,683] or 75 [77] per cent were disposed of leaving 1,849 [1,667] pending at the close of the year. Recovery on behalf of lambardars, ejectment and partitions constitute the bulk of the pending cases.

Nagpur division.

97. The total number of cases instituted increased to 7,954 [6,873], the rise in institutions under section 24, Tenancy Act, being chiefly responsible for the increase. Including 2,672 [2,111] pending cases, there were in all 10,626 [8,984] cases for disposal, of which 7,402 were disposed of, leaving 3,224 pending.

98. **Section 157, Land Revenue Act.**—The number of applications under section 157 decreased to 1,040 [1,243]. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Betul and is due to the restricted use of coercive processes against sadar lambardars by revenue authorities and the efforts made by the latter to avoid sale of land as much as possible by granting time for payment.

99. **Section 24, Tenancy Act.**—The increase in the number of cases under section 24, Tenancy Act, is significant and is contributed by all districts, indicating the increasing difficulty in recovering rents.

100. **Sections 74 and 77, Tenancy Act.**—Applications for imposing penalties on landlords for levying anything in excess of rent rose from 50 to 84, for refusing to grant receipts for the rent or giving defective receipt 55 to 66.

Chhattisgarh division

101. The total number of cases instituted during the year under sections 107, 157 and 164 of the Land Revenue Act was 1,002 [981]. Including 337 [327] cases pending

from the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,339 [1,308] of which 968 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 371 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications by sadar lambardars or lambardars under section 157, Land Revenue Act, again rose to 854 [721], chiefly owing to the failure of *patti* lambardars to pay their shares of land revenue and also to the institution of cases by the Court of Wards for the recovery of thekajama from the thekadars in the Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur district.

102. Inclusive of 649 cases pending from last year, there were 3,710 [3,390] cases under the Tenancy Act (prescribed heads only). Of these 2,951 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 759 pending at the close of the year. Variations under the different heads are trifling except under head XVI (Application to enhance, alter or commute rent, sections 62 to 64). The extraordinary rise in the number of cases from 22 in 1936-37 to 281 in 1937-38 under this head was mainly contributed by Bhandara and is reported to be due to the institution of cases for enhancing the rent of the agricultural land in Gondia town and surrounding villages, Kudwa and Katangi, which had been diverted to non-agricultural purposes.

Jubbulpore division.

103. **Suits between landlords and tenants.**—The number of suits for arrears of rent was 12,728 [11,884]. The increase is shared by all districts. 9,226 [8,839] cases were decreed for the plaintiffs and 1,203 [1,320] were otherwise disposed of. 2,146 [3,208] cases were transferred to other courts for execution. Tenants were ejected in 992 [893] cases.

Nagpur division

104. The total number of suits for arrears of rent increased to 20,645 [16,297], the increase being shared by all districts except Chanda. The increase is ascribed to the continued economic depression. In 13,161 cases, decrees were passed for the plaintiffs and 2,549 were compromised or otherwise disposed of. 3,788 cases were transferred to revenue courts for execution and in 978 cases, tenants were ejected.

Chhattisgarh division.

105. As the information with regard to the number of rent suits pending at the beginning of the year is not available no useful comparison is possible. The number of suits instituted by landlords for recovery of arrears of rent due by cultivators during the year was 7,220. Of these, 5,125 [5,159] cases were decreed for the plaintiffs and 1,351 [1,725] were otherwise disposed of.

790 cases were transferred to other courts for execution and in 287 cases tenants were ejected. No suits under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act were instituted during the year in any of the districts of the division.

Jubbulpore division.

106. Appeals and applications for revision.—There were 94 [46] appeals and 17 [6] applications for revision pending from the previous year before the Deputy Commissioners and other assistant empowered with appellate powers; and 745 [704] appeals and 97 [99] applications for revision were instituted making a total of 839 [750] and 114 [105], respectively. Of these, 757 [656] appeals and 105 [88] applications for revision were disposed of leaving a balance of 82 [94] and 9 [17], respectively. The districts of the division in order of the number of appeals instituted are as follows:—

Hoshangabad (258), Nimar (167), Saugor (150), Jubbulpore (101) and Mandla (69).

107. In the Commissioner's court, 56 [73] appeals and 5 [1] applications for revision were pending from the previous year, 280 [196] and 41 [33], respectively, were instituted making a total of 336 [269] and 46 [34], respectively. Of these, 298 [213] appeals and 41 [29] applications for revision were disposed of leaving 38 [56] appeals and 5 [5] applications for revision pending at the close of the year. There was an increase of 44 per cent in the number of appeals filed in the Commissioner's court.

Nagpur division.

108. There were 159 appeals and 31 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending with the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers at the close of the preceding year. 1,251 appeals and 220 applications for revision were instituted during the year making 1,671 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,200 appeals and 229 applications for revision were disposed of leaving 210 appeals and 32 applications for revision pending at the close of the year.

109. Including 103 appeals and 27 applications for revision or review pending from the previous year, the total number of cases in my court was 454 (366 appeals and 88 applications for revision or review) of which 293 appeals and 75 applications were disposed of leaving 86 cases pending.

Chhattisgarh division.

110. There were 54 [43] appeals under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 532 were instituted during the year, making a total of 586 for disposal. Of these 508 or 86 per cent were disposed of, leaving 78 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the courts of assistants was 267 including 42 pending from previous year, of which 245 were finished and 22 remained pending. The disposal works out to 92 per cent. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 96 out of 110 applications for revision. The disposal of both appeals and revisions by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants was thus quite satisfactory. Inclusive of 56 appeals pending at the beginning of the year there were 377 appeals for disposal before the Commissioner. Of these 248 were disposed of leaving as pending at the close of the revenue year nominally 129, but really 41, since 91 villages were involved in the Kenda zamindari mutation case which came up on second appeal (and has now been disposed of). Of the 18 revision applications, all but one were disposed of.

PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore division.

111. Land acquisition.—Including 66 [68] cases pending from the previous year, there were 165 [163] cases for disposal of which 78 [97] were disposed of leaving 87 [66] pending at the close of the year including three pending over a year. In five cases in the Saugor district the land acquisition officer's award has not been accepted and an application has been made for a reference being made to the civil court under section 18 of the Act.

Nagpur division.

112. Including 51 pending cases, there were in all 91 [93] cases for disposal of which 50 [42] have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 41 (2 in Betul, 3 in Chanda which includes 2 cases pending over six months, 17 in Wardha and 19 in Chhindwara) at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has not furnished these statistics but reports that there were no long-pending cases. Four cases involving Rs. 23,540 in Nagpur and one in Chhindwara were referred to the civil court. There appears to be scope for prompter disposal of these cases in Chhindwara and Wardha, if more attention were paid to them in the early stages.

Chhattisgarh division.

113. With 65 cases pending from the previous year and 78 instituted during the year there were 143 cases for disposal, out of which 57 were disposed of. leaving a balance of 86 (23 in Raipur, 22 in Bilaspur, 33 in Drug, 1 in Bhandara and 7 in Balaghat). Of the incomplete cases 16 in Raipur, 7 in Bilaspur, 11 in Drug and 6 in Balaghat were pending over six months, while 12 in Drug had been pending over a year. Two cases from Raipur and one from Drug were referred to the civil court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act. One of the two cases from Raipur related to the acquisition of malguzari land on behalf of the notified area committee, Bhatapara, for the extension of the local primary school and was pending for the settlement of compensation. In the other case which related to the acquisition of land in village Parsathi for Laxman Rao Ganpat Rao for purposes of quarries, the proprietor, Seth Naraindas Daga, has preferred an appeal against the decision of the District Judge. The case from Drug is also pending.

Jubbulpore division.

114. **Lambardars.**—The lambardari system on the whole worked satisfactorily. The free use of section 157 of the Land Revenue Act has helped sadar lambardars to some extent and revenue officers have also been instructed to make collections direct from *patti* lambardars. The fragmentation of proprietary shares is one of the greatest obstacles to the efficient functioning of the lambardari system.

Nagpur division.

115. There is the usual complaint of the post of sadar lambardar being unpopular owing to the tendency of *patti* lambardars to default in their payments. A quicker disposal of proceedings under section 157, Land Revenue Act, and recovery by coercive process from *patti* lambardars direct in suitable cases should improve matters, and revenue officers are becoming alive to the necessity. But the large number of 525 cases under section 157 pending at the close of the year, 249 relating to Nagpur alone, indicates room for improvement.

Three lambardars in Nagpur, 3 [15] in Chanda and 21 [39] in Chhindwara were removed for non-payment of land revenue and neglect of duties.

Chhattisgarh division.

116. The number of appointments of various lambardars was 368 [473] in Raipur, 163 [246] in Bilaspur, 273 [397] in Drug, 276 [380] in Bhandara and 113 [168] in Balaghat, the decrease being shared by all

the districts, apparently because there was an increase in the number of appointments of lambardars and sadar lambardars in the preceding years. In Raipur 124 lambardars were removed or dismissed and 15 warned. Eighteen lambardars including six gumashtas were removed in Bilaspur. In Drug 33 were removed either because they lost their proprietary shares or were found inefficient in the discharge of their duties. One was warned for bad work. In Bhandara 70 and in Balaghat 50 lambardars were removed or dismissed. No lambardar was fined during the year in any of the districts. The lambardari system is working well on the whole, but as already remarked in my last year's report, the relations between the sadar lambardars and *patti* lambardars are becoming more and more strained owing to the *patti* lambardars withholding payment of the land revenue. The revenue officers were alive to this difficulty and rendered all possible help to the lambardars in effecting recovery as expeditiously as possible.

Jubbulpore division.

117. **Mukaddams.**—The mukaddams and their gumashtas continue to discharge their duties fairly satisfactorily. 194 mukaddams or gumashtas were warned, 96 fined and 173 dismissed for neglect of their duties, their failure in connection with the cholera epidemic in the Hoshangabad district being responsible for the large number punished in that district. This epidemic revealed the weakness of mukaddams in general in maintaining their villages in a cleanly condition and in giving the lead to villagers in sanitary and public health measures.

Nagpur division.

118. Mukaddams and their gumashtas are as usual reported to have worked fairly well. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, complaints of their indifference to their duties connected with public health and sanitation and this is perhaps true of other districts also. Much could be done by revenue officers by paying increasing attention to this matter during their tours and encouraging the application of the mukaddam rules where necessary. Some improvement appears to have been made in Chanda in this direction where the rules were applied to 23 big villages. Difficulty is reported to be still experienced in finding literate men for appointment as mukaddam gumashtas, in Betul and Chanda, but this is partly because absentee landlords naturally nominate the cheapest gumashta available. Revenue officers should refuse more freely to accept their nominations.

The following punishments were inflicted on mukaddams and their gumashtas for neglecting their duties:—

	Dismissed	Fined	Warned
Wardha	..	1	39 [32]
Chanda	16 [29]	5 [13]	63 [69]
Chhindwara	23 [45]	44 [41]	35 [42]
Betul	22 [21]	..	..

Chhattisgarh division.

119. Mukaddams and their gumashtas are, as usual, reported to have worked satisfactorily in all the districts. Mukaddam rules have been applied to three more villages in the Drug district. It is reported from Balaghat that the recent amendments to the rules—

(i) prescribing the additional duties of mukaddams,

(ii) for the guidance of mukaddams in keeping their villages in a good sanitary condition, and

(iii) regulating the liability of persons for charges incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the above duties which were notified by notification No. 4950-2541-XII, dated the 20th August 1938,

were very helpful in coping with the cholera epidemic. The changes among the mukaddams and mukaddam gumashtas owing to the usual causes, namely, resignation, dismissal, death and transfers of proprietary shares and their replacement due to old age and infirmity, were fewer than those in the preceding year, *viz.*, 471 [659]. Punishments were inflicted on 226 mukaddams and their gumashtas for neglect of duty. 172 [154] were let off with a warning, 51 [97] were fined and 1 [*nil*] was suspended. The number of mukaddams including gumashtas prosecuted criminally was one each in Raipur and Bhandara. There were 54 applications for recovery and assistance was rendered in 32 cases. Eighteen applications were rejected, leaving four pending.

Jubbulpore division.

120. Kotwars.—The kotwars performed their duties generally satisfactorily. One hundred and forty-five were dismissed, 251 fined and 544 warned for neglect. Cash rewards amounting to Rs. 175 in Saugor, Rs. 66 in Jubbulpore and Rs. 101 in Mandla were given to kotwars for the assistance rendered by them in the detection of crime. Doles at Rs. 3 per mensem were given to 56 kotwars in the Sihora tahsil of the Jubbulpore district owing to failure of the rabi harvest. The recovery of

kotwars' remuneration received the special attention
revenue officers but the increase in the number of ap
cations for recovery received in Saugor and Hosha
abad, *viz.*, 804 [647] and 455 [431], respectively, sho
that coercion is still needed. The number of applicatio
received in other districts has not been reported. The
is considerable scope for extending the practice of taki
up recovery cases in the village concerned. Reven
officers should, while on tour, make it a point to asce
tain if the kotwar has been paid, and also impress on t
mukaddam his responsibility in this respect. I ha
received applications from kotwars asking for month
pay direct from Government. With some exceptio
kotwars worked well during the cholera epidemic whe
they realized the importance of carrying prompt inform
tion to station-houses.

Nagpur division.

121. Kotwars continue to find difficulty in collectin
their remuneration as is evident from the large number o
applications received in each district—

Wardha	..	496
Chanda	..	320 [298]
Chhindwara	..	673 [543]
Betul	..	174 [239]

This shows that there is much scope for extending the practice of recovering the arrears on oral complaints by kotwars in the course of tours. I find too that despite repeated instructions recovery cases are not always taken up in the villages concerned. Much improvement would also be effected if warrants were issued for recovery against some of the more persistent defaulters. The Deputy Commissioners, Chanda and Chhindwara, report that in spite of the provisions of section 193 (*a*), mukaddams took little interest in recovering the remuneration of kotwars. Revenue officers should bring home to the mukaddams their responsibility in this respect during tours.

122. The punishments inflicted on them for neglect of duties or otherwise are as follows:—

		Warned or fined	Suspended or removed
Wardha	..	64	1
Chanda	..	163	53
Chhindwara	..	239	34
Betul	..	85	36

Chhattisgarh division

123. The kotwars as a body are reported to have performed their duties well. The number of changes among them was 782 [810]. The punishments inflicted on them for neglect duty or otherwise are as follows:—

District		Removed or dismissed	Fined	Warned	Suspended	Prosecuted criminally
Raipur	..	119	89	175	3	..
Bilaspur	..	52	36	90	4	..
Drug	..	58	29	131	20	2
Bhandara	..	35	30	47	..	..
Balaghat	..	38	20	46	1	..

The two kotwars criminally prosecuted were sentenced to pay fines. In all, 813 [760] applications were received for recovery of kotwari dues, the increase being shared by Raipur only, *viz.*, 305 [206]. Recovery was effected in 514, compromise reached in 16 and 139 cases were rejected. The number of applications pending at the close of the year was 144. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, has reported that instructions have been issued to all revenue officers to secure payment of kotwari dues in the course of their tours and to take prompt action on the spot against the defaulting proprietors. This should appreciably reduce the number of applications for recovery of remuneration of kotwars in future. There is, however, a growing movement amongst kotwars, particularly I think of the Drug district, for trying to secure an increase in their remuneration. A large deputation came to see me recently on tour and represented that the average cash equivalent of their dues worked out to only a little over Rs. 3 per month, and as, they say, their duties are now more arduous and the cost of living is on the increase, this remuneration is inadequate. I have some sympathy with their contention.

Jubbulpore division.

124. General Revenue Business.—17,576 [17,708] cases were pending from the previous year and 80,191 [72,988] were instituted during the year, making a total of 97,767 [90,696] for disposal. The increase is shared by all districts except Mandla where the number decreased from 11,181 to 9,725. The increase is attributed to debt conciliation boards and in Jubbulpore to a number of cases started for assessment of lands diverted to non-agricultural purposes. 73,045 [73,120] cases were disposed of and 24,722 [17,576] remained pending, of which 2,565 [1,301] were pending over six months and 2,335 [2,719] over a year. Grant of time in Collectors' and debt conciliation instalments recovery cases is mainly responsible for the long pending cases.

125. Revenue case work under all heads shows a steady tendency to increase from year to year as will be seen from the following statistics for the last five years:—

Year	Pending at beginning of the year	Instituted	Total	Disposed of during the year
1933-34	9,245	58,206	67,451	55,914
1934-35	11,537	61,359	72,896	58,553
1935-36	14,343	66,615	80,958	63,250
1936-37	17,708	72,988	90,696	73,120
1937-38	17,576	80,191	97,767	73,045

Institutions have increased by 38 per cent in five years and the number of cases pending at the end of 1937-38, *viz.*, 24,722, shows an increase of 167 per cent over that pending at the beginning of 1933-34. This steady increase in case work is tending to clog up the machinery of revenue administration and the standard of the case work done by the average revenue officer is not now nearly as high as it used to be, in view of heavy and unwieldy files. To this is added the burden of more rent suits, innumerable miscellaneous duties and yearly recurring crop inquiries on a large scale. Deputy Commissioners are constantly asking for more staff in several tahsils. The question of the inadequacy of staff, both clerical and executive, in the districts is a matter to which the attention of Government must now be drawn.

Nagpur division.

126. The following statement showing the extent to which revenue case work has increased during the last five years is worthy of attention:—

Year	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year	Number instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Number disposed of
1933-34	10,520	61,296	71,816	57,945
1934-35	13,871	68,062	81,933	63,786
1935-36	18,147	74,966	93,113	72,642
1936-37	20,471	80,403	100,874	77,937
1937-38	22,937	86,215	109,152	80,049

Institutions have thus increased by 41 per cent, and disposals 38 per cent. During this period the number of revenue officers in the division has remained practically stationary, their effectiveness has decreased owing to increasingly frequent transfers and leave, and recently the whole volume of criminal work previously performed by some 110 honorary magistrates has been added to their burden. The time taken for each case also necessarily tends to grow longer as the general public becomes more educated, and the bar-room more crowded. Light tahsils have now become heavy, and heavy tahsils impossible to manage. The clerical staff is affected just as much as the officers. An all round increase in staff is overdue and if it is not provided it will not be possible for the revenue administration to go on.

Chhattisgarh division.

127. The number of cases pending at the close of the preceding year was 7,450 (the figure 7,502 in column 9 of the last year's statement being incorrect). During the year 47,094 [44,812] were instituted making a total of 54,544 [51,630] for disposal. While the number of institutions decreased in the Chhattisgarh proper, it rose in the other two districts particularly in Bhandara where it was 11,952 [7,991]. The extraordinary rise in Bhandara is partly due to the institution of cases of diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in Gondia town and other adjoining villages and partly to the cases of recovery of instalments fixed by the debt conciliation boards. Of these 44,522 [44,128] cases were disposed of leaving 10,022 [7,450] pending at the close of the year. The heavier pending file is almost wholly due to the vast increase in the work of all classes of revenue officers due to the abolition of the courts of honorary and bench magistrates. The number of cases pending over nine months rose from 600 to 1,557 and of those pending over a year increased from 698 to 1,001. In both the classes of cases the increase is contributed by all the districts except Drug, the most notable increases being as follows:—

District	Number of cases pending more than	
	nine months	twelve months
Raipur ..	549 [252]	242 [108]
Bilaspur ..	353 [59]	378 [110]
Bhandara ..	500 [133]	..

The increase in Raipur in both the classes of cases is contributed by the court of the canal deputy collector who had as many as 466 [194] cases pending for over nine months and 48 [*nil*] pending over a year. The fall in the number of cases disposed of 790 [1,168] is owing to the fact that last year there were two canal deputy collectors working up to August 1937 when one of the posts was abolished. The Collectors' cases also contributed to the increase in the former class and nazul cases in the latter class. The increase in Bilaspur is not explained. In Bhandara, the bulk of these consists of Collectors' cases, nazul cases, partition cases and encroachment cases. Collectors' cases usually take a long time for disposal, owing to the facilities afforded to the judgment-debtors to pay up their decretal claims, the sale of property being resorted to only when the judgment-debtors cannot otherwise arrange for payment. Orders received from time to time regarding the stopping of sale in Collectors' cases also account for the long duration in these cases.

128. There were some 91 honorary magistrates in this division who disposed of annually on an average 2,905 criminal cases, the annual disposal by districts during the last three years being as follows:—

	Number of criminal cases disposed of during		
	1935	1936	1937
Raipur ..	800	851	746
Bilaspur ..	777	760	928
Drug ..	227	196	171
Bhandara ..	970	854	717
Balaghat ..	286	246	187
Total ..	3,060	2,907	2,749

These statistics indicate that a large amount of criminal work used to be disposed of by the honorary magistrates particularly in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara districts. When the courts of honorary magistrates ceased to function during the year under report the work formerly dealt with by them was distributed among stipendiary magistrates and Subordinate Judges with magisterial powers, as a result of which there had been a very heavy addition of work to stipendiary magistrates in all the districts of the division except Drug where the increase was not serious. This is further borne out by the statistics given below for the Raipur and Bilaspur districts:—

	Raipur		Bilaspur	
(1) Number of cases pending in the courts of honorary magistrates on the date of their removal.	301		361	
(2) Number of cases triable by honorary magistrates instituted from the time of their removal up to the middle of September 1938.	425		793	
Total ..	726		1,154	
(3) Number of cases disposed of by Subordinate Judges during the above period.	127	650	250	964
(4) Number of cases disposed of by stipendiary magistrates during the above period.	523		714	
Pending for disposal ..	76		190	

Their regular criminal and revenue work inevitably suffered greatly as I found when I inspected at Bilaspur where the files of several of the Assistants and of the tahsildar and naib-tahsildar, Bilaspur, were clogged with criminal cases, many of them long-pending Crown cases, which had been transferred from the courts of honorary or bench magistrates. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, had to issue instructions to all the magistrates in his district that they should exercise proper discretion—

(*a*) in deciding to what extent work other than criminal work should be postponed, and

(*b*) in giving precedence over other criminal cases to criminal cases that are important and urgent.

As they have been doing all this extra work at the cost of their regular duties and also at a considerable amount of inconvenience to the parties, and the general public, I consider that it is essential that assistance should be given to them in some form or other as early as possible.

129. Institutions of revenue cases since 1931-32 have increased by 13 per cent as will be seen from the statistics furnished below:—

Year		Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year	Number instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Number disposed of
1931-32	..	5,505	41,672	47,177	41,091
1932-33	..	6,086	43,821	49,907	43,417
1933-34	..	6,499	44,694	51,193	44,179
1934-35	..	7,014	41,801	48,815	42,135
1935-36	..	6,680	43,539	50,219	43,401
1936-37	..	6,818	44,812	51,630	44,128
1937-38	..	7,450	47,094	54,544	44,522

130. Owing to the growing litigiousness of the general public and the overcrowding of the Bar, many of whose members have to take up cases at greatly reduced fees in order to earn a livelihood, the time taken for the disposal of each case necessarily tends to increase. Further the work in district offices and tahsils has considerably increased of late due (*inter alia*) to work in connection with opinions on bills introduced in the Legislative Assembly, assessment of revenue on land diverted to non-agricultural purposes, assessment, collection and accounting of profession tax, formulation of schemes for rural developments, village uplift, road improvement, improvement of rural water-supply and sanitation, cheap plan dispensaries and other schemes of medical relief, relief to small holders and the vidya mandir scheme, etc. Arrangements, compilation of programmes and other correspondence connected with the visits of the Hon'ble Ministers have now become a regular feature in every district. Though there has been an increase in work all round, the revenue staff has remained practically stationary. Work at such high pressure cannot be carried on indefinitely and if the revenue staff are to do their work efficiently, it will undoubtedly be necessary that they should be given relief by appointing extra staff, both superior and clerical.

Jubbulpore division.

131. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—The powers given to subordinate officers were exercised with proper discretion and no abuse of them came to notice.

Nagpur division.

132. Powers under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 68 and section 193 of Land Revenue Act and those under sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 65, Tenancy Act, so far exercised by the Deputy Commissioner were delegated to the sub-divisional officers during the year. Similarly tahsildars and naib-tahsildars exercising the powers of a tahsildar were invested with powers under section 88-A, Tenancy Act, to penalize *begar*. Powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers are reported to have been exercised with discretion. With the ever-increasing volume of revenue business it is essential to delegate powers to the maximum possible.

Chhattisgarh division.

133. The powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers are reported to have been exercised with discretion in all the districts. During the year the powers of hearing appeals against the orders of sub-divisional officers in decrees transferred to Collectors were conferred on Mr. A. J. Rodrick, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Raipur. He has, however, not been required to exercise these powers. Messrs. K. M. Dastur, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, and R. B. Agarwal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Balaghat, were invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner to hear appeals from the orders of tahsildars and naib-tahsildars under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, while Mr. G. P. Bhargava, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, was empowered as a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act and Mr. M. L. Sharma, temporary Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Drug, as an Assistant Commissioner, first class.

Jubbulpore division

134. **Co-operative Societies.**—The co-operative movement is practically dormant. Recoveries by banks are a negligible fraction of the outstandings and all Deputy Commissioners are gloomy about the prospects of immediate revival of interest in co-operation.

Nagpur division.

135. There was no marked improvement in the general condition of the co-operative movement. Recoveries continue to be extremely difficult. The temporary establishment of the additional tahsildar (circle auditor) attached to the co-operative bank of Chhindwara was abolished and the revenue cases were transferred to the regular tahsildars owing to the inability of the bank to meet the expenses. The organizers of the co-operative banks at Warora and Brahmapuri made efforts to restore public confidence by holding rallies in several places and by other propaganda.

Chhattisgarh division.

136. The co-operative movement continued to prosper in all the districts of the division except Balaghat. In that district the movement (as remarked in my last year's report) is at a standstill, and unless serious efforts are made to gain the lost ground, there is no likelihood of it making any appreciable headway. The number of primary societies increased by 46 in Raipur, 48 in Bilaspur, 50 in Drug and 47 in Bhandara. The large increase in the Bhandara district is reported to be due to the restriction of credit caused by the working of the debt conciliation boards. In Raipur, a co-operative growers society was established during the year with the object of securing better prices for the produce of cultivators. A granary for the storage of grain has also been constructed. The financial position of all the central banks in the division is sound but it is discouraging to note that the bank at Balaghat, with assets of over Rs. 3 lakhs was able to advance only Rs. 8,565 [Rs. 5,923] during the year. This clearly indicates that it is not functioning properly as an institution for financing the agriculturists. The land mortgage banks at Raipur and Bilaspur have been doing useful work, but that at Bhandara did not show any marked improvement. The Drug bank has started well. In short, the old Chhattisgarh division continues to lead the way in co-operative credit throughout the province.

Jubbulpore division.

137. Irrigation.—Two new demonstration farms were opened in the Jubbulpore district under the Borina and Behriband tanks to popularize rice and sugarcane cultivation. Irrigation is from tanks and no difficulties have been experienced. I was informed on tour that the demand for rice irrigation under the tanks is strong.

Chhattisgarh division.

138. As there had for long been a progressive decline in the area under agreement commanded by the Mahanadi canal, the question of reducing the scale of water rate was at last faced. A flat rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre was announced on the 1st October 1937, but the old concession of free irrigation for the first year was withdrawn. This reduction did not attract the agriculturists as it was less than what they expected and was given far too late. In December 1937 the water rate was further reduced with retrospective effect from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 per acre and villages already under agreement were given the option to convert their old agreements into a new 10-year agreement having effect from the kharif season of 1937. As a result of this, new agreements, renewals and conversions have so far been made in 183

villages, an area of 58,780 acres falling under the commanded area of the Mahanadi canal. In the Kharung division of the Bilaspur district the announcement of the reduced sliding scale of water rates rising up to Rs. 2 per acre proved utterly unattractive, and at the close of the financial year 1937-38 there were only four villages with an area of 488 acres under the Kharung canal as against three villages in the preceding year. There were no villages at all under agreement under the Maniari canal. About three-fourths of the agreements under the Tandula canal expired during the year and it was feared that with the existing rate [Rs. 3-8-0 per acre] not more than 10 per cent of the agreements were likely to be renewed. The Tandula canal has had a more satisfactory history than the Mahanadi. Soils under the Tandula are also lighter and the standard of cultivation somewhat higher than under the Mahanadi. In spite of these favourable factors some reduction of the existing rates was found to be inevitable. In April 1938, therefore, a concessional water rate of Rs. 1-10-0 per acre was offered to the cultivators under the Tandula canal up to the 31st July 1938 and the agreements made thereafter were to be charged at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. Subsequently in the last week of September 1938 the period for which the concessional revised rates for the Drug district were to be valid was further extended to the 31st October 1938 on condition that the rates for the current season would be Rs. 1-12-0 instead of Rs. 1-10-0, the rate for the following nine years being Rs. 1-10-0. As a result of this, new agreements, renewals and conversions have so far been made in 268 villages.

139. From my experience of Jubbulpore, Bilaspur and Raipur districts I have for years been advocating some reduction in the rates, which till recently were Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per acre. I did so, not because the economic rate was less than the rates charged, nor because I thought that most of the cultivators, *e.g.*, those holding land which benefited by irrigation without an excessive expenditure on manure could not increase their net profits from the land even after paying the water rates then in force, but because it was glaringly obvious that prejudice had to be overcome, that the number of agreements was rapidly decreasing and that an immense amount of water was annually being wasted which could otherwise have greatly profited the cultivators of the province. But if such reduction had been made some years ago, the results would

have been very different to what they are today and the recent reductions need not have been so excessive. It is true that since the drastic reduction of the rates for land under the Tandula canal has been made, the area under agreement has increased: but the sacrifice of revenue has been appalling even for schemes which were designed only for protection.

Jubbulpore division. 140. Communications.—No road works were undertaken during the year. In Nimar the Dharni nallah bridge has been completed and opened to traffic and another over the Tembhi nallah is under construction. Orders of Government on the District and Divisional Committees' recommendations about the revision of road scheme are awaited.

Chhattisgarh division. 141. The Divisional Committee met on the 2nd October 1937 to examine the district road schemes in the light of the observations made by the various road committees. It has given a high place to the bridging of the Bagh river and Ghisri nallah on the Balaghat-Gondia road which cut off all communications with the outer world in the direction of Bhandara. Other urgent needs are the raising in class of the Balaghat-Waraseoni road and the construction of the road from Baihar to Saletekri *via* Mohgaon and Birsa. The former has been included by Government in the list of works proposed to be financed from the Road Development Fund. The latter would open up the heart of the Baihar tahsil by providing an outlet for the timber and harra traffic of the tract (as well as that of the Kawardha State). On account of the large volume of the bamboo trade between the Chichgarh-Palandur tract and the rest of the Bhandara district and Nagpur, the construction of a metalled road from Chichgarh to Deori would improve the economic condition of this backward tract considerably and would be welcomed by the inhabitants. The Simga-Bemetara-Kawardha border road has been raised to class I and the work is nearing completion. This will offer an easy outlet to the produce of Bemetara tahsil to Simga and Raipur markets. The construction of a submersible bridge over the Sheonath near Simga to replace the present very low causeway is urgent, otherwise the utility of the road raised is lost for nearly six months during the year. The Pithora-Bagbahera road (19¾ miles) in the Raipur district constructed by the Kauria zamindari under the Court of Wards in 1920 has been transferred to Government and the Government of India has been requested to finance the work of raising the road in class from the Road Development Fund. It is an important feeder road to the rail head at Bagbahera and it also constitutes a link between the Raipur-Khariar and the Raipur-Sambalpur roads. Of all the districts in the division and probably also in the whole province, considering the population involved, the communications in Bilaspur are easily the worst. Janjgir is the only tahsili in the whole of this division, and possibly in the whole province, which is not connected by a reasonably good road to the district headquarters. Presumably, this is because such a road would run parallel to the railway; but this technical objection, though sound enough in principle, is ridiculous where a tahsil headquarters is concerned, and there are, therefore, strong administrative reasons for a road. It is highly desirable that at least a class II road should be constructed from Bilaspur to Janjgir and that it should later be continued from Janjgir to Champa. The Champa-Korba road should certainly be raised to class II and the present bad cart-tract which joins Korba (or rather the Hasdeo river opposite Korba) to Katghora should be sufficiently improved, *e.g.*, made into a class III road to render it just motorable. The Katghora-Ratanpur portion of the Katghora-Bilaspur road should also be improved so as to make it motorable throughout the year either (*a*) by raising it to class I or (*b*) at least by constructing adequate bridges and culverts and improving the bad portions. Katghora is entirely cut off during the rains at present and it is tahsil headquarters.

Jubbulpore division.

142. Protection of Malguzari Forests.—There were 81 forests under protection at the close of the last year, five in Saugor and one in Hoshangabad were taken under protection and one each in Mandla and Hoshangabad was released during the year, so that 85 forests remained under protection at the close of the year. Most of the forests were inspected by revenue and forest officers. Cases of breach of rules were dealt with suitably, the number of such cases being comparatively large in Saugor and Mandla, *viz.*, 74 and 65, respectively. The question of amending section 202. Land Revenue Act, was again discussed in the Commissioners' conference during the year and is under Government's consideration.

Nagpur division. 143. The statistics of forests under protection and under management are given below:—

Under protection.

District		At the commencement of the year	Taken during the year	Total	Released	At the end of the year
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Chhindwara	..	47	2	49	2	47
Betul	..	49	2	51	..	51
Under management						
Chhindwara	..	31	..	31	..	31

The scheme for the appointment of a range officer for better and more efficient supervision of the forests under management is still under examination. The 12 forests of the Mahuljhir Mokasa which are managed by the assistant manager, Tamia, have shown much improvement. The other forests are being managed by tahsildars through forest guards. Revenue officers could not devote as much attention to the supervision of these forests as was necessary owing to their preoccupation with other work.

144. Including the pending cases, there were 188 [107] cases of breach of the malguzari forest rules in Chhindwara and 112 [65] in Betul. One hundred and seven and 86 were disposed of, in 56 and 49 of which, the offenders were either fined or warned, the other cases being filed as not proved. There were no forests under protection in Chanda, but there were 184 cases of breach of the rules of which in 114 cases the offenders were fined or warned.

Chhattisgarh division. 145. There were 38 forests (the figure 37 shown in paragraph 137 of the last year's report being incorrect) at the commencement of the year. Two were taken under protection in Balaghat and one released in Bhandara during the year. Thus, there were 39 forests under protection at the close of the year (Bilaspur 3, Bhandara 21 and Balaghat 15). In Balaghat, there were 98 cases relating to forest matters and this is a sufficient indication of the care which is being exercised in seeing that this valuable heritage is not frittered away by wilful waste. Of the 92 cases of illegal cutting in Bilaspur 65 were disposed of. of which 50 ended in warning and 15 in fines amounting to Rs. 1,024. In Drug, there were six cases of which one was filed, two ended in warning and in one two persons were fined a total sum of Rs. 25. The remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Jubbulpore division.

146. Village Panchayats.—There were 170 panchayats at the close of last year. One was established during the year in Mandla, two in Saugor, six in Hoshangabad and four in Jubbulpore. One was disestablished in Hoshangabad. The number of panchayats at the close of the year was thus 182. Revenue officers continue to render help and guidance to these bodies. The inspections made by them were adequate. Many of these panchayats are a liability and not an asset to those responsible for the administration of rural areas. But the example of several panchayats which are doing good work should in time help the rest to improve. The chief defects now are an unwillingness to contribute taxes for the benefit of the village community, selfishness in the discharge of judicial functions and a readiness to hand over their unpleasant duties of tax recovery to tahsildars. Complaints have been received from some tahsils that the exemption from payment of process fees allowed by clause (*d*) of rule 3 of the rules framed under section 227 (2), Land Revenue Act, is being abused by some panchayats.

Nagpur division.

147. The statistics of the establishment of village panchayats are given below:—

Name of district (1)	At the commencement of the year (2)	Established during the year (3)	Total (4)	Disestablished (5)	Balance (6)
Nagpur ..	37	..	37	..	37
Wardha ..	16	3	19	..	19
Chanda ..	35	..	35	1	34
Chhindwara ..	59	..	59	..	59
Betul ..	29	1	30	..	30

Only 5 panchayats in Betul and 12 in Chhindwara are reported to be doing useful work, but it is encouraging to note that 28 out of 34 in Chanda have levied the haisiyat tax. Otherwise, the reports as usual contain complaints of apathy and factions, of reluctance to exercise administrative functions and laxity in imposing and collecting taxes. Inspections made by revenue officers appear to be adequate, but not that of district councils. As I have remarked in my forwarding endorsement on the village panchayat reports, the movement seems to have lost the little momentum that its optimistic sponsors imparted to it when it was initiated and it is apparent that panchayats constituted on a legal basis have no real roots in rural sentiment.

Chhattisgarh division.

148. With the establishment of two new panchayats each in Drug and Bhandara and one in Balaghat, the total number of panchayats increased to 123 [118]. No panchayat was disestablished during the year. Enquiries with a view to the establishment of seven new panchayats in Raipur are in progress. Of the four applications received for the establishment of panchayats in Drug one was filed and the remaining three are pending. In Balaghat, three applications were dealt with during the year including one from the last year. In two cases, *viz.*, Pathri and Katori, in the Balaghat and Waraseoni tahsils, respectively, the establishment of the panchayats has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The other application in respect of Lamta was filed as there was considerable opposition from the villagers. General elections took place in 25 panchayats of the Drug district and in three panchayats of the Bhandara district. Of these, the elections at Bemetara, Pikri, Nawagarh and Deokar in Drug and Mohogaon, Sakoli and Goregaon in Bhandara were keenly contested and the voters took great interest in it. With the exception of the panchayat at Patewa all the panchayats in Raipur functioned as village benches and village courts; the one at Patewa continued to be dormant. The village panchayat sub-committee formed under the auspices of the district council, Raipur, did nothing substantial to stimulate the progress of the movement. Reluctance to exercise control and impose taxation still characterises the majority of the panchayats and official guidance is still very necessary in many panchayats. Inspections of village panchayats were as follows:—

District	By Deputy Commissioners	Sub-divisional officers	Tahsildars
Raipur ..	3	10	10
Bilaspur ..	10	9	..
Drug ..	12	19	30

Most of the village panchayats in Bhandara and all the panchayats in Balaghat were inspected by the sub-divisional officers, tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.

149. **District Gazetteers.**—The B Volumes of the District Gazetteers are reported to be up to date in all the districts. **Jubbulpore division.**

150. The B Volumes of the District Gazetteers in all the districts of the division are reported to have been brought up to date. **Nagpur division.**

151. The B Volumes of the District Gazetteers in all the districts of the division are reported to have been brought up to date. **Chhattisgarh division.**

152. **Effect of recent land revenue legislation.**—No legislation of importance affecting the revenue administration was enacted during the year. The insertion of section 88-A in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act by Act III of 1938 is calculated to benefit ignorant tenants. The Central Provinces and Berar Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, XVI of 1938, enabled agriculturist debtors to get more time for payment of their debts. **Jubbulpore division.**

153. There were two important pieces of legislation concerning the Tenancy Act enacted during the year— **Nagpur division.**

(1) the insertion of section 88-A, penalizing the levy of *begar*, and

(2) the amendment of section 77 conferring power on revenue officers to take action on their own initiative under that section.

The latter enactment, with the amendment to section 74 made last year, should go a long way to stamp out the undesirable tricks practised by unscrupulous malguzars on their tenants in the collection of rents. There were some complaints of the levy of *begar* by employees of the zamindar of Ahiri in Chanda and one of forced labour in Betul came to light. But, generally speaking, *begar* has disappeared in a remarkable manner.

154. The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Acts, 1933 (III of 1938) and (IV of 1938), were important pieces of legislation during the year. The first puts an end to *begar* which landlords used to exact from tenants while the second empowers revenue officers to take action in cases of refusal to pass receipts otherwise than on application by tenants and extends the period of limitation for taking action on application by tenants or otherwise to one year. The exact effect of these has yet to be seen but there can be no doubt that they have met long-felt needs. **Chhattisgarh division.**

Jubbulpore division.

155. Working of section 203, Land Revenue Act.—No disputes regarding the allotment of house sites or exorbitant demands of nazarana by malguzars for house sites were brought to notice. Although the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, has not mentioned it, the application of section 203, Land Revenue Act, to Garha and Kachhpura villages, suburbs of Jubbulpore city, is under the consideration of Government.

Chhattisgarh division.

156. There was no occasion to use the provisions of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act in the Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat districts. In Raipur, three applications for allotment of house-sites were received during the year. Two of them were rejected and one is under investigation. There were 20 such cases for disposal in Bhandara. In five cases house sites were allotted, eight applications were rejected and seven remained pending disposal. The Bhandara report mentions that *abadi* sites allotted free of rent in the district (and probably generally in Central Provinces) are usually about 20′ × 20′ and much smaller than the sites allotted in Berar where a site of one "guntha" (33′ × 33′) is considered a reasonable site for an ordinary agriculturist and is a fixed minimum. There is nothing to indicate what a site of reasonable dimensions is and different malguzars have different standards. As partition and separation of the members of a joint Hindu family creates fragmentation of an already small house site and increases congestion and insanitation, the Deputy Commissioner suggests that it would appear desirable to fix by legislation or rule the "reasonable" site a villager should have free under section 203, Land Revenue Act. I have not examined this suggestion, but I am at present doubtful whether any action is required as standards naturally and inevitably differ in different tracts.

Jubbulpore division.

157. Debt Conciliation Boards.—The Sohagpur board in the Hoshangabad district and the Rehli, Damoh and Hatta boards in the Saugor district were closed during the year. A board for Harsud tahsil in the Nimar district was established from 11th March 1938. All the tahsils in this division have had the advantage of these boards except Niwas and Dindori in the Mandla district. Proposals in regard to these two tahsils have been made to Government. Debt conciliation boards have done valuable work everywhere. The ultimate success of the work depends on the regularity of payment of instalments fixed by the boards. This is not progressing satisfactorily and 8,038 [3,606] applications for recovery were received

during the year. Out of 3,486 applications covering Rs. 70,141 in Hoshangabad district recoveries were made in 1,694 cases involving Rs. 39,795. In Nimar out of 1,258 cases (Rs. 19,466) recoveries were made in 109 cases (Rs. 1,552) and in Saugor out of 3,319 cases (Rs. 97,352) recoveries amounted to Rs. 21,487.

Nagpur division

158. New boards were established for the Warora and Chanda tahsils in the Chanda district and Nagpur, Katol and Saoner tahsils in the Nagpur district. The boards at Chhindwara and Amarwara and those in the Betul district closed their operations during the year.

159. In Chhindwara and Betul, 2,631 and 1,201 cases involving Rs. 25,54,018 and Rs. 11,66,876 were settled for Rs. 11,23,590 and Rs. 5,97,878, giving a remission of 55 and 49 per cent, respectively. In Chanda, claims involving Rs. 77,350 were settled for Rs. 37,103, the remission working at 52 per cent. These statistics clearly justify the existence of debt conciliation boards as a machinery for scaling down rural indebtedness, but the number of cases instituted for the recovery of instalments indicates that much of their labour was wasted. There were as many as 3,372 cases instituted in the Chhindwara district alone.

Chhattisgarh division.

160. Reference was made in the last year's report to the good work done by the boards in the Bhandara and Bilaspur districts and in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district. In the latter tahsil, the operations were closed during the year. Similar boards were established during the year at Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Balod and Bemetara. The work done and the results achieved by the various boards in the division are compared below:—

Name of board	Number of applications	Amount involved	Cases conciliated			Amount in agreement	Percentage of remission in cases settled
			Number	Amount involved	Amount of those who agreed		
		Rs. (in lakhs)		Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	
Raipur ..	203	10·76	39	1·06	0·59	0·31	48
Baloda Bazar ..	76	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
Dhamtari ..	384	13·21	253	5·65	4·93	2·47	50
Bilaspur-Mungeli ..	814	14·74	480	6·76	5·92	2·92	51
Janjgir ..	1,818	21·94	432	5·40	Not available	1·96	64
Drug ..	365	7·95	189	2·91	Do.	2·15	26
Bemetara ..	151	4·74	37	Not available	0·76	0·46	59
Balod ..	41	0·50	9	Do.	0·08	0·05	32
Bhandara-Gondia-Sakoli.	4,665	44·96	5,313	25·19	25·19	12·38	52

The response from the Baloda Bazar, Bemetara and Balod boards is very poor and when compared with the results obtained in the Bhandara district the relief afforded by the boards in the Chhattisgarh proper except Raipur, Dhamtari, Bilaspur-Mungeli and Janjgir is very low. The debt conciliation operations have no doubt given relief to the agriculturists but have resulted in the shrinkage of rural credit. This may prove to be a blessing in disguise for it is possible that it will teach the agriculturists to be more economical in expenditure on ceremonials. On the other hand, I personally fear that periodical conciliation of debts will be expected in the future and debts will soon be incurred again recklessly and at exorbitant (if disguised) rates of interest, too often with a weakened sense of honour in regard to the obligation of repayment. It is seldom that you can interfere with impunity with the ordinary free transactions between man and man.

Chhattisgarh division.

161. **Consolidation of holdings.**—During the year under report the operations were confined to the Raipur and Drug districts while a third party to work in the Bilaspur district was sanctioned. With 309 applications pending from last year (179 in Raipur, 5 in Bilaspur and 125 in Drug), the total number of applications for disposal was 704 [569]. Two hundred and ninty-two applications were finally admitted. The number of applications remaining pending for disposal in the succeeding year was 412. The sub-joined table gives details of area and khasra numbers before and after chakbandi for schemes sanctioned during the year :—

District	Number of villages	Number of permanent holders	Occupied area	Khasra numbers		Number increased for baris and kothars	Net numbers of chaks	Percentage of reduction
				Before chakbandi	After chakbandi			
			Acres					
Raipur ..	80	8,764	80,306	213,586	41,659	10,751	30,908	85
Drug ..	119	8,892	89,592	188,417	45,928	14,826	31,102	82
Bilaspur ..	53	8,141	50,252	79,712	31,460	13,596	17,864	73

Among individual villages, the most remarkable results were obtained at Khorpa in the Raipur tahsil and Karga in the Drug tahsil where 5,791 and 2,077 khasra numbers were reduced to 359 and 100, respectively. The work in Bilaspur, though begun recently, shows signs of becoming as popular, effective and beneficient as in the other two districts. Though hitherto the scheme has been completely self-supporting, the cost per acre of the area consolidated and confirmed has increased from four annas seven pies in Raipur and Drug to five annas ten pies in Bilaspur as against four annas per acre recovered. This small increase in expenditure in the former two districts is attributed to the fact that owing to the creation of a third party for the Bilaspur district the selected staff of inspectors and madadgars was shifted to that district and the vacancies so caused were filled in by apprentices as a result of which the schemes prepared by them called for a thorough scrutiny and had therefore been allowed to pend for next field season.

162. The work continues to be, for the rice tracts of Chhattisgarh, by far the most beneficial and unassailable form of agricultural improvement which has so far been started on a considerable scale.

Jubbulpore division.

163. **Revision of patwari halkabandi.**—The introduction of the revised halkabandi has been postponed indefinitely in all the districts except Jubbulpore where it is in force since 1932.

Nagpur division.

164. No revision was undertaken during the year in any of the districts.

Chhattisgarh division.

165. The revision of the halkabandi has been postponed *sine die*, I am thankful to say.

Jubbulpore division.

166. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—The introduction of the provident fund scheme for patwaris has met with satisfaction.

Chhattisgarh division.

167. The revised scale of pay for new entrants has had no effect on recruitment. The question of employment being acute, there is always a keen competition and well-qualified candidates are readily available.

Jubbulpore division.

168. **Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.**—The paucity of funds has not made it possible to meet even the pressing demands for office extensions and construction of quarters for the revenue staff.

Nagpur division.

169. No new quarters were constructed during the year, though, as remarked last year, there is a pressing need of quarters for tahsildars and naib-tahsildars at Multai, Warora, Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. The extension of the district court at Chhindwara and the construction of new tahsil buildings at Arvi and Multai are also urgent necessities.

Chhattisgarh division. 170. Owing to financial stringency, no residential quarters for revenue officers were constructed in any of the districts in the division. A new malkhana was, however, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 at Raipur. The district office, Raipur, does not provide adequate accommodation for the present requirements and badly needs extension. Steps have been taken to ensure that the construction of a new building for the Imperial Bank of India, Raipur, is expedited as much as possible to enable it to vacate the portion of the district office building occupied by it.

Jubbulpore division. 171. Famine programme.—The district famine programmes are reported to be up to date.

Chhattisgarh division. 172. The district famine programmes have all been revised up to date in accordance with the directions contained in the Scarcity Manual. Adequate work has been provided in all the tracts except Phuljhar where work is available for 5.6 per cent of the workers as against the sanctioned strength of 6 per cent. The percentage was recently raised from 3.8 to 5.6 by the provision of additional work in the abovementioned tract. There is still a deficiency of 0.4 per cent representing shortage of work for 622 persons. As this shortage can be made up from the adjoining tracts of Kasdol-Bhatgaon and other zamindaris where excess work is available, it is not necessary to provide additional work in the tract to make up the deficiency. The tract is moreover well protected owing to its being situated on the line of the Bay current, and it has never been affected in the past.

Jubbulpore division. 173. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations were not in progress in any district. Abatement proceedings in the seven highly assessed groups of the Jubbulpore district are in progress under a special officer. After completion of the work in Jubbulpore, the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district will be taken up. The assessment of lands diverted to non-agricultural purposes is receiving increasing attention and a special officer is at work at Jubbulpore from March 1938, where about 750 acres of agricultural land has been diverted. The work entails detailed enquiries and proposals have been submitted to Government to declare a new village in order to facilitate the preparation of a record of rights. The survey work has been completed.

Chhattisgarh division. 174. Settlement operations were not in progress in any district. The settlements in Bhandara and Balaghat, though overdue, have been postponed till 1939.

175. Tours and inspections.—The touring done by the Deputy Commissioners was as follows:— Jubbulpore division.

Jubbulpore ..	34 [74]	Hoshangabad ..	147 [111]
Saugor ..	39 [72]	Nimar ..	103 [89]
Mandla ..	95 [64]		

The touring in Jubbulpore and Saugor was quite inadequate. Communal tension in Jubbulpore city prevented the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Grigson) going out much in the cold weather. In Saugor there were as many as eight changes in the office of Deputy Commissioner during the year.

176. The amount of touring done by subordinate revenue officers is given in the district reports. The touring was generally adequate throughout except in a few cases. The year shows a distinct improvement in the touring done by all grades of revenue officers except Deputy Commissioners, Jubbulpore and Saugor.

177. Almost all the branches of the district offices and all tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and the sub-divisional officers concerned, except Saugor, Khurai, Damoh and Hatta tahsil offices, which could not be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, on account of frequent changes.

178. Mr. W. V. Grigson held charge of the division till 29th October 1937, when he was relieved by Mr. H. C. Greenfield. Mr. Grigson inspected the Pachmarhi tahsil office and the Burhanpur sub-divisional office. Mr. Greenfield inspected seven tahsil offices. I took over from Mr. Greenfield on 20th April 1938 and inspected the Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar district offices and one tahsil office.

179. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants was as follows:— Nagpur division.

District		Deputy Commissioners	Assistants
Nagpur	..	106 [78]	368
Wardha	..	85 [65]	194
Chanda	..	75 [72]	217
Chhindwara	..	106 [106]	285
Betul	..	82 [148]	330

The amount of touring done by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars is detailed in the district reports. The touring of the tahsildars, Nagpur, Ramtek, Arvi, Garchiroli and

Sironcha and that of the naib-tahsildars, Arvi, Sironcha, Warora, Umrer and Ramtek was definitely inadequate. Much of the so-called touring too does not really deserve the name, as it consists of journeys out and back again, usually by motor car or lorry, for a specific piece of work. Deputy Commissioners as a whole are apt to neglect supervision of touring and only awake to defects after the touring season is over.

180. Almost all the district, sub-divisional and tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, and sub-divisional officers concerned. I took charge of the division on the 1st October 1938. My predecessors inspected 5 out of 21 tahsils, and all the district offices except Chanda during the year.

Chhattisgarh division.

181. The touring done by the Deputy Commissioners was as follows:—

District		Prescribed minimum number of days	Number of days	
			1936-37	1937-38
Raipur	..	90	70	90
Bilaspur	..	90	71	84
Drug	..	90	119	102
Bhandara	..	100	55	64
Balaghat	..	100	80	104

In Bhandara, touring was much below the prescribed minimum. Touring by sub-divisional officers was inadequate in Raipur, Bilaspur and Mungeli sub-divisions and the whole of the Drug district. The tahsildar, Dhamtari, additional tahsildar and naib-tahsildar, Mahasamund, naib-tahsildar, Raipur, tahsildar, Bilaspur, tahsildar and naib-tahsildar, Bemetara, naib-tahsildar, Drug, all the tahsildars in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts and the naib-tahsildars, Balaghat and Baihar, toured inadequately. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, explains the deficiency in touring as due to frequent transfers among officers and also to the fact that both the tahsildar and naib-tahsildar, Bemetara, were keeping poor health. Other reports are silent on the point. The Deputy Commissioners, Raipur and Bhandara, have drawn the attention of the officers concerned to this important duty and pointed out to them that unless they tour adequately they cannot hope to acquaint themselves with the grievances, needs and aspirations of the people of the rural areas. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, is being drawn in the matter. In all other cases the touring exceeded the prescribed minimum.

182. The khasra entries checked by the revenue officers were as follows:—

District		1936-37	1937-38
Raipur	..	8,120	7,931
Bilaspur	..	3,634	4,024
Drug	..	6,001	3,580
Bhandara	..	4,411	3,691
Balaghat	..	4,150	Not available.

Though there was some improvement in the Bilaspur district, the checking work deteriorated in the other districts.

183. The Deputy Commissioners, Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat, inspected the different branches of their offices, but the Deputy Commissioners, Raipur and Bilaspur, could not do so owing to heavy pressure of work. All the Deputy Commissioners and sub-divisional officers inspected the different tahsil offices in their charges except Katghora in Bilaspur which was not inspected by either the Deputy Commissioner or the sub-divisional officer.

184. I was in-charge of the division throughout the year except for a brief period of seven weeks in the beginning. I inspected all the district offices except Raipur and nine out of seventeen tahsils during the year. Since the close of the revenue year, I have inspected four more, leaving only Gondia and three of the Raipur tahsils for inspection.

Statement showing the account of the Provincial Government with Agriculturist borrowers in the Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

— (1)	Land Improvement Loans Act (2) Rs.	Agriculturists' Loans Act (3) Rs.	Total of both Acts (4) Rs.
Principal—	*	*	*
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	17,19,705	40,93,221	58.12,926
Advanced during the year ..	1,11,503	6,80,288	7,91,791
Total advanced ..	18,31,208	47,73,509	66,04,717
Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	8,01,197	32,78,894	40,80,091
Remitted during the year ..	(a) 56.272	(c) 25,524	81,796
Collected during the year ..	(b) 1,74,878	(d) 6,69,394	8,44,272
Total remitted and collected ..	2,31,150	6,94,918	9,26,068
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	16,00,058	40,78,591	56,78,649
Amount suspended by competent authority.	1,07 842	3,68,646	4,76,488
Amount overdue ..	5,21,425	22.21,617	27,43,042
Interest—			
Collected during the year ..	46,917	1,06,219	1,53,136
Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2·82	2·59	2·66

*Last year's figure was wrong.

(a) Includes Rs. 1,499 out of the amount due for collection.

(b) Includes advance collections of Rs. 4,447

(c) Includes Rs. 25,328 out of the amount due for collection.

(d) Includes advance collections of Rs. 6,091.

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India's letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

Profit and loss of the transactions under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts for the year 1937-38.

[Figures are in thousands of rupees.]

	To end of 1936-37	During 1937-38	Total	Interest realised To end of 1936-37	 During 1937-38	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest due ..	14,56	2,09	16,65	6,78	1,57	8,35
Remissions ..	24,90	87	25,77	..	..	..
Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	3407
Total ..	..	..	42,42	..	..	2,424

NOTE.—No account of profit and loss in this form was compiled prior to 1932-33. The total loss for the period from 1st April 1921 to the end of the financial year 1937-38 for the entire provincial loan account comes to T. Rs. 42,07 (loss due to the remission of principal T. Rs. 26,21 and loss on interest account T. Rs. 15,86).

STATEMENT A.—Showing area held by several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31*st May* 1938.

District	Total occupied area	(1) Details of proprietors										Total area held by proprietors, *i.e.*, total of columns (3), (4), (7) and (10)
		Land held by malguzar			Land held by malik-makbuzas			Land held completely or partially revenue free				
		Area held as *sir*	Area cultivated other than *sir*	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assessed	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assigned (not for realization)	Revenue demanded (for realization)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Acres	Acres	Acres			Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres
Jubbulpore ..	1,421,107	138,005	76,431	15	14,571	63,739	85,163	525	2,591	5,082	538	280,766
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	1,230,215	121,307	88,785	17	4,809	43,949	43,548	719	7,590	8,588	65	261,631
Damoh ..	738,245	80,272	41,442	16	4,380	31,378	24,982	120	1,588	1,128	...	154,680
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	1,218,744	173,048	64,923	20	1,392	26,267	35,114	75	994	1,961	71	265,232
Narsinghpur ..	741,185	89,053	32,931	17	1,792	20,835	59,525	181	1,808	2,869	1,652	144,627
Nimar ..	809,308	51,855	27,883	10	19,768	182,215	2,52,393	1,305	19,415	35,249	1,659	281,368
Mandla ..	(*a*)931,866	57,328	34,298	10	437	3,257	2,806	28	100	117	40	94,983
Total—Jubbulpore division.	7,090,670	710,868	366,693	15	47,149	371,640	5,03,531	2,953	34,086	54,994	4,025	1,483,287
Nagpur ..	1,629,120	194,048	67,778	16	10,884	109,506	2,18,764	433	6,616	13,972	107	377,948
Wardha ..	1,182,380	145,507	87,640	20	6,210	58,044	85,025	362	4,478	8,298	767	295,669
Chanda—												
Khalsa ..	1,022,979	89,406	28,031	11	7,342	78,509	64,729	423	6,634	5,409	1,741	202,580
Zamindari ..	170,460	10,051	2,063	7	109	2,567	1,285	...	...	...	...	14,681

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—													
Khalsa ..	1,039,379	120,725	106,672	22	588	5,534	6,148	256	2,047	1,666	1,052	234,978
Jagir ..	310,661	13,141	6,727	9	1	17	3	...	...	...	...	19,885
Seoni ..	990,117	131,411	71,857	20	764	8,531	7,631	5	129	166	94	211,928
Betul ..	1,122,596	76,798	36,494	10	635	8,528	8,271	102	2,732	832	1,567	124,552
Total—Nagpur division	7,467,692	781,087	407,262	14	26,533	271,236	391,856	1,581	22,636	30,343	5,328	1,460,221
Raipur—												
Khalsa ..	1,556,308	247,680	141,087	25	2,357	7,115	8,785	11	534	693	...	396.416
Zamindari ..	791,774	94,894	22,478	15	18	75	74	...	...	...	...	117,447
Bilaspur—												
Khalsa ..	1,279,926	206,529	103,337	24	10,136	29,102	29,946	12	84	118	...	339,052
Zamindari ..	768,546	74,683	16,120	12	127	905	693	...	...	...	...	91,708
Drug—												
Khalsa ..	1,325,263	255,179	142,566	30	2,837	9,177	9,821	18	122	126	10	407,044
Zamindari ..	463,722	52,479	13,668	14	256	7,217	2,497	...	...	...	...	73,364
Bhandara—												
Khalsa ..	682,285	103,471	25,784	19	7,129	50,393	70,712	50	551	866	169	180,199
Zamindari ..	344,850	44,417	10,846	16	910	7,866	8,882	...	...	...	..	63,129
Balaghat—												
Khalsa ..	498,919	74,203	19,884	19	2,840	17,689	22,157	...	...	...	...	111,776
Zamindari ..	125,903	17,074	3,214	16	99	1,547	1,989	...	...	...	...	21,835
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	(b)7,837 496	1,170,609	498,984	21	26,709	131,086	155,556	91	1,291	1,803	179	1,801,970
Grand Total ..	22,395,858	2,662,564	1,272,939	17	100,391	773,962	01,50,943	4,625	58,013	87,140	9,532	3,945,478
Total for preceding year	22,367,304	2,678,628	1,274,267	17	100,724	770,496	01,80,328	4,596	58,301	89,803	8,620	4,781,692

(a) Includes 83 acres milkiyat sarkar land.

(b) Includes 1,177 acres milkiyat sarkar land and 223 acres non-agricultural land, total; 1,400 acres.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1938—contd.

District	(2) Details of tenants								Total of tenant area, *i.e.*, total of columns (15) and (19)
	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants				Land held by occupancy tenants				
	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres
Jubbulpore ...	34,242	181,704	2,93,163	1 9 10	175,566	946,443	10,92,686	1 2 6	1,128,147
Saugor (excluding Damoh) ...	22,577	143,523	2,10,754	1 7 6	113,667	815,966	10,10,734	1 3 10	959,489
Damoh ...	21,957	105,534	1,30,127	1 3 9	84,544	472,056	5,34,217	1 2 1	577,590
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	20,209	262,600	4,36,446	1 10 7	65,458	682,823	9,40,578	1 6 0	945,423
Narsinghpur ...	14,663	132,417	2,86,958	2 2 8	58,985	454,162	8,26,977	1 13 2	586,579
Nimar ...	637	5,457	5,592	1 0 6	48,695	512,913	4,09,950	0 12 11	518,370
Mandla ...	2,065	10,185	12,965	1 4 4	61,755	819,857	3,93,706	0 7 8	830,042
Total—Jubbulpore division...	116,350	841,420	13,76,005	1 10 2	608,670	4,704,220	52,08,848	1 1 9	5,545,640
Nagpur ...	24,251	239,404	4,19,657	1 12 1	84,269	986,087	12,32,706	1 4 0	1,225,491
Wardha ..	12,885	151,568	2,03,719	1 6 0	57,500	733,705	7,82,285	1 1 0	885,273
Chanda—									
Khalsa ...	16,787	110,483	97,450	0 14 2	86,503	695,007	5,67,091	0 13 1	805,490
Zamindari ...	182	1,873	1,197	0 10 3	17,505	151,991	74,471	0 7 11	153,864

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—														
Khalsa	...	11,851	95,716	1,33,373	1	6	4	90,398	707,253	4,54,269	0	10	5	802,961
Jagir	...	...	...	...	...			15,932	289,520	81,300	0	4	6	289,520
Seoni	...	3,652	38,813	42,617	1	1	7	83,989	736,444	5,90,633	0	12	10	775,257
Betul	...	13,766	154,818	1,23,172	0	12	9	76,368	833,685	4,07,680	0	8	0	988,503
Total—Nagpur division	...	83,374	792,675	10,21,185	1	4	7	512,464	5,133,692	41,90,435	0	11	9	5,926,359
Raipur—														
Khalsa	...	27,330	123,421	1,54,634	1	4	1	174,294	1,021,500	10,64,759	1	0	8	1,144,921
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...			57,945	657,617	2,98,984	0	7	3	657,617
Bilaspur—														
Khalsa	...	29,371	75,848	84,590	1	1	10	245,302	848,030	7,95,797	0	15	0	923,878
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	..			90,478	668,958	3,66,729	0	8	9	668,958
Drug—														
Khalsa	...	27,632	138,209	1,63,206	1	2	11	122,916	771,158	8,47,709	0	1	7	909,367
Zamindari	...	142	1,985	1,037	0	8	4	27,682	385,343	2,19,725	0	9	1	387,328
Bhandara—														
Khalsa	...	11,281	70,740	1,00,892	1	6	10	73,011	430,066	5,36,829	1	4	0	500,806
Zamindari	...	3,558	23,095	30,878	1	5	5	42,201	257,915	2,76,213	1	1	2	281,010
Balaghat—														
Khalsa	...	8,561	44,208	66,996	1	8	3	77,528	342,077	4,18,694	1	3	7	386,285
Zamindari	...	1,291	7,472	11,657	1	9	0	17,397	96,223	1,12,141	1	2	8	103,695
Total—Chhattisgarh division	...	109,166	484,978	6,13,890	1	4	3	928,754	5,478,887	49,37,580	0	14	5	5,963,865
Grand Total	...	308,890	2,119,073	30,11,080	1	6	4	2,049,888	15,316,799	1,43,36,863	0	14	8	17,435,864
Total for preceding year	...	286,001	2,123,169	30,56,063	1	7	0	2,170,042	15,270,671	1,46,00,001	0	15	3	17,393,786

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1938—concld.

(2) Details of tenants—*concld.*

District	Total rental, *i.e.*, columns (16) and (20)	Incidence per acre			Rents actually collected		Land held rent free			Land held by sub-tenants			
					On account of current year	On account of previous year	Area held as grant from proprietors	Area held in lieu of service	Number of holdings	Area sublet for cash	Area sublet for grain	Total cash sub-rent	Valuation of total grain sub-rent
(1)	(23)	(24)			(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	13,85,849	1	3	8	8,63,595	2,69,184	1,423	10,771	43,588	97,661	1,165	1,51,281	15,769
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	12,21,488	1	4	4	6,98,152	3,66,133	1,151	7,944	29,257	115,455	1,311	2,72,378	5,088
Damoh ..	6,64,344	1	2	4	4,77,260	1,54,893	3,059	2,916	25,128	59,914	3,661	1,35,908	13,414
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	13,77,024	1	7	4	7,14,908	5,03,401	756	5,305	34,512	260,524	38,793	13,76,785	2,00,454
Narsinghpur ..	11,13,935	1	14	5	7,15,391	3,66,866	1,780	7,694	28,316	145,610	679	6,36,379	4,401
Nimar ..	4,15,542	0	12	11	4,70,252	1,16,347	1,302	8,087	9,215	71,009	51	3,46,285	190
Mandla ..	4,06,671	0	7	10	2,46,252	99,301	3,733	3,108	4,593	19,873	279	23,761	860
Total—Jubbulpore division.	65,84,853	1	3	0	41,85,810	18,76,125	13,204	45,825	174,609	770,046	45,939	29,42,777	2,40,176
Nagpur ..	16,52,363	1	5	7	9,51,244	7,04,805	5,407	15,917	39,358	335,701	2,936	12,17,160	5,951
Wardha ..	9,86,004	1	1	10	4,76,246	3,97,035	664	717	25,971	260,360	25	6,46,895	50
Chanda—													
Khalsa ..	6,64,541	0	13	2	5,23,380	1,37,795	10,185	3,954	43,169	217,168	30,669	4,44,609	2,13,368
Zamindari ..	75,668	0	7	10	59,778	10,095	197	1,718	5,244	18,013	2,244	11,301	5,980

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—													
Khalsa ..	5,87,542	..			3.87,547	1,96,129	592	840	47,894	200,362	..	2.43,482	..
Jagir ..	81,300	..			50,323	20,001	559	697	4,216	18,779	..	8,795	..
Seoni ..	6,33,250	..			2,63,508	1,59,863	1,680	1,251	37,684	152,880	..	1,64,665	..
Betul ..	5,30,836	0	8	7	3,04,308	1,49,233	4,281	5,260	11,809	76,264	4,646	1,78,172	18,341
Total—Nagpur division.	52,11,504	0	14	1	30,16,334	17,74,956	23,565	30,354	2,15,345	12,79,527	40,520	29,15,079	2,43,690
Raipur—													
Khalsa ..	12,19,393	1	1	0	9,69,039	1,87,139	9,848	5,123	24,699	36,967	229	1,34,711	858
Zamindari ..	2,98,984	0	7	3	2,69,570	17,306	6,196	10,514	9,016	22,457	1,150	53,281	6,772
Bilaspur—													
Khalsa ..	8,80,387	0	15	3	8,32,926	62,511	8,322	8,674	22,233	30,016	49	77,324	873
Zamindari ..	3,66,729	0	8	9	2,94,267	31,902	4,261	3,619	9,733	20,037	2,559	35,595	4,661
Drug—													
Khalsa ..	10,10,915	1	1	9	8,35,642	1,25,635	4,687	4,165	16,050	33,557	..	1.17,440	..
Zamindari ..	2,20,762	0	9	1	1,85,359	28,871	1,912	1,118	8,158	35,898	..	53,304	..
Bhandara—													
Khalsa ..	6,37,721	1	4	4	5,48,190	1,14,344	761	519	18,761	81,989	12,552	3,59,821	70,622
Zamindari ..	3,07,091	1	1	6	2,20.971	61,872	278	433	7,099	19,787	2,435	88,929	10,377
Balaghat—													
Khalsa ..	4,85,690	1	4	1	4,19,885	61,371	567	291	8,029	24,141	2,022	1,07,673	11,023
Zamindari ..	1,23,798	1	3	1	1,11,423	13,725	295	78	2,490	6,640	2,436	32,939	14,088
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	55,51,470	0	14	11	46,87,272	7,04,676	37,127	34,534	126,268	311,489	23,432	10,61,017	1,19,274
Grand Total ..	1,73,47,827	0	15	8	1,18,89,416	43,55,757	73,896	110,713	516,222	2,361,062	109,891	69,18,873	6,03,140
Total for preceding year.	1,76,55,841	0	15	9	1,18,48,593	52,61,323	74,928	111,134	525,740	2,365,203	117,029	71,64,757	5,79,838

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1938.

District (1)	Total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year (2)	Revenue assesed thereon (3)	Area sublet during the year (4)	Rent (5)	Area un-occupied but available for allotment (6)	Revenue assessed thereon (7)
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Jubbulpore	2,056	1,423	377	1,303	23	10
Saugor (including Damoh)	14,878	10,703	553	534	8,401	4,031
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur) ..	23,126	8.409	1,360	669	2,091	527
Nimar	383,268	1,94,242	20,938	47,991	14,387	3,552
Mandla	298,025	1,18,089	3,569	1,993	80,466	30,268
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	721,353	3,32,866	26,797	52,490	105,368	38,388
Nagpur	2,313	1,818	274	1,212	87	46
Wardha	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chanda	158,735	78,774	17,972	19,343	85,116	28,281
Chhindwara (including Seoni)	113,053	43,968	7,680	5,391	1,761	681
Betul	66,729	16,233	2,176	1,015	1,303	326
Total—Nagpur division ..	340,830	1,40,793	28,102	26,961	88,267	29,334
Raipur	11,349	(*d*) 7,006	84	114	(*e*) 129	(*e*) 6
Bilaspur	2,594	2,268	71	332	110	50
Drug	147	87	..	..	18	5
Bhandara	3,555	1,681	213	119	679	362
Balaghat	127,683	47,816	5,600	3,033	31,251	3,009
Total—Chhattisgarh division ..	145,328	58,858	5,968	3,598	32,187	3,432
Grand Total ..	1,207,511	5,32,517	60,867	83,049	225,822	71,154

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1938—concld.

District	Allotted during the year		Surrendered during the year		Balance at the end of the year			
					Occupied		Unoccupied but available for allotment	
	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	9	2	33	7	2,032	1,419	47	15
Saugor (including Damoh) ...	584	430	516	363	14,946	10,770	8,333	3,964
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur).	809	296	996	257	22,939	8,448	2,278	488
Nimar ...	7,046	2,224	7,431	3,136	382,883	193,330	14,772	4,464
Mandla ...	22,611	7,658	17,160	7,348	303,476	(*a*) 117,294	(*b*) 74,910	(*b*) 29,903
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	31,059	10,610	26,136	11,111	726,276	331,261	100,340	38,834
Nagpur ...	...	...	105	36	2,208	1,782	192	82
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

Chanda ...	6,781	3,086	2,939	1,378	162,577	(c) 79,755	81,274	26,573
Chhindwara (including Seoni) ...	360	126	574	239	112,839	43,855	1,975	794
Betul ...	3,364	809	3,953	835	66,140	16,207	1,892	352
Total—Nagpur division ...	10,505	4,021	7,571	2,488	343,764	(c) 1,41,599	85,333	27,801
Raipur ...	1	1	16	33	(f) 11,335	6,975	144	38
Bilaspur ...	14	6	5	2	2,603	2,272	101	46
Drug ...	5	2	...	...	152	89	13	3
Bhandara ...	233	131	67	22	3,721	1,790	513	253
Balaghat ...	6,887	1,462	3,114	859	131,456	48,419	27,478	2,406
Total—Chhattisgarh division ...	7,140	1,602	3,202	916	149,267	59,545	28,249	2,746
Grand Total ...	48,704	16,233	36,909	14,515	1,219,307	532,405	213,922	69,381

(a) Excludes Rs. 1,105 reduced on account of relief to small holders.
(b) The decrease of 105 acres with an assessment of Rs. 55 is due to kabil kasht area converted into abadi.
(c) Excludes Rs. 727 due to rent reduction.
(d) Reduced by Rs. 89 as a result of relief granted to small holders.
(e) One acre, revenue Re. 1, excised from minhai and 39 acres, revenue Rs. 30, turned into minhai.
(f) Includes one acre, revenue Re. 1, excised from minhai.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District	Demand				Collection		
	Current			Arrear	Arrear		
	Land revenue on roll on the 1st October 1937	Increase or decrease taking effect during the year	Net land revenue on roll for collection during the year ending the 30th September 1938	Balance for collection from previous year	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	9,95,117	+284	9,95,401	70,130	15,544	28,687	22,552
Saugor	13,11,771	—24,640	12,87,131	13,762	..	..	13,509
Hoshangabad	16,69,968	+736	16,70,704	97,754	23,405	8,605	63,603
Nimar	4,37,601	+165 −2,573	4,35,193	6,829	..	..	6,672
Mandla	2,63,161	..	2,63,161	56,284	..	24,842	25,952
Total—Jubbulpore division	46,77,618	−26,028	46,51,590	2,44,759	38,949	62,134	1,32,288
Nagpur	13,73,388	+503	13,73,891	(*b*)4,15,174	2,01,818	72,260	1,07,930
Wardha	8,20,485	+277	8,20,762	3,12 961	1,60,102	39,270	79,209

Chanda	.. 4,80,574	−8,454	4,72,120	3,271	..	..	3,271
Chhindwara	.. 8,85,261	−5	8,85,256	(c)2,00,658	15,665	19,271	21,999
Betul	.. 3,51,569	−4,708	3,46,861	68,985	12,331	48,809	7,845
Total—Nagpur division	.. 39,11,277	−12,387	38,98,890	10,01,049	3,89,916	1,79,610	2,20,25[illegible]
Raipur	.. 10,37,561	(e)−15,264	10,22,297	(f) 3,875	..	..	2,161
Bilaspur	.. 8,64,068	(g)+97	8,64,165	8,192	..	..	8,192
Drug	.. 8,81,768	(h)−15,685	8,66,083	2,154	..	..	2,154
Bhandara	.. 6,83,829	(i)−66	6,83,763	2,513	292	..	1,895
Balaghat	.. 4,58,349	(j)−8,010	4,50,339	392	..	..	392
Total—Chattisgarh division	.. 39,25,575	−38,928	38,86,647	17,126	292	..	14,794
Grand Total	..1,25,14,470	−77,343	1,24,37,127	12,62,934	4,29,157	2,41,744	3,67,336

(a) 62 were refunded.

(b) Last year's figure was wrong. It has since been corrected. Hence the difference.

(c) Excludes Rs. 92 since suspended.

(d) Excludes Rs. 120 since refunded.

(e) Increase by Rs. 149 on account of enhancement of land revenue on agricultural land diverted to industrial purposes but decreased by Rs. 15,413 owing to reduction of land revenue as a result of relief to small holders and on account of remission granted in land acquisition cases.

(f) Arrear demand increased by Rs. 899 (*viz.*, Rs. 434 due to enhancement of land revenue with retrospective effect on agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural purposes and Rs. 465 formerly recovered out of the cash held in deposit with the headquarters magistrate but subsequently replaced at his disposal as the tahsildar's order was set aside in appeal).

(g) Increased by Rs. 121 due to the settlement of land relinquished by the Irrigation Department but decreased by Rs. 24 due to remission in land acquisition cases.

(h) Decreased by Rs. 15,685 owing to reduction of land revenue due to relief granted to small holders.

(i) Increased by Rs. 9 owing to conferral of malik-makbuza right but decreased by Rs. 75 owing to revision of takoli in respect of alienated shares of Palasgaon zamindari in Bhandara (due to incorrect assessment previously).

(j) Increased by Rs. 10 owing to conferal of malik makbuza rights and re-settlement of land relinquished by the Irrigation Department but decreased by Rs. 8,020 [*viz.*, (1) Rs. 7,962 owing to reduction of land revenue on account of relief given to small holders, (2) Rs. 50 due to correction of a wrong remission entry made in 1936 in respect of some alienated land of the Kinhi zamindari, (3) Rs. 5 as remission for culturable land having been washed away by fluvial action and (4) Rs. 3 due to remissions in land acquisition cases].

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938—concld.

	Collection				Balance					
	Current				Arrear		Current			Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Abatements or remissions granted during the year	Suspensions granted during the year	Collected in advance during the year and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	Total	
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	17	1,42,207	492	8,18,493	28,687	3,347	1,42,207	34,192	2,08,433	372
Saugor ..	9,021	...	138	12,41,470	...	253	...	36,502	36,755	717
Hoshangabad ..	33,813	49,081	100	15,09,114	8,605	2,141	49,081	78,596	1,38,423	486
Nimar ..	61	...	11	4,29,096	...	157	...	6,025	6,182	12
Mandla ..	9,611	1,812	116	2,30,694	24,842	5,490	1,812	20,928	53,072	398
Total—Jubbulpore division	52,523	1,93,100	(*a*) 857	42,28,867	62,134	11,388	1,93,100	1,76,243	4,42,865	1,985
Nagpur ..	4,715	8,281	3,278	11,34,609	72,260	33,166	8,281	2,23,008	3,36,715	3,565
Wardha ..	2,322	...	314	6,63,765	39,270	34,380	...	1,54,361	2,28 011	37

Chanda ..	912	4,947	57	4,62,490	...		4,947	3,714	8,661	6,155
Chhindwara ..	17,432	...	(*d*) 435	7,67,742	19,271	1,43,723	...	99,647	2,62,641	986
Betul ..	2,479	2,865	208	3,13,636	48,809	...	2,865	27,673	79,347	376
Total—Nagpur division ..	27,860	16,093	(*c*) 4,292	33,42,242	1,79,610	2,11,269	16,093	5,08,403	9,15,375	11,119
Raipur ..	5,710	...	112	10,10,792	...	1,714	...	5,683	7,397	5,816
Bilaspur ..	409	...	79	8,43,927	...	...	...	19,750	19,750	45
Drug ..	...	...	34	8,64,307	...	...	...	1,742	1,742	12,352
Bhandara ..	66	...	1	6,80.957	...	326	...	2,739	3,065	...
Balaghat ..	5,613	...	20	4,41,119	...	...	...	3,587	3,587	8,097
Total—Chhattisgarh division	11,798	...	246	38,41,102	...	2,040	...	33,501	35,541	26,310
Grand Total ..	92,181	2,09,193	5,395	1,14,12,211	2,41,744	2,24,697	2,09,193	7,18,147	13,93,781	39,414

STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District	Demand		Collection				
	Arrear	Current	Arrear			Current	
	Balance for collection from previous year	For year under report	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected	Abatements or remissions granted during the year	Suspended during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	77	7,968	...	...	77	...	110
Saugor ..	(*a*) 86	14,194	6	...	78	264	...
Hoshangabad ..	1,309	8,631	1,078	...	231	126	696
Nimar ..	(*b*) 12,191	1,87,482	4,495	...	6,510	2,798	...
Mandla ..	6,096	1,36,295	2,977	829	2,251	2,197	...
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	19,759	3,54,570	8,556	829	9,147	5,385	806
Nagpur ..	1,549	1,761	364	939	131	...	42
Wardha ..	247	775	...	23	2	...	...

Chanda ...	77	80,733	34	...	43	99	1,602
Chhindwara ...	23,680	44,419	3,146	18,858	1,433	210	...
Betul ...	411	16,256	318	29	64	71	...
Total—Nagpur division ...	25,964	1,43,944	3,862	19,849	1,673	380	1,644
Raipur ...	(c) 118	8,572	2	...	116	165	...
Bilaspur ...	...	2,271	...	...	...	...	...
Drug ...	...	3,781	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	15	3,149	...	...	15		...
Balaghat ...	...	48,267	...	...	...	452	..
Total—Chhattisgarh division ...	133	66,040	2	...	131	621	...
Grand Total ...	45,856	5,64,554	12,420	20,678	10,951	6,386	2,450

(a) Excludes Rs. 2 wrongly shown as arrears in the previous year.

(b) Includes Rs. 263 wrongly shown as collection in the previous year.

(c) Arrear demand increased by Rs. 19 the amount being shown as arrears after the close of last year (1936-37).

STATEMENT D-I.—*Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September* 1938—concld.

District		Collection		Balance					
		Current		Arrear		Current			
		Collected during the previous year in advance and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	Total	Collected in advance on account of the year following
(1)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	..	7,856	..	..	110	2	112	1
Saugor	..	35	13,735	..	2	..	160	162	24
Hoshangabad	..	..	7,787	..	..	696	22	718	..
Nimar	..	301	1,72,517	..	1,186	..	11,866	13,052	778
Mandla	..	76	1,31,276	829	39	..	2,746	3,614	323
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	412	3,33,171	829	1,227	806	14,796	17,658	1,126
Nagpur	..	..	1,354	939	115	42	365	1,461	..
Wardha	..	—	613	23	222	..	162	407	2

Chanda ..	79	78,728	..	..	1,602	225	1,827	475
Chhindwara ..	151	39,274	18,858	243	..	4,784	23,885	243
Betul ..	4	16,140	29	..	..	41	70	27
Total—Nagpur division ..	234	1,36,109	19,849	580	1,644	5,577	27,650	747
Raipur ..	1	8,406	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bilaspur ..	..	2,269	..	..	..	2	2	..
Drug ..	367	3,353	..	..	..	61	61	281
Bhandara ..	..	3,106	..	..	..	39	39	..
Balaghat ..	1	47,808	..	..	..	6	6	107
Total—Chhattisgarh division ..	369	64,942	..	..	..	108	108	428
Grand Total ..	1,015	5,34,222	20,678	1,807	2,450	20,481	45,416	2,301

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	1,313	65,834	16	67,131	1,238	63,954	75	1,864	6
Saugor ...	412	84,291	39	84,664	340	84,073	72	179	176
Hoshangabad ...	(*a*) 3,141	(*b*)1,09,544	123	1,12,562	3,141	1,05,447	...	3,974	23
Nimar ...	(*c*) 889	(*d*) 58,870	103	59,656	798	57,731	91	1,036	99
Mandla ...	( ) 1,969	(*f*) 25,643	...	27,612	1,788	24,834	181	809	8
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	7,724	3,44,182	281	3,51,625	7,305	3,36,039	419	7,862	312
Nagpur ...	68,694	1,71,563	162	2,39,985	(*g*) 56,349	1,51,475	(*h*) 12,345	(*i*) 19,926	167
Wardha ...	4,573	54,279	3	58,849	2,937	47,551	1,636	6.725	27
Chanda ...	130	40,242	36	40,336	130	40,064	...	142	541

Betul	...	276	22,819	12	23,083	276	21,858	...	949	74
Total—Nagpur division	...	84,750	3,54,397	2,081	4,36,956	60,334	3,18,336	24,416	33,981	932
Raipur	...	(j) 174	74,944	13	75,105	127	74,734	47	197	711
Bilaspur	...	186	62,662	139	62,709	186	61,870	...	653	80
Drug	...	15	60,000	...	60,015	15	59,957	...	43	966
Bhandara	...	13	48,905	...	48,918	13	48,884	...	21	...
Balaghat	...	9	33,542	1	33,550	9	33,433	...	108	535
Total—Chhattisgarh division	...	397	2,80,053	153	2,80,297	350	2,78,878	47	1,022	2,292
Grand Total	...	92,871	9,78,632	2,515	10,68,878	67,989	9,33,253	24,882	42,865	3,536

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 15 remitted.
(*b*) Excludes Rs. 6 remitted.
(*c*) Excludes Rs. 264 remitted.
(*d*) Excludes Rs. 335 on account of remission and rent reduction.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 140 on account of adjustment.
(*f*) Excludes Rs. 9 written off.
(*g*) Includes remission Rs. 48,040.
(*h*) Includes suspended Rs. 8,328.
(*i*) Includes suspended Rs. 1,232.
(*j*) Arrear demand increased by Rs. 38 (*viz.*, Rs. 36 due to enhancement of land revenue and takoli, and Rs. 2 formerly recovered out of the cash held in deposit with the headquarters magistrate but subsequently replaced at his disposal as the Tahsildar's order was set aside in appeal).

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand [total of columns (2) and (3) *minus* column (4)]	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	2,129	58,755	..	60,884	1,609	57,105	520	1,650	..
Saugor ..	80	6,186	114	6,152	80	6,072	..	..	80
Hoshangabad ..	..	7,031	..	7,031	..	7,031	..	..	..
Nimar ..	..	39,438	..	39,438	..	39,438	..	..	..
Mandla ..	..	2,335	..	2,335	..	2,335	..	..	..
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	2,209	1,13,745	114	1,15,840	1,689	1,11,981	520	1,650	80
Nagpur ..	26,016	1,07,485	..	1,33,501	26,016	1,03,237	..	4,248	..
Wardha ..	348	1,572	611	1,309	..	937	348	24	297 (Rs. 24 remitted.)

Chanda ..	145	41,728	..	41,873	141	41,665	4	63	.. (Rs. 4 remitted.)
Chhindwara ..	1,510	2,51,146	..	2,52,656	1,510	2,39,377	..	11,769	..
Betul ..	37	4,462	..	4,499	37	4,462	..	..	..
Total—Nagpur division ..	28,056	4,06,393	611	4,33,838	27,704	3 89,678	352	16,104	287
Raipur ..	(*a*)313	31,196	..	31,509	313	31,142	..	54	..
Bilaspur ..	303	28,270	..	28,573	15	28,270	288	..	..
Drug ..	..	25,142	83	25,059	..	25,004	..	55	125
Bhandara ..	790	31,703	..	32,493	549	30,369	241	1,334	..
Balaghat ..	2,005	1,89,891	1	1,91,895	2,005	1,79,481	..	10,409	4
Total—Chhattisgarh division ..	3,411	3,06,202	84	3,09,529	2,882	2,94,266	529	11,852	129
Grand Total ..	33,676	8,26,340	809	8,59,207	32,275	7,95 925	1,401	29,606	496

(*a*) Arrear demand reduced by Rs. 353 because the cases in which the fine was imposed were remanded for trial and Rs. 30 were reduced in appeal.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District	Notices of demand under section 127		Attachments and sales of property under section 128 (*b*)		
	Total number of mahals in district	Number of notices of demand issued	Number of attachments ordered	Number of attachments effected	Number of sales carried out
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jubbulpore ...	2,570	3	936	357	10
Saugor	3,712	14	748	298	6
Hoshangabad	2,689	33	1,183	863	10
Nimar	1,158	3	952	254	7
Mandla	2,007	36	500	254	8
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	12,136	89	4,319	2,026	41
Nagpur	2,464	1,293	880	306	9
Wardha	1,615	8	468	308	6

Chanda	2,937	12	297	98	1
Chhindwara	3,155	113	1,510	631	30
Betul	1,318	36	137	34	1
Total—Nagpur division	11,489	1,462	3,292	1,377	47
Raipur	2,158	3	683	322	4
Bilaspur	1,826	2	694	481	8
Drug	1,758	3	547	201	5
Bhandara	2,106	11	299	43	3
Balaghat	1,659	19	213	124	6
Total—Chhattisgarh division	9,507	38	2,436	1,171	26
Grand Total	33,132	1,589	10,047	4,574	114

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under sections 127 *and* 128 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the* 30*th September* 1938—concld.

District	Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter section 128 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*)				Remarks
	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (*c*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (*d*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (*f*) and (*g*)]	
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jubbulpore	1	...	...	8	
Saugor	...	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	3	
Nimar	...	1	...	2	
Mandla	5	...	...	13	
Total—Jubbulpore division	6	1	...	26	
Nagpur	41	...	...	7	
Wadha	36	...	...	17	

Chanda	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	2
Betul	...	4	...	...	...
Total—Nagpur division	...	81	...	...	26
Raipur	...	4	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	10	...	...	...
Drug	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	14	...	...	2
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	2
Total—Chhattisgarh division	...	28	...	...	4
Grand Total	...	115	1	...	56

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interests in land due to sale, mortgage or lease as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938

Districts	Private sales				Sale by order of Civil Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases			
	Number of mahals or shares of mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	112	11,892	7,844	1,98,772	23	1,540	1,022	9,659	6	2,397	1,779	5,242
Saugor (including Damoh).	338	39,396	14,866	2,83,641	37	1,794	810	16,093	13	3,621	1,490	1,000
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur).	47	16,326	8,614	1,53,695	26	6,483	11,458	62,122	9	9,344	8,095	1,35,889
Nimar ...	161	17,252	12,594	1,84,007	11	2,693	1,798	23,953	5	1,029	593	2,260
Mandla ...	74	9,830	2,599	47,603	9	2,656	684	13,588	...	...	...	...
Total—Jubbulpore division.	732	94,696	46,517	8,67,718	106	15,166	15,772	1,25,415	33	16,391	11,957	1,44,391

Nagpur ...	77	8,612	5,502	1,13,289	18	3,701·54	22,706	21,320	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	177	9,812	5,719	2,22,716	54	5,298·21	4,541	61,852	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	70	6,988	2,077	39,965	22	8,247	3,898	21,587	1	657	65	250
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	399	45,635	12,736	2,77,319	26	6,350·74	1,940	19,359	10	2 442	1,143	9,880
Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	69	21,694	4,995	2,51,877	3	783	190	16,545	2	812	62	771
Total—Nagpur division ...	792	92,741	31,029	9,05,166	123	24,380·49	33,275	1,40,663	13	3,911	1,270	10,901
Raipur ...	153	21,248	8,416	2 21,144	14	4,237	1,732	41,515	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	163	11,390	4,642	2,00,353	25	2,879	1,418	75,166	11	10,292	1,815	2 385
Drug ...	215	12,626	6,477	1,72,642	25	3,606	1,755	49,890	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	51	4,346	2,054	46,825	22	3,641	2,186	87,184	12	5,173	523	35,414
Balaghat ...	44	5,222	1,632	51,345	14	4,338	1,193	77,345	...	...	...	...
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	626	54,832	23,221	6,92 309	100	18,701	8,284	3,31,100	23	15,465	2,338	37,799
Grand Total ...	2,150	2,42,269	1,00,767	24,65,193	329	58,247·49	57,331	597,178	69	35,767	15,565	1,93,091

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases Pending at the commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land Revenue Act.				
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status (section 107)	Jubbulpore	1	..	1
	Nagpur	3	7	10
	Chhattisgarh	43	27	54
	Total	47	34	65
II.—Application by sadar lambardars or lambardar for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore	320	1,119	1,026
	Nagpur	489	1,040	1,004
	Chhattisgarh	161	854	758
	Total	970	3,013	2,788
III.—Applications for imperfect partitions (section 164)	Jubbulpore	94	108	98
	Nagpur	70	96	77
	Chhattisgarh	133	121	156
	Total	297	325	331
Tenancy Act.				
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	43	88	77
	Nagpur	35	86	76
	Chhattisgarh	130	378	323
	Total	208	552	476
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16)	Jubbulpore	10	51	36
	Nagpur	9	55	57
	Chhattisgarh	3	10	10
	Total	22	116	103

VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore	1,017	3,591	3,555
	Nagpur	1,942	5,722	5,248
	Chhattisgarh	437	1,502	1,474
	Total	3,396	10,815	10,277
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by a civil court (section 26)	Jubbulpore	..	7	6
	Nagpur	..	12	12
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..
	Total	..	19	18
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore	9	58	62
	Nagpur	1	10	9
	Chhattisgarh	3	27	26
	Total	13	95	97
IX.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore	4	23	11
	Nagpur	..	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	2	1
	Total	5	26	13
X.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore	..	1	..
	Nagpur	..	1	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..
	Total	..	2	..
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy right in such *sir* land for a period exceeding 5 years (section 49).	Jubbulpore	2	52	51
	Nagpur	1	3	4
	Chhattisgarh	5	53	49
	Total	8	108	104
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore	61	412	411
	Nagpur	58	519	537
	Chhattisgarh	40	516	519
	Total	159	1,447	1,467

STATEMENT G.—*Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September* 1938—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases		
		Pending at commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
***Tenancy Act*—concld.**				
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvement in holding (section 53)	Jubbulpore	...	...	1
	Nagpur	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...
	Total	1	3	4
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore	...	10	7
	Nagpur	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	4
	Total	...	17	14
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to the effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	1
	Total	...	4	4
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64)	Jubbulpore	23	86	43
	Nagpur	7	74	64
	Chhattisgarh	4	281	281
	Total	34	441	388
XVII.—Application by tenants to deposit rent (section 68)	Jubbulpore	2	7	8
	Nagpur	...	18	17
	Chhattisgarh	3	84	83
	Total	5	109	108

XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess in rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	49	64	105
	Nagpur	...	14	84	79
	Chhattisgarh	...	6	36	34
	Total	...	69	184	218
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	8	45	44
	Nagpur	...	17	66	66
	Chhattisgarh	...	9	90	83
	Total	...	34	201	193
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore	...	...	3	3
	Nagpur	...	4	13	12
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	12	11
	Total	...	6	28	26
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore	...	3	20	15
	Nagpur	...	1	25	20
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	17	10
	Total	...	4	62	45
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenants' land by a landlord (section 98)	Jubbulpore	...	3	10	6
	Nagpur	...	...	5	5
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	10	9
	Total	...	5	25	20
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	17	45	52
	Nagpur	...	8	61	53
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	38	33
	Total	...	29	144	138

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases		
		Pending at commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tenancy Act—concld.				
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvement in holding (section 53)	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1
	Nagpur ...	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	3	4
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	...	10	7
	Nagpur ...	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	4	4
	Total ...	...	17	14
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to the effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	4	4
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64) ...	Jubbulpore ..	23	86	43
	Nagpur ...	7	74	64
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	281	281
	Total ...	34	441	388
XVII.—Application by tenants to deposit rent (section 68) ...	Jubbulpore ...	2	7	8
	Nagpur ...	...	18	17
	Chhattisgarh ...	3	84	83
	Total ...	5	109	108

XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess in rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	49	64	105
	Nagpur	...	14	84	79
	Chhattisgarh	...	6	36	34
	Total	...	69	184	218
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	8	45	44
	Nagpur	...	17	66	66
	Chhattisgarh	...	9	90	83
	Total	...	34	201	193
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore	...	...	3	3
	Nagpur	...	4	13	12
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	12	11
	Total	...	6	28	26
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore	...	3	20	15
	Nagpur	...	1	25	20
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	17	10
	Total	...	4	62	45
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenants' land by a landlord (section 98)	Jabbulpore	...	3	10	6
	Nagpur	...	...	5	5
	Chhattisgarh	..	2	10	9
	Total	...	5	25	20
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	17	45	52
	Nagpur	...	8	61	53
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	38	33
	Total	...	29	144	138

STATEMENT II.—Showing suits between landlords and tenants in the districts of the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

District		Suits for arrears of rent					Suits under section 25 (*b*), Tenancy Act		
		Number disposed of during the year					Number disposed of during the year		
		Instituted	Decreed	Otherwise disposed of	Transferred to other courts for execution	Number of cases in which tenant ejected	Instituted	Decreed and ejectment carried out	Otherwise disposed of
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jubbulpore	..	1,877	1,177	209	383	111	..	..	..
Saugor	..	(*a*) 4,707	3,521	437	1,274	415	...	..	...
Hoshangabad	..	(*b*) 5,630	3,463	488	99	344	..	..	..
Nimar	..	112	730	10	286	82	..	..	..
Mandla	..	402	335	59	104	40	..	..	..
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	12,728	9,226	1,203	2 146	992	..	..	..
Nagpur	..	7,476	4,484	1,170	1,135	555	..	..	..
Wardha	..	4,708	3,435	586	1,352	165	..	..	..

Chanda	1,502	1,361	104	141	60	..	..	..
Chhindwara	5,168	2,969	291	851	125	..	..	..
Betul	1,791	912	398	309	73	..	..	..
Total—Nagpur division	20,645	13,161	2,549	3,788	978	..	..	..
Raipur	2,039	1,463	358	289	101	..	..	..
Bilaspur	1,155	545	278	65	43	..	..	..
Drug	1,409	1,273	309	183	74	..	..	..
Bhandara	2,005	1,308	295	119	33	..	..	..
Balaghat	612	536	111	134	36	..	..	..
Total—Chhattisgarh division	7,220	5,125	1,351	790	287	..	..	..
Grand Total	40,593	27,512	5,103	6,724	2,257	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 714 cases pending from previous year.
(*b*) Includes 780 cases pending from previous year

STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938

District			Cultivated area of district in square miles	Population	Number of villages	Land revenue excluding cesses
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
						Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	..	1,829	773,811	2,537	10,03,085
Saugor	..	..	2,454	851,258	3,480	13,25,965
Hoshangabad	..	..	2,394	808,111	2,436	16,78,599
Nimar	..	..	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,25,083
Mandla	..	..	1,505	445,766	2,007	3,99,456
Total—Jubbulpore division		..	10,050	3,345,877	11,588	50,32,188
Nagpur	..	..	2,166	940,049	1,939	13,75,652
Wardha	..	..	1,557	516,266	1,369	8,21,537
Chanda	..	..	1,851	758,794	2,948	5,52,853
Chhindwara	..	..	3,290	967,004	3,567	9,29,675
Betul	..	..	1,234	406,252	1,266	3,63,117
Total—Nagpur division		..	10,098	3,588,365	11,089	40,42,834
Raipur	..	..	3,046	1,366,681	3,776	10,30,869
Bilaspur	..	..	3,022	1,376,475	3,410	8,66,436
Drug	..	..	2,550	(*a*) 817,924	(*b*) 2,671	8,69,864
Bhandara	..	..	1,386	824,496	1,646	6,86,912
Balaghat	..	..	975	561,602	1,310	4,98,606
Total—Chhattisgarh division		..	10,979	4,947,178	12,813	39,52,687
Grand Total		..	31,127	11,881,420	35,490	1,30,27,709

District		Number of cases disposed of					Number of cases pending more than—	
		Pending at the close of the preceding year	Instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Nine months	Twelve months
(1)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Jubbulpore	..	5,137	19,014	24,151	17,612	6,539	1,235	930
Saugor	..	4,468	19,416	23,884	18,775	5,109	476	388
Hoshangabad	..	3,826	19,056	22,882	15,514	7,368	300	474
Nimar	..	2,932	14,193	17,125	12,888	4,237	425	418
Mandla	..	1,213	8,512	9,725	8,256	1,469	129	125
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	17,576	80,191	97,767	73,045	24,722	2,565	2,335
Nagpur	..	7,295	20,809	28,104	19,795	8,309	...	...
Wardha	..	7,877	15,336	23,213	15,302	7,911	502	1,265
Chanda	..	1,645	16,266	17,911	15,908	2,003	133	222
Chhindwara	..	3,746	22,044	25,790	17,822	7,968	224	459
Betul	..	2,374	11,760	14,134	11,222	2,912	202	191
Total—Nagpur division	..	22,937	86,215	109,152	80,049	29,103	1,061	2,137
Raipur	..	(a) 1,905	11,745	13,650	11,116	2,534	549	242
Bilaspur	..	1,586	8,280	9,866	7,463	2,403	353	378
Drug	..	1,395	7,158	8,553	7,516	1,037	112	156
Bhandara	..	1,263	11,952	13,215	10,569	2,646	500	137
Balaghat	..	1,301	7,950	9,260	7,858	1,402	43	88
Total—Chhattisgarh division	..	7,450	47,094	54,544	44,522	10,022	1,557	1,001
Grand Total	..	47,963	213,500	261,463	197,616	153,847	5,183	5,473

(*a*) Last year's figures were incorrect.

(*b*) Reduced by one due to vanishment of a masahati village in the zamindari of Panabaras circle.

STATEMENT J.—Showing number of appeals and applications for divisions disposed of in the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1938.

Division	Number of cases disposed of by the—											
	Deputy Commissioner				Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers				Commissioners			
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					Appeals.							
Jubbulpore ..	53	488	486	55	41	257	271	27	56	280	298	38
Nagpur ..	63	565	538	90	96	686	662	120	103	263	293	73
Chhattisgarh ..	54	532	508	78	42	225	245	22	56	321	248	129
Total ..	170	1,585	1,532	223	179	1,168	1,178	169	215	864	839	240
					Revisions.							
Jubbulpore ..	17	87	96	8	...	10	9	1	5	41	41	5
Nagpur ..	38	201	209	30	3	19	20	2	27	61	75	13
Chhattisgarh ..	(a) 10	100	96	14	...	...	...	...	1	17	17	1
Total ..	65	388	401	52	3	29	29	3	33	119	133	19

(a) Last year's figure was incorrect.

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Report on the Operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

[NOTE.—In this report the figures in brackets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.]

I held charge of the departments throughout the year.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. (1) **Revision of establishment.**—Three out of eight posts of assistant superintendent of land records which were held in abeyance as a measure of retrenchment since 1932 have been revived with effect from the 1st June 1938 and allotted to the districts of Nagpur, Betul and Balaghat. With the revival of these posts tahsildars and naib-tahsildars of these three districts are relieved of responsibility for land records work.

(2) **Measures taken to improve the prospects.**—Continuous officiating service for two years or more of a candidate nominated as officiating revenue inspector has been allowed as qualifying for confirmation as revenue inspector.

The conveyance allowance of revenue inspectors has been reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 per mensem with effect from the 1st April 1938. It is mentioned here although it is scarcely an improvement of the prospects of the staff.

II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

3. **Changes in the system of land records.**—The following changes in the rules were made during the year:—

(i) The superannuating age for patwaris has been reduced from 60 to 55 years as in the case of other Government servants.

(ii) According to the revised trade classification of cotton estimates of area under "Oomras and Verum" are shown separately in all cotton forecasts.

(iii) The form of monthly abstract accompanying tour diaries of superintendent and assistant superintendent of land records has been revised.

(iv) Patwaris are now required to allow Government valuers and other officials of land mortgage banks to inspect their records and, if they so desire, to take copies of the relevant entries therefrom.

(v) An officiating revenue inspector may be confirmed in a clear vacancy provided that he has put in continuous officiating service of at least two years and has fully passed the proficiency test.

(vi) Patwaris and revenue inspectors are now required to report to the tahsildars all instances of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents concerning transfer, lease or surrender of holdings.

4. **Condition of village boundary marks, traverse and sub-traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages, etc., *vide* Statement A.**—(i) The village boundary marks are reported to be generally in good condition in all districts. No new dispute over village boundaries was reported during the year.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks.*—Out of 967,120 traverse and sub-traverse marks in the province 36,123 [46,233] or 3.7 [4.8] per cent are reported to be missing or displaced in various districts. Hoshangabad now reports 4,595 missing marks against 12,086 in the preceding year. The latter figure which represented 17 per cent is obviously incorrect. The decrease of missing marks in other districts, *e.g.*, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug is due to—

(*a*) tracing through a thorough and careful search on the ground, of the marks which were reported to be missing in the past, and

(*b*) the replacement done by the traverse party. Saugor, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda show a small increase in the number of missing marks. The highest percentage of missing marks is found to be 6 in Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Chanda districts, Balaghat shows 5 and Betul 4.

(iii) Revenue inspectors inspected 203,187 [188,045] marks or 21 [19.5] per cent. Bhandara, Mandla, Betul and Chanda show 18, 17, 13 and 12 per cent check, respectively. The remaining districts completed the normal standard of 20 per cent check. The largest check of 28, 27, 27 and 26 was done in Raipur, Saugor, Nagpur and Wardha districts. The superior land records staff inspected 13,522 [11,948] or 1.4 [1.2] per cent. Wardha maintained its 3 per cent check which is the highest, while Betul shows less than 1 per cent. Although the number of marks inspected increased by 1,574 for the province as a whole, Betul, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur districts recorded a fall as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that the superior land records staff of these districts will show better results next year.

(iv) *Steps taken to enforce the repairs of marks in disrepair.*—The total number of villages in which *chanda* certificates were filed by revenue inspectors during the year was 5,117 [8,340]. Out of these action was necessary against 1,558 [1,851] villages only. This shows that in over two-thirds of the villages the mukaddams promptly attended to the *chanda* certificates filed by revenue inspectors. Punishments are imposed in 288 [242] cases only. The remaining 1,270 cases were either filed, on account of repairs having been subsequently executed or the defaulters having been let off by a mere warning.

(v) *Boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.*—The erection of boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages has been completed in the Mandla district. In Hoshangabad district 383 stones were fixed in 32 villages according to the year's programme. In Betul district a roster for fixing such stones in addition to those already fixed during the settlement is now being prepared by the superintendent of land records. In Chanda district 799 marks of last year's arrears and 7,687 marks of this year's programme, *i.e.*, in all 8,486 new marks were fixed during the year under report. Bilaspur district also reports that new stones were fixed according to the chalked out programme. Greater attention is now paid to the maintenance of these marks also.

(vi) *Relaying missing marks and fixing new marks.*—During the year under report 1,149 [1,312] missing marks were relaid and 485 [1,174] new marks were fixed in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Balaghat districts. Eighteen masahati villages of Raipur district are reported to have developed fully. A requisition for traversing them is under consideration. Out of five masahati villages traversed last year, two were surveyed and the remaining three have been left for the ensuing year as the land records staff was engaged in the work of calculating relief to small holders.

5. **Revision of classification of villages for survey purposes and the condition of village maps.**—The revised classification of villages approved by the Director of Land Records remained unchanged and lists for the khalsa portion of Sanjari Balod tahsil (Drug district) and Sironcha tahsil (Chanda district) were completed and approved during the year under report. The revised list for Garchiroli tahsil is under scrutiny.

Village maps are generally maintained in good condition throughout the Province.

Statement B shows the progress of renewal and correction of village maps. In all during the year 2,899 [3,140] sheets were renewed for land records purposes, 3,800 [4,122] sheets were issued to patwaris as duplicate copies of map corrected sheets. Traces were prepared in respect of 4,408 [5,614] sheets for next year's programme of map correction. Special map correction operations were carried out in nine out of twelve districts. They remained in abeyance in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Betul. The total programme consisted of 2,427,138 acres of which 1,277,470 acres or 53 per cent were map-corrected and re-surveyed by the patwaris. Revenue inspectors checked 1,061,385 acres or 83 per cent of the work done by the patwaris. Revenue inspectors ran 17,272 [27,799] lines of 418,700 [1,056,548] chains which gives an average of 40 chains for every 100 acres. This is adequate. Partalling by superior lands records staff shows 3,713 lines of 102,115 chains against 4,799 lines of 126,095 chains last year. Excepting Drug, Bhandara, Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul which show larger check than in the preceding year, remaining districts show comparatively less check. The small output of work by patwaris, revenue inspectors and the superior land records staff is reported to be due to their pre-occupation with the preparation of rent and revenue reduction statements which was unavoidable.

Out of 176,236 [282,916] katans and 163,635 [239,029] off-sets which were tested 12,111 katans or 6.87 per cent and 14,390 off-sets or 8.79 per cent were found wrong. It is gratifying to note that the quality of the work was not allowed to deteriorate.

The following statement exhibits the progress of map-corrections and re-survey work in eleven districts where special map-correction has been going on:—

Name of district	Total number of sheets in the district	Number of sheets completed with map correction by the patwaris	Number of sheets completely checked and passed by		Number of sheets finally passed and deposited in the record room	Number of sheets of which duplicate copies have been issued to patwaris as working maps
			Revenue inspectors	Superior land records staff		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chhindwara ..	7,152	7,121	7,009	2,697	4,578	3,503
Percentage ..	..	99	98	37	64	49
Wardha ..	2,480	2,346	2,285	1,499	2,346	2,344
Percentage ..	..	95	92	60	95	95
Nimar ..	2,907	2,147	2,105	1,223	883	530
Percentage ..	..	74	72	42	30	18
Drug Zamindari ..	1,538	1,096	1,096	1,089	1,089	1,089
Percentage ..	..	71	71	71	71	71
Balaghat ..	2,841	1,633	1,412	891	858	974
Percentage ..	..	57	50	31	31	34
Nagpur ..	3,636	2,003	1,635	1,256	1,278	1,267
Percentage ..	..	55	45	26	35	35
Chanda ..	6,070	3,475	3 118	2,540	2,382	2,382
Percentage ..	..	57	51	43	39	39
Bhandara ..	3,409	1,588	1,274	863	863	863
Percentage ..	..	47	37	25	25	25
Saugor ..	6,143	3,581	3,023	2,292	3,100	2,735
Percentage ..	..	58	49	37	49	45
Betul ..	2,957	87	44	23	..	..*
Percentage ..	..	3	1	·07	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	3,436	549	438	174	154	118*
Percentage ..	..	16	12	5	4	3
Total ..	42,569	25,626	23,439	14,547	17,531	15,805
Percentage ..	..	60	53	34	41	37

*Work suspended during the year.

Except in the Betul and Hoshangabad districts the progress was satisfactory even in this difficult year when the land records staff had numerous calls on their time.

6. Testing of village papers, *vide* Statement C.—The table below compares the number of khasra entries in each division with that of last year:—

Division		1936-37	1937-38	
Jubbulpore	..	3,498,984	3,475,780	(—) 23,204
Nagpur	..	2,293,259	2,318,360	(+) 25,101
Chhattisgarh	..	9,192,630	8,472,628	(—) 720,002
Total	..	14,984,873	14,266,768	

The khasra entries in the Nagpur division show an increase by 1.09 per cent while there is a decrease in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh divisions by 0.66 and 7.71 per cent, respectively. The variations in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore divisions are reported to be due to annual changes in map-correction while the abnormal decrease in the Chhattisgarh division is the direct result of the chakbandi operations which are in progress in Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur districts. The net decrease for the province as a whole is 718,105 [782,062] entries.

(*a*) *By revenue inspectors* .—Out of 35,534 [35,543] villages in the province the revenue inspectors tested khasra entries in 34,167 [33,810] villages, which is adequate and is an improvement over last year. The revenue inspectors of Wardha district show the best results with a check of 15 per cent of the total khasra entries, and those of Nagpur and Jubbulpore come next with 13 and 12 per cent, respectively. The percentage of mistakes detected by the revenue inspectors in the work of patwaris stands at 4 [4], the highest being 10 in Nimar.

(*b*) *By superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records.*—The superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected 3,594 [3,947] patwari circles. Sixty-nine patwari circles in Saugor, 135 in Nimar, 29 in Betul, 23 in Chhindwara, 11 in Balaghat, 31 in Raipur and 62 in Bilaspur remained uninspected. The deficiency is in general explained to be due to the pre-occupation of the staff with the special work of working out relief to small holders. But the omission to inspect such a large number of circles in the Nimar district requires a more cogent explanation.

The table below compares the checking of khasra entries by the superior land records staff with that of last year: —

Division	1936-37		1937-38	
	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore ..	1,364	28,527	1.223	27.387
Nagpur ..	1,052	22,355	1,049	24,829
Chhattisgarh ..	1,392	63,514	1,385	60,577
Total ..	3,808	114,396	3,657	112,793

In the peculiar circumstances of the year when the staff was extremely busy with the preparation of rent reduction statements during the touring season, the work done does not appear to be unsatisfactory. Saugor, Nimar, Betul, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Raipur show a smaller amount of check than in the preceding year. Most of the remaining districts have either maintained last year's standards or have shown a slight improvement.

The rule of 50 per cent check of the khasra entries previously checked by revenue inspectors has been followed by all the districts except Nagpur and Chanda who are habitual defaulters. Their attention has been drawn to this omission.

The percentage entries found wrong out of those already tested by revenue inspectors is 3 [4] for the province as a whole. The highest percentages of 21 and 13 occur in Mandla and Hoshangabad districts. Jubbulpore and Bhandara show 7 and 8 per cent, respectively. Other districts maintained their usual efficiency.

Fehrist tabdilats were checked in 3,580 villages as against 3,640 in the preceding year. Though there are slight variations in the district figures the standard of check for the province remains almost the same as last year (*c*) *By tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.*—The table below compares the checking of khasra entries in each division during the year with that of last year:—

Division		1936-37 Number of villages	1936-37 Number of khasra entries	1937-38 Number of villages	1937-38 Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore	..	1,115	14,794	1,557	20,296
Nagpur	..	856	14,376	814	13,908
Chhattisgarh	..	605	15,263	625	13,954
Total	..	2,576	44,433	2,996	48,158

All districts except Nimar, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara and Drug show improvement over last year's figures. It is hoped that these districts will also fall into line next year.

(*d*) *By Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.*—Deputy Commissioners and their assistants checked 12,718 [12,383] khasra entries in 1,076 [1,079] villages. Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur and Raipur show better results than in the preceding year. Saugor, Jubbulpore and Bhandara lag behind in this respect.

7. **Degree of punctuality observed in filing papers and condition of kanungos' offices.**—*Milan khasras* and *jinswars* were filed in time in all the districts except Raipur and Bilaspur. In the Raipur district *jinswars* were filed 15 days late with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner while in Bilaspur the *milan khasras* and *jinswars* from four revenue inspectors' circles and three patwaris' circles of Ghutku revenue inspector's circle could not be filed in time. Three of these four revenue inspectors were prevented by floods from sending in their papers in time. Action has been taken against the remaining revenue inspector for late filing. The preparation of rent and revenue reduction statements is responsible for the delay in filing of their papers by the three patwaris of the Ghutku revenue inspector's circle.

The date of filing of jamabandis had to be extended in almost all the districts this year as these were required in connection with the calculation of rent and revenue statements. They were filed within the extended period except in the districts of Saugor, Nimar and Chanda. In Chhindwara jamabandis of 14 villages could not be filed even after the close of the year. Action has been taken against the defaulters in the districts concerned.

The condition of kanungos' offices is reported to be satisfactory except at Damoh, Khurai, Jubbulpore, Sausar, Wardha and Waraseoni tahsils.

There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs. The superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records between themselves inspected all kanungos' offices.

8. **Touring by superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.**—(1) The touring of the superintendents of land records, Nimar, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Saugor and Hoshangabad fell short of the standard by 53, 18, 9, 9 and 3 days, respectively. The short touring is generally due to the working out of the 12½ per cent rent and revenue reduction scheme which kept the officers at their headquarters. No sufficient reason has been given for the extremely short touring of the superintendent of land records, Nimar.

(2) The touring of the assistant superintendents of land records was short of the standard as below:—

> Nimar by 64 days, Chanda II by 51 days, Hoshangabad by 39 days, Mandla by 31 days, Bilaspur by 21 days, Wardha by 14 days, Chanda I by 13 days, Bhandara by 12 days and Jubbulpore by 5 days.

The post of the assistant superintendent at Hoshangabad was vacant for two and half months, and that of the second assistant superintendent at Chanda remained vacant for two months. For the rest the explanations given are that they were busy at headquarters in working out the 12½ per cent rent-revenue reductions.

(3) The tahsildars and naib-tahsildars entrusted with the supervision of land records work in certain circles of their tahsils also undertook special tours for land records work.

9. **Condition of land records offices, etc.**—All the land records offices are reported to be in satisfactory condition except in Bilaspur where the Deputy Director of Land Records at his inspection on 30th and 31st July 1938, found it in a bad order. Seven land record offices were inspected by Director of Land Records and 12 by Deputy

Director of Land Records. Out of these four were inspected by both. In spite of the attention of Deputy Commissioners having been drawn to the necessity of inspecting this branch of their offices by an assistant in charge, the offices at Wardha, Raipur, Bilaspur and Saugor remained uninspected.

III.—CONDUCT OF LAND RECORDS STAFF

10. **Residence of patwaris within their circles.**—The number of patwaris residing outside their circles is gradully decreasing, the total being 231 [243]. Of these 92 [84] were residing outside their circles without permission and action has been taken to enforce residence in several districts and cases are pending disposal. In a few districts the persistent tendency to reside outside their circles without permission has resulted in two patwaris being dismissed, three suspended, one degraded, four transferred and 20 warned.

11. **Training of patwari candidates and retraining of inefficient patwaris.**—The system of opening training classes for inefficient patwaris and candidates, in survey and manual rules at the district headquarters has not yet been adopted throughout the Central Provinces. The old system of opening classes at the headquarters of revenue inspectors still continues in the districts of Hoshangabad, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug (khalsa) and no reasons are assigned for the same. In Chhindwara district classes were opened at tahsil headquarters, while no classes were opened in the Mandla district. As in the previous year classes could not be opened at the headquarters of revenue inspectors in zamindaris as they were engaged in the renewal of maps at district headquarters.

The results of the examination were satisfactory in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Wardha, Nagpur and Bilaspur, whereas no results were declared before the close of the year in Saugor, Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat. In Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda and Raipur, the results were poor and are mainly due to irregular attendance. In Jubbulpore examinations were held in September but with what result has not been mentioned in the district report. It is noteworthy that 12 matriculate patwaris appeared at the examination each in the Nimar and Bhandara districts. In Balaghat district 19 aboriginals appeared in survey and 17 in manual rules.

12. **Conduct and discipline of patwaris.**—The table below compares the disciplinary action taken against patwaris during the year with that of the previous year :—

	1936-37	1937-38
Dismissals	68	55
Reductions	112	61
Increments withheld	28	66
Suspensions	98	94
Transfers	76	77
Warnings	129	83
Total	511	436

Besides the above eight patwaris in Nagpur district were put on leave without pay for misconduct. Punishments show a general decrease under each head. Dismissals include nine patwaris who were dismissed for dishonesty. The majority of punishments was awarded for neglect of work. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, doubts whether the fall in punishments is due to better work as instances of failure to take action against patwaris for bad work, etc., have been noticed by him. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, remarks that he has noticed a growing tendency on the part of patwaris to disregard the rule regarding obtaining Deputy Commissioner's previous permission for the purchase of land and to treat the rule as a mere formality. He has taken action in such cases by giving the patwaris the option of either giving up the land or being transferred to another circle. As a result of the action proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, last year in respect of inefficient substitutes of watandar patwaris, three such substitutes have been replaced by suitable hands.

The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, however, observes that the general decrease in punishments awarded confirms the belief that the patwaris are on the whole now beginning to realize their responsibilities in their duty. It may be noted that the work of patwaris is being constantly added to by multifarious other duties. During the last 10 years it has very nearly doubled. Besides their legitimate work, they are now required to prepare the electoral rolls for Central, Provincial, Village Panchayat, other local bodies and to do special map correction, inspection of malguzari and zamindari forests under

Government's protection, detection of diversion of agricultural land, to report misapplication of loans, transactions of unstamped deeds, render help to Police Department in drawing a plan of the scene of murder, dacoity, etc. It is now proposed to appoint them Registrars of Marriages in rural areas and the sale of quinine through them is under contemplation.

Rewards were paid to patwaris during the year in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat in the shape of wrist watches, blankets, safas, silver pandans, trunks, umbrellas, lotas and glasses and silk coats.

13. **Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—The table below compares the punishment with those of the last year :—

	1936-37	1937-38
Dismissals ..	1	3
Reductions ..	2	4
Suspensions ..	..	..
Transfers ..	2	1
Stoppage of increments ..	14	11
Fines ..	..	..
Warnings ..	17	7
Total ..	36	26

Punishments have declined on the whole. The services of one revenue inspector were dispensed with for dilatoriness and unsatisfactory work in Wardha district. In Chhindwara the services of one revenue inspector were dispensed with for defective eyesight and the other reverted to his substantive post of patwari for inefficiency. Besides the above, action is pending against four revenue inspectors for non-residence in their circles in the Bilaspur district. No revenue inspector was punished in the districts of Nimar, Mandla, Betul and Balaghat. The conduct and discipline of revenue inspectors was on the whole satisfactory.

The revenue inspectors as a class have done useful work generally in spite of several additions having been made to their duties in recent years, *e.g.*, enquiries into the profits of agriculture and value of land, detection and reporting of diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purpose, enquiries into siwai income, reporting of cases of misapplication of loans, etc.

14. **Superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—Mr. G. P. Pande, tahsildar and superintendent of land records, was reverted to the regular line. Messrs. Balkrishna Rao and R. S. Khare, tahsildars and superintendents of land records, have been appointed as consolidation officers. Messrs. Harihar Prasad and Laxmanrao Mude have been appointed officiating superintendents of land records in place of the above-named consolidation officers and Syed Mohiuddin, assistant superintendent of land records, was appointed to officiate as superintendent of land records as a temporary measure. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Latif, assistant superintendent of land records, Nagpur, has been deputed as superintendent of land records on temporary establishment sanctioned in connection with the reconciliation of Bengal-Nagpur Railway Land Plans. Mr. D. L. Khare, assistant superintendent of land records has been deputed on Foreign Service as Assistant Settlement Officer, Kankar State. Mr. K. P. Saraiya, officiating assistant superintendent of land records, Chanda, has been appointed as a head assistant in my office.

IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

15. **Circle note-books.**—These books were written up to-date at the end of the year except in Damoh and Banda tahsils of the Saugor district and in the Drug district. In the former district owing to the patwaris being busy with tracing work the writing of these note-books could not be started in time. In the Drug district, in spite of attention having been drawn last year to the necessity of having the work completed before the close of the year, the rental collections had not again been entered before the end of the year. This is unsatisfactory and will be looked into.

16. **Village note-books.**—In no district except Saugor, Nagpur, Raipur and Balaghat were the village note-books completed before the close of the year. No less than 111 books, *viz.*, 12 in Jubbulpore, 1 in Mandla, 47 in Hoshangabad, 10 in Nimar, 5 in Betul, 17 in Chhindwara, 18 in Wardha and 1 in Drug were found missing and action has been taken to replace and bring them up-to-date. In addition to the above, 139 books in Betul, 316 in Chanda and a few in Bilaspur could not be completed. In Betul a temporary revenue inspector who has

since been reverted failed to bring them up-to-date and the other revenue inspectors could not visit the villages owing to prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form. In Chanda the revenue inspectors concerned were engaged in preparing rent reduction statements during the rains at the district headquarters. No reasons are assigned for the omission in Bilaspur.

17. **Raiyatwari journals and raiyatwari register J.**—Raiyatwari journals are maintained in the tahsils of Hoshangabad, Betul, Chanda and Raipur districts only. They are reported to be kept up-to-date.

Raiyatwari registers J have been maintained in all the districts in which there are raiyatwari villages. Periodical comparison with court registers has been carried out everywhere. In Betul the registers have been renewed and are under comparison.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS

18. **Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.**—(i) The issue of sanads has now been discontinued.

(ii) *Sale of quinine.*—Quinine was sold through patwaris in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat and it was distributed free in these districts and also in the districts of Mandla, Jubbulpore, Betul, Chhindwara and Drug.

(iii) *Check of registration of vital statistics by superintendent of land records and their assistants.*—The entries checked amounted to 21,458 [17,563] during the year and show an improvement. The checking done in Nimar and Balaghat was however inadequate.

(iv) *Check of grazing certificates.*—The Berar system of issuing grazing certificates has been introduced into the Central Provinces from 1st April 1938 and therefore certificates were issued only to those who had not received them in the previous year, to new tenants or to those who had lost their certificates. Consequently the number of certificates issued has decreased and the land record staff had comparatively less number to check. The checking done by superintendent of land records and their assistants was adequate in all the districts except in Nimar, Betul and Chanda, while no checking was done by the superintendent of land records in Mandla, Nagpur and Raipur districts. The check by revenue inspectors was generally adequate.

19. Application for correction of annual papers and their disposal by superintendents of land records.—The number of applications totalled 3,494 [3,166] including 919 pending from the last year. 2,361 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,133. The increase in the number of pending applications is due to the staff being busy in working out the 12½ per cent rent and revenue reductions for small holders and also to the late receipt of some of these applications after the close of the field season. Dilatoriness on the part of revenue inspectors is also responsible for it to some extent. Instructions have been issued for a more systematic and businesslike disposal.

20. Check of forms, accounts and replacement of unserviceable instruments with patwaris.—Form accounts were as usual checked by the superior land records staff and are reported to be fairly well maintained by kanungoes and revenue inspectors. Unserviceable instruments were replaced wherever necessary except in the Saugor district where it could not be done in the case of a few instruments for want of sufficient stock.

As a result of the examination referred to in the last year's report, the cost of forms and *rasid bahis* to be supplied during the year has been reduced by Rs. 3,300. The standard of minimum supply is still to be fixed.

21. Inspection of daftars of revenue inspectors by superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.—Except one dafter due for inspection by the assistant superintendent of land records of the Bilaspur district, all the superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected the daftars of all the revenue inspectors in their respective charges. The tahsildars and naib-tahsildars specially entrusted with the supervision of land records work as *ex officio* superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records for particular revenue inspectors' circles also inspected the revenue inspectors' daftars within their respective charges.

In the Bilaspur district the Deputy Commissioner inspected five revenue inspectors' daftars and the Sub-Divisional Officers inspected three. The Sub-Divisional Officers in the Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Chanda districts did not inspect a single revenue inspector's daftar.

Similarly, the tahsildar and naib-tahsildars of the Sohagpur tahsil and naib-tahsildar of Hoshangabad tahsil in the Hoshangabad district, Arvi tahsil in the Wardha district, Ramtek and Umrer tahsils of the Nagpur district and Janjgir tahsil of Bilaspur district failed to inspect any revenue inspector's daftar.

It is understood that Deputy Commissioners have now issued orders to revenue officers generally drawing attention to this part of their duties and it is hoped that they will be able to report better results next year.

22. Progress and results of enquiries into the profits of agriculture.—(*a*) Enquiries were conducted in respect of 484 holdings throughout the province during the year as in the previous year. Thirty holdings had to be changed in seven districts as those originally selected had ceased to be typical.

The average profit per acre in Chanda and Chhindwara has increased to Rs. 2-11-7 [Re. 1-3-1] and Rs. 2-1-0 [Re. 1-8-1] but it has decreased in Nagpur, Wardha and Betul to Re. 0-11-5 [Re. 1-2-1], Rs. 4-12-10 [Rs. 5-4-1] and Re. 0-6-0 [Re. 1-12-6], respectively.

In the rice tract, Drug and Balaghat show a rise in profit to Rs. 3 [Rs. 2-6-1] and Rs. 8-2-11 [Rs. 5-12-11] whereas Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara show a fall to Rs. 3-12-2 [Rs. 6-10-7], Rs. 3-0-3 [Rs. 5-9-5] and Rs. 5-6-11 [Rs. 6-5-4].

In the wheat tract of Jubbulpore division a slight rise in the rate of profit is reported from Mandla and Hoshangabad to Rs. 2-13-6 [Rs. 2-13-1] and Rs. 2-6-0 [Rs. 2-3-0] and a fall from Saugor and Jubbulpore to Re. 1-2-6 [Re. 1-4-5] and Re. 1-3-6 [Rs. 2-2-4], respectively. In Nimar, profit has increased to Rs. 4-8-3 [Rs. 4-5-3].

The difficulties inherent in these enquiries have been emphasised before. The principal one is the fact that patwaris and revenue inspectors on whom falls the brunt are not qualified to conduct economic enquiries of such a specialized nature.

The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, remarks that "personally, I have never had the slightest faith in the accuracy of the results of such enquiries and the figures now reported confirm my view".

(*b*) *Progress and results of enquiries into the value of land.*—These enquiries were conducted in 2,808 villages as in the previous year.

Statement F compares the results obtained in different districts. The multiple of sales varies from 90 in the Nimar district to 19 in Saugor as compared to from 126.08 in Chhindwara to 18 in Saugor in the previous year. Nimar, Chanda, Saugor, Raipur, Balaghat, Bhandara and Bilaspur show an upward trend in the value of land. In all other districts there is a fall.

The multiple has dropped in Chhindwara from 126.08 to 57.18. The Deputy Commissioner explains that this is due to the fact that most of the sales occurred in Chhindwara and Amarwara tahsils where prices of land are low.

The multiple of sub-leases varies from 4 [4] in Bilaspur to 1.6 [1.6] in Saugor. There is no marked change in any of the districts.

23. **Siwai notes, their check by land records and revenue officers and conditions of siwai note-books.**—Siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. Revenue inspectors have paid proper attention to siwai inquiries and the superior land records staff scrutinized the note-books on the spot but very few superior revenue officers have interested themselves in these inquiries. Siwai notes on the jagirs and zamindaris have been recorded by superintendents of land records and their assistants in all the districts.

24. **Extent to which revenue inspectors were employed on work other than land records work.**—The tendency to employ revenue inspectors on work other than genuine land records work is on the increase. Election work and preparation of electoral rolls absorbed considerable time in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Drug districts. They were also employed for a very short time on taccavi realization and survey of mines in the Jubbulpore district. Revenue inspectors were also employed on a large scale on cholera epidemic duty in Nimar and Chhindwara districts where the sudden appearance of the epidemic left the local authorities no option but to utilize the available staff on this humanitarian work.

25. **Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.**—The reorganization scheme of nazul maintenance which was under consideration since 1935-36 has been introduced

during the year under report and the staff has been augmented by—

1 nazul supervisor.
6 nazul surveyors.
16 nazul patwaris.

The appointment of nazul supervisors has provided a permanent supervising agency which was badly needed and it is hoped that further deterioration in nazul maintenance will now be arrested and that a higher standard of nazul administration will be secured in due course. A good deal of the inefficiency in nazul maintenance was due to the fact that the surveyors were mostly ill-educated and untrained men who were allowed to remain at one station for, in some cases, as long as twelve or fifteen years. What was required was a better type of recruit who should be trained for his job before he entered upon. Accordingly the posts were advertised and candidates were selected whose minimum qualification was the passing of the matriculation examination. Several were Intermediates and a few were graduates and a special training class was opened for them at Nagpur under the supervision of the Survey Officer and the Deputy Director of Land Records and they were put through an intensive course of instruction in the practical and theory of every branch of nazul work. The course lasted three months at the end of which a qualifying examination was held and those who passed it were appointed nazul maintenance surveyors. Those surveyors who had been too long in their posts have been transferred. The posts of newly created patwaris have been filled locally. Of the two nazul surveyors of Chanda town, one was suspended and a departmental enquiry is pending against the other for bad work. Statement E indicates in detail the result of the year's maintenance work. The inspection of traverse marks by nazul surveyors has decreased to 26,982 [30,082] marks out of 30,333 [30,617]. Only 14 [21] marks were relaid out of 165 [149] found missing. Inspection of marks by superior land records staff has improved slightly. Partalling of base lines by nazul surveyors has improved considerably, the percentage being 63 against 42.5, but there is still room for improvement as surveyors should partal all the base lines due as a rule. The nazul surveyor in charge of Bhandara and Gondia towns had done no partalling at all. The arrears are high in Jubbulpore civil station, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Hinganghat, Wardha, Nagpur and Chhindwara. Inspection by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records shows little improvement, being nearly the same as in the previous year.

The detection of encroachments has improved and is due to increased partalling of base lines by surveyors. The unsurveyed nazul was inspected by the superior land records staff in all the districts except in Saugor, Nimar and Nagpur—the district reports of which make no mention of this.

VI.—INSPECTIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

26. **Land Records Offices.**—All the land records offices were inspected between Director of Land Records and Deputy Director of Land Records.

27. **Nazul surveyors' offices.**—During the year 22 nazul surveyors' offices were inspected by the Deputy Director of Land Records and four by the Survey Officer. The Deputy Director of Land Records found the nazul surveyor's office at Raipur in an unsatisfactory condition.

PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

28 No settlement operations were in progress during the year under report.

II.—CORRECTIONS OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

29. **Consolidation of holdings.**—(i) The two consolidation parties continued to work in the Raipur and Drug districts as before; and the third party also which was started independently for the Bilaspur district worked in Bilaspur. The staff consisted of 52 chakbandi inspectors and 79 madadgars against the sanctioned strength of 60 and 85, respectively. Thirty-two madadgars being inexperienced could not prepare schemes independently. They were either under training or employed in preparing records. The average outturn of work per trained man came to about 2,043 acres as against 3,000 acres last

year. The decrease is more apparent than real because no account has been taken of 75,766 acres of work which could not be examined and passed on account of the frequent changes of consolidation officers. The average figure of actual outturn per worker comes to 2,703 acres (2,846 for the Raipur-Drug and 2,387 for Bilaspur). The decrease is principally due to the recruitment of new staff consequent on the creation of a third party, and the comparatively difficult nature of work in the Bilaspur district. The posts of Supervising Inspectors rose from four to six. Two of them are confirmed revenue inspectors and three others hold a lien in that cadre.

(ii) 309 applications were pending from last year; and 395 new ones were received during the year making a total of 704 (Raipur 266, Drug 231 and Bilaspur 207).

(iii) 292 applications (Raipur 79, Drug 137 and Bilaspur 76) were examined and admitted and 412 remained pending at the close of the year.

(iv) New schemes were prepared for 297 [285] villages, *viz.*, 88 of Raipur, 142 of Drug and 67 of Bilaspur districts. Of these 58 of Raipur, 112 of Drug and 54 of Bilaspur were checked on the spot and passed by the Consolidation Officers. In addition to these, they revised and passed 29 old pending schemes (22 of Raipur and 7 of Drug). Seventy-one schemes (30 of Raipur, 28 of Drug and 13 of Bilaspur) remained pending mostly on account of dislocation caused by the frequent but unavoidable transfers of the Consolidation Officers during the field season and partly because of the late preparation of some and the existence of objections in others.

(v) 223 new and 29 old pending schemes were confirmed during the year, 246 by the Deputy Commissioners and six by the Settlement Commissioner to whom the cases were reported on account of the unreasonableness and obstinacy of a few cultivators. Cultivators voluntarily took possession of their chaks in all these villages but formal warrants under section 13 of the Central Provinces Consolidation Act, 1928, had to be issued in respect of the holdings of the objecting cultivators in only two villages.

(vi) In 252 villages where schemes were confirmed, the holdings of 25,797 [21,785] permanent holders covering an occupied area of 220,152 [238,853] acres comprising 481,715 [507,915] khasra numbers were consolidated. The khasra numbers have been reduced to 119,047

[112,752]. Excluding 39,371 numbers of *baris* and *kothars* which were left untouched the net number of chaks is 79,874 only, or about 17 per cent of the pre-chakbandi number. The average size of a consolidated khasra number has increased to 2.80 acres from 0.50 acre. Reduction is most striking in Raipur tahsil (87 per cent). The most remarkable reduction in khasra numbers was in mauza Karga of Drug and mauza Khorpa of Raipur tahsil where they were reduced from 2,077 to 100 and 5,791 to 359, respectively. On an average the reduction works out at 85 per cent for Raipur, 82 per cent for Drug and 73 for Bilaspur districts.

(vii) (*a*) "Jatwar" chakbandi was done only in one village (Umarpoti of Drug district).

(*b*) The single chak system was adopted in four villages, *viz.*, Parsada and Donde Khurd in Raipur, Karga in Drug and Ferhada in Bilaspur districts. In the majority of villages two chaks of rice land and one of non-rice land were generally accepted.

(*c*) Chaks with straight boundaries were attempted in a couple of villages in Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The system is not popular because of the extra cost involved in demolishing old boundaries and constructing new ones.

(*d*) Where a cultivator held land in several adjoining villages which came under chakbandi, an attempt has been made to amalgamate the chaks. In Dhamtari tahsil one cultivator was given a compact block of 93 acres by amalgamating his chaks in two adjoining villages.

(*e*) The alignment of water-courses was marked on the chakbandi maps of 32 villages, 18 of Raipur and 14 of Drug districts, setting aside an area of 89 acres for that purpose. This area has been shown under "dharsa" in the record of rights. Most of the villages consolidated in Raipur and Drug and almost all in Bilaspur district are uncommanded by Government irrigation projects.

(viii) The cost of consolidation per acre has gone up from Re. 0-3-9 to Re. 0-4-11, (Re. 0-4-7 in Raipur-Drug and Re. 0-5-10 in Bilaspur). The increase is due to slow progress consequent on the recruitment of new and untrained hands for the third party and also to the difficulties attendant upon the introduction of consolidation into a new area. Expenditure has therefore exceeded receipts by Rs. 12,166. The redeeming feature is that enough schemes prepared during the year under report, are pending which would bring in a chakbandi fee of over Rs. 19,000, on confirmation. Chakbandi fee continued to be levied at Re. 0-4-0 per acre.

(ix) The Deputy Commissioners, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, took interest in the work. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, examined the objections to the Machaud scheme on the spot. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, examined three schemes on the spot. The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected consolidation offices both at Raipur and Bilaspur. Consequent on the creation of the third party; the deputation of Mr. H. R. Mishra on special duty and reversion of Mr. M. L. Sharma to the regular line, Messrs. C. L. Sharma, R. S. Khare and Balkrishnarao were appointed as consolidation officers during the field season and were placed in charge of parties after training. They are now in charge of Bilaspur, Raipur and Drug, respectively.

III—SURVEYS

30. (1) Rai Saheb Nanak Chand Puri, B.A., continued to be Survey Officer throughout the year. The posts of the Assistant Survey Officer and one traverser remained in abeyance while those of two draftsmen were revived and filled up on the 29th August 1938 and 2nd September 1938, respectively.

(2) In 238 villages of Chhindwara, Balaghat, Nagpur, Wardha, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore districts, all the missing marks were replaced and 690 new traverse marks were provided to facilitate the map correction work.

(3) All the traverse marks reported to be missing in the settled towns of Wardha, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Deoli, Arvi, Betul, Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Itarsi, Drug, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Nagpur were replaced and where necessary new marks (170 in all) were also provided.

The following fresh traversing was carried out to provide a frame-work for the large scale survey of nazul and diverted areas:—

(i) 324 marks in 19.49 linear miles in Nagpur Civil Station area;

(ii) 429 marks in 61.54 linear miles and 1,595 marks in 193.56 linear miles for Gondia and Jubbulpore diversion surveys, respectively.

(4) Boundaries of two mining leases of the Betul district were traversed.

(5) Traverse marks on the boundary of village Richharwara, Patwari Circle No. 25 of Hoshangabad district, adjoining villages Richharwara, Rampura and Nayakhera of Bhopal State, were checked and connection with those of the Bhopal State across the Nerbudda river was effected or the verification of the survey already carried out by the assistant superintendent of land records, Hoshangabad.

(6) Reprinting of mujmuli maps to replenish the exhausted stock and reproduction of the nazul survey sheets stands as follows:—

Mujmuli maps.

(*a*) Reprinted during the year under report—3, namely Patan, Sihora and Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindari.

(*b*) In process of printing—3, namely Jubbulpore, Garchiroli and Arvi.

(*c*) Completed and under scrutiny—1, namely Lakhnadon.

(*d*) In hand—3, namely, Wardha, Hinganghat and Niwas.

(*e*) To be taken up—4, namely Katghora, Sironcha, Bhandara and Janjgir.

Nazul sheets and mining maps.

(*f*) 22, 2 and 6 survey sheets of Burhanpur, Bhandara and Hoshangabad nazul areas respectively and one map of the mining lease of the Betul district were got printed at the Government Press and the required number of copies were supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(*g*) 28 and 24 survey sheets of Burhanpur and Pachmarhi nazul areas respectively and 6 maps of the mining leases of Nagpur district were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(7) An amount of Rs. 2,272 being the cost of replacing lost nazul stations by the traverse survey party, Central Provinces, was recovered from the gross nazul income of the towns concerned.

(8) Overhauling of the nazul survey records in Itarsi town continued and the detail survey of Mehragaon diverted land was completed. The detail survey of diverted lands at Gondia is completed while that in Jubbulpore is in progress. For want of trained hands a post of measurer in the overhauling staff remained vacant for about five months and therefore overhauling work at Hinganghat could not be started.

(9) The Survey Officer inspected the nazul survey records of the following towns:—

(1) Raipur, (2) Jubbulpore, (3) Burhanpur and (4) Chanda.

(10) *Training in Nazul Survey.*—To meet the increasing demand for trained hands in nazul survey and for providing staff for carrying out the detail survey in the diverted lands of Gondia and Jubbulpore, a few candidates were trained under surveyors and a training class opened at Nagpur as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

31. (i) During the year under report, instruments and survey appliances worth Rs. 3,486 [Rs. 3,702] were supplied for the use of the district land records staff from the depôt attached to this office.

Survey instruments to the value of Rs. 227 were also issued to the chakbandi officers, Raipur and Bilaspur.

(ii) Patwari forms costing Rs. 8,656 [Rs. 8,514] were supplied to the Land Records Department from the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore.

(iii) *Rasid bahis* or tenants receipt books to the extent of 44,495 *bahis* (44,099 *bahis*) at the cost of Rs. 7,273 [Rs. 6,934] were also supplied to the tahsildars through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore.

P. S. RAU,

Commr. of Settlts. and Director of Land Records,
Central Provinces and Berar.

STATEMENT A.—MAINTENANCE OF SURVEY AND BOUNDARY MARKS, THEIR INSPECTION, REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

District		Total number of villages in the district	Total number of survey marks in the district	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced	Number of marks in column (4) relaid	Number of new traverse marks fixed	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by revenue inspectors	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act					Number of survey marks inspected by	
									Section 52	Section 54	Section 198	Section 199	Section 201	Revenue ins-pectors	Superintendent of land records and his assistant
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Saugor	..	3,479	88,899	6,116	67	..	237	222	..	..	..	6	..	24,065	986
Jubbulpore	..	2,537	64,401	1,035	..	..	255	100	..	..	7	..	..	12,631	1,412
Mandla	..	2,007	63,420	3,726	..	..	170	170	62	45	5	38	20	10,768	643
Hoshangabad	..	2,436	71,121	4,595	703	141	250	212	..	..	..	..	..	14,596	761
Nimar	..	1,128	37,781	618	39	5	227	227	..	..	10	..	2	7,924	477
Betul	..	1,266	60,193	2,312	..	..	52	52	..	..	..	..	..	7,964	500
Chhindwara	..	3,592	107,937	2,439	116	196	144	144	..	22	6	3	1	21,084	1,544
Wardha	..	1,369	29,898	696	77	39	1,369	55	..	..	..	..	..	7,920	918
Nagpur	..	1,939	54,336	3,404	..	..	51	42	11	2	2	1	..	14,892	1,008
Chanda	..	2,616	94,798	5,926	..	..	150	97	14	..	..	..	..	11,238	938
Balaghat	..	1,310	41,781	1,217	147	104	44	29	..	..	1	..	3	9,636	713
Bhandara	..	1,646	44,470	1,379	..	..	68	68	1	..	..	..	..	7,818	619
Drug	..	2,467	46,009	168	..	..	28	28	..	2	..	..	..	10,229	1,028
Raipur	..	3,807	82,007	2,239	..	..	1,877	57	..	..	13	..1	9	23,119	1,177
Bilaspur	..	3,202	80,069	253	..	..	195	55	1	..	..	..	..	19,303	798
Total	..	34,801	967,120	36,123	1,149	485	5,117	1,558	89	71	44	49	35	203,187	13,522

STATEMENT B.—MAINTENANCE OF MAPS, THEIR TESTING, CORRECTION

District	Number of map sheets		Appropriate area at the beginning of the year to be		Area finally passed by revenue inspectors during the year for		Num Len partals
	Selected for renewal	Actually renewed	Corrected	Resurveyed	Map correction	Resurvey	Revenue inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor ..	1,680-L 1,239-MC	1,680-L 1,239-MC	529,682	81,935	347,186	46,860	3,084 116,027
Jubbulpore ..	110-L Nil-MC	87-L Nil-MC	..	..	..	..	1,447 26,990
Mandla ..	208-L Nil-MC	208-L Nil-MC	5,587	1,465	5,707	..	74 2,540
Hoshangabad	Nil-L 440-MC	Nil-L 440-MC	189,540	25	48,122	..	95 2,598
Nimar ..	19-L 261-MC	19-L 261-MC	322,475	7,303	79,714	2,465	355 9,770
Betul ..	16-L Nil-MC	16-L Nil-MC	308,197	..	89,079	..	62 1,226
Chhindwara..	Nil-L 404-MC	Nil-L 404-MC	115,329	1,533	59,975	..	1,439 32,930
Wardha ..	Nil-L 243-MC	Nil-L 243-MC	79,160	3,822	37,551	3,822	222 7,188
Nagpur ..	6-L 1,032-MC	6-L 1,032-MC	202,445	663	98,693	531	433 14,611
Chanda ..	Nil-L 1,228-MC	Nil-L 1228-MC	219,052	..	119,492	..	838 21,852
Balaghat ..	143-L 700-MC	143-L 700-MC	186,844	2,750	12,991	1,840	281 5,375
Bhandara ..	Nil-L 482-MC	Nil-L 482-MC	116,096	1,300	53,637	450	416 10,981
Drug ..	133-L 633-MC	133-L 633-MC	53,730	5,257	53,730	5,257	2,127 56,001
Raipur ..	797-L Nil-MC	520-L Nil-MC	..	..	..	..	4,591 76,689
Bilaspur ..	87-L Nil-MC	87-L Nil-MC	..	94	..	94	1,816 33,922
Total ..	3,199-L 6,662-MC	2,899-L 6,662-MC	2,328,137	106,147	1,005,877	61,319	17,272 418,700

AND RENEWAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

ber of gth run by Superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records (9)	Total number of katans and offsets in columns (8) and (9) (10)	Total number of katans and offsets in column (10) found wrong (11)	Total number of villages in the district (12)	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors (13)	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris (14)	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was passed finally by revenue inspectors (15)	Total number of villages in which the superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records tested map correction (16)
292	26,276	1,509	3,479	718	686	640	431
9,003	32,613	1,935					
157	8,705	326	2,537	..	..	..	..
3,225	2,532	57					
14	407	47					
			2,007	2,005	2,007	2,005	149
339	465	97					
128	726	140					
			2,436	38	25	20	58
3,556	1,069	111					
171	15,657	232					
			1,128	72	81	72	98
5,867	1,975	168					
53	399	47					
			1,266	19	19	15	15
1,326	642	45					
491	12,991	1,265					
			3,592	332	349	274	282
16,197	13,770	1,701					
233	2,638	291					
			1,369	47	65	47	72
7,630	2,233	228					
306	4,158	463					
			1,939	1,937	231	181	232
10,024	6,020	1,107					
390	6,481	456					
			2,937	245	1,655	1,500	1,201
8,865	7,001	966					
196	2,617	411					
			1,310	25	71	24	107
5,285	3,338	618					
170	6,064	720					
			1,646	108	154	102	131
6,922	7,043	995					
473	23,452	1,586					
			2,467	2,467	2,467	2,467	316
11,333	33,664	2,264					
419	41,678	3,044					
			3,807	..	..	..	..
8,603	33,270	3,111					
220	23,987	1,574					
			3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	349
3,940	18,000	987					
3,713	176,236	12,111					
			35,122	11,217	11,012	10,549	3,441
102,115	163,635	14,390					

STATEMENT C.—EXTENT TO WHICH VILLAGE PAPERS WERE TESTED AND THE

District	Total number of patwari circles	Total number of villages	Total number of khasra entries	Amount	
				Number of villages in which	
				Khasra tested	Fehrist tabdilat checked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Saugor ..	482	3,479	1,126,068	3,479	3,401
Jubbulpore ..	262	2,537	992,533	2,537	2,530
Mandla ..	196	2,007	563,629	2,007	1,429
Hoshangabad ..	422	2,436	550,336	2,436	2,436
Nimar ..	278	1,128	243,214	1,128	780
Total ..	1,640	11,587	3,475,780	11,587	10,576
Betul ..	207	1,266	348,348	890	890
Chhindwara ..	387	3,592	969,606	3,069	3,147
Wardha ..	221	1,369	193,346	1,369	1,369
Nagpur ..	300	1,939	313,190	1,939	1,939
Chanda ..	232	2,937	493,870	2,502	2,434
Total ..	1,347	11,103	2,318,360	9,769	9,779
Balaghat ..	162	1,310	471,172	1,310	1,073
Bhandara ..	123	1,646	560,448	1,613	1,613
Drug ..	404	2,671	1,648,872	2,671	2,466
Raipur ..	533	3,807	3,152,641	3,807	3,781
Bilaspur ..	411	3,410	2,639,495	3,410	3 410
Total ..	1,633	12,844	8,472,628	12,811	12,343
Grand Total ..	4,620	35,534	14,266,768	34,167	32,698

RESULT OF SUCH TESTING FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

of khasra testing done by the land records staff						
By revenue inspectors					By superintendents of land records and their assistants	
Particulars of column (5)						
Number of khasra entries checked	Number of khasra entries found wrong in		Percentage of column (7) on column (4)	Percentage of columns (8) and (9) on column (7)	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected
	Right, rent and possession	Cropping and other mistakes				
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
66,767	440	3,444	6	6	482	413
114,681	346	2,204	12	2	262	262
61,195	392	3,971	11	7	196	194
69,779	93	2,231	9	3	211	211
20,255	219	1,872	8	10	278	143
332,677	1,490	13,722	9	5	1,429	1,223
25,589	82	1,140	7	5	93	64
106,329	637	3,802	11	4	334	311
29,138	192	1,601	15	6	221	221
39,397	357	3,031	13	9	230	233
32,569	46	1,360	7	4	232	230
233,022	1,314	10,934	10	5	1,110	1,059
40,802	336	2,848	9	8	162	151
33,914	163	1,278	6	4	123	123
113,900	692	5,323	7	5	177	229
243,492	1,049	5,875	8	3	491	460
216,595	890	6,236	6	3	411	349
648,703	3,130	21,560	8	4	1,364	1,312
1,214,402	5,934	46,216	8	4	3,903	3,594

STATEMENT C.—EXTENT TO WHICH VILLAGE PAPERS WERE TESTED 30TH SEPTEMBER

District	Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff					
	By Superintendents of land records and their assistants					
	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column (3)			
			Number of khasra entries		Number of khasra entries in column (17) found wrong in	
	Khasra tested	Fehrist tabdilat checked	Tested	Of column (16) which had been previously tested by revenue inspectors	Right, rent and possession	Cropping and other mistakes
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Saugor ..	413	413	8,507	6,323	5	171
Jubbulpore ..	262	262	9,207	6,470	68	391
Mandla ..	194	157	3,738	2,139	77	366
Hoshangabad ..	211	211	3,310	1,956	27	228
Nimar ..	143	143	2,625	1,408	9	55
Total ..	1,223	1,186	27,387	18,296	186	1,211
Betul ..	64	64	2,638	1,305	9	..
Chhindwara ..	317	295	10,475	5,115	65	347
Wardha ..	221	221	4,179	3,022	3	53
Nagpur ..	217	217	4,320	1,783	24	112
Chanda ..	230	230	3,217	1,222	..	36
Total ..	1,049	1,027	24,829	12,447	101	548
Balaghat ..	156	139	4,529	3,168	5	49
Bhandara ..	186	186	3,244	1,827	14	130
Drug ..	229	229	11,652	8,125	3	46
Raipur ..	465	464	22,565	17,741	71	139
Bilaspur ..	349	349	18,587	14,343	49	83
Total ..	1,385	1,367	60,577	45,204	142	447
Grand Total ..	3,657	3,580	112,793	75,947	429	2,206

AND THE RESULT OF SUCH TESTING FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 1933—*concld.*

—*concld*

—*concld.*		Amount of khasra testing done by revenue officers					
		By tahsildars and naib-tahsildars		By extra-assistant commissioners		By assistant commissioners and deputy commissioners	
Percentage of column (17) on column (7)	Percentage of columns (18) and (19) on column (17)	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
9	3	387	5,637	61	1,095	..	..
6	7	400	7,333	26	343	..	..
3	21	149	1,970	122	598	5	10
..	13	250	3,696	148	1,106	51	225
6	4	371	1,660	54	171	21	97
5	8	1,557	20,296	411	3,313	77	332
5	1	138	3,488	32	421	4	23
5	8	158	1,710	43	311	2	9
10	2	166	2,177	37	188	10	36
5	8	238	4,039	30	389	37	485
4	3	114	2,494	49	567	1	3
5	5	814	13,908	191	1,876	54	556
4	2	..	..	46	476	5	49
5	8	141	2,572	49	886	..	..
7	1	89	2,842	64	1,208	18	194
7	1	268	5,198	80	2,477	46	669
7	1	127	3,342	33	663	2	19
7	1	625	13,954	272	5,710	71	931
6	3	2,996	48,158	874	10,899	202	1,819

STATEMENT E.—MAINTENANCE OF NAZUL AND ITS INSPECTION THE 30TH

Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks: Total number in town	Number of traverse marks: Inspected by nazul surveyor	Number of traverse marks: Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Number of traverse marks: Found missing or displaced	Number of traverse marks: Of column (7) which relaid	Number: In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor—							
Saugor	1921-22	2,147	2,147	77	32	..	994
Damoh	1921-22	754	754	58	35	..	1,226
Jubbulpore—							
Jubbulpore City	1923-24	2,985	2,985	150	10	..	6,367
Jubbulpore Civil Station	1919-20	3,113	1,342	183	..	..	6,206
Mandla—							
Mandla	1930-31	876	876	189	6	..	2,639
Hoshangabad—							
Narsinghpur	1925	489	489	40	1	..	730
Gadarwara	1925	204	204	30	1	..	432
Kareligunj	1925	125	125	30	..	..	232
Gotegaon	1925	104	104	30	..	..	256
Hoshangabad	1920-21	1,584	1,584	18	13	1	3,337
Banapura	1925-26	39	39	19	..	..	106
Itarsi	1925-26	150	150	31	..	..	1,090
Pachmarhi	1934	94	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar—							
Khandwa	1922-23	1,399	1,399	58	6	6	5,011
Burhanpur	1924-25	2,809	2,809	36	22	1	12,360
Betul—							
Betul	1921	932	932	100	..	2	1,727
Multai	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Amla	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Bhainsdehi	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Chhindwara—							
Chhindwara	1919-20	1,354	1,299	55	..	..	3,610
Seoni	1919-20	1,694	1,694	32	..	..	3,070

BY THE SUPERIOR LAND RECORDS STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1938

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendent of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
82	..	547	547	18	3	3	3	42
55	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	51
348	12	1,693	1,693	10	2	2	3	118
408	10	1,900	826	18	7	7	7	120
350	..	632	332	..	2	..	..	110
84	..	239	239	3	2	2	2	81
65	..	101	101	5	..	..	..	71
35	..	61	61	3	2	2	2	29
44	..	52	52	1	..	..	..	12
133	9	780	259	5	2	2	2	52
60	8	36	36	4	..	..	..	17
74	..	79	30	5	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	–	886	524	15	15	15	15	185
52	2	1,122	1,122	3	41	16	41	140
170	9	433	433	4	6	6	6	67
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
69	3	516	516	4	6	6	6	7
92	4	899	899	4	4	4	4	19

STATEMENT E.—MAINTENANCE OF NAZUL AND ITS INSPECTION THE 30TH

Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks: Total number in town	Number of traverse marks: Inspected by nazul surveyor	Number of traverse marks: Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Number of traverse marks: Found missing or displaced	Number of traverse marks: Of column (7) which relaid	Number: In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wardha—							
Hinganghat	1918-19	554	554	73	..	..	3,767
Wardha	1924-25	514	514	32	..	..	1,882
Pulgaon	1924-25	364	364	71	1	1	1,246
Arvi	1924-25	113	113	30	2	2	479
Deoli	1924-25	43	43	12	..	..	51
Nagpur—							
Nagpur	1932-33	623	623	3	13	1	4,518
	1913-18	..	..	..	..	..	12,312
Kamptee	1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	6,513
Katol	1915-16	44	23	10	..	..	13
Saoner	1915-16	49	49	12	..	..	54
Ramtek	1915-16	426	..	..	..	..	155
Chanda—							
Chanda	1922-23	3,184	2,038	61	11	..	9,678
Balaghat—							
Katangi	1928-29	55	20	10	..	..	190
Bhandara—							
Bhandara	1920-21	783	783	45	..	..	4,564
Gondia	1920-21	504	501	46	3	..	1,911
Drug—							
Drug	1930-31	228	228	34	..	..	513
Raipur—							
Raipur town	1920 ..	640	640	20	1	..	1,222
Raipur Civil Station.	1920 ..	274	274	24	1	..	608
Baloda Bazar	1924 ..	240	240	25	3	..	1,144
Dhamtari	1924 ..	77	77	12	2	..	204
Bilaspur—							
Bilaspur	1925-26	966	966	92	2	..	3,135
Total	..	30,533	26,982	1,748	165	14	103,926

BY THE SUPERIOR LAND RECORDS STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1938—*concld.*

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendent of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
276	10	721	72	12	13	13	13	108
128	..	258	93	5	35	29	29	201
141	5	190	202	9	..	6	4	104
119	2	64	85	10	..	..	..	45
13	1	18	18	5	..	..	..	1
16	..	504	131	..	37	36	37	165
..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	672
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	24	1,653	626	30	34	34	34	313
36	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	10
298	..	533	..	5	21	15	21	64
385	..	396	..	4	69	37	69	85
113	..	127	127	20	3	3	3	12
65	..	286	118	5	7	..	..	109
61	..	137	22	6	2	2	2	4
106	2	234	39	22	3	..	..	29
17	..	35	26	2	5	5	5	1
201	38	404	136	17	15	95	95	111
4,435	149	15,536	9,366	257	358	340	407	3,425

STATEMENT F.—SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE MULTIPSLE OF CONSIDERATION FOR SALES AND LEASES IN EACH DISTRICT

District	Sales		Leases	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jubbulpore	23.81	15.37	1.9	1.10
Mandla	31.9	26.1	1.7	1.9
Saugor	18.0	19.0	1.6	1.6
Hoshangabad	30.0	27.0	2.0	2.0
Nimar	70.0	90.0	3.0	3.0
Nagpur	61.0	47.0	3.0	3.0
Wardha	71.0	63.0	3.0	3.0
Chanda	53.28	53.42	2.75	2.56
Betul	94.67	61.31	2.88	3.05
Chhindwara	126.08	57.18	2.93	2.69
Raipur	27.3	27.7	3.0	3.0
Bilaspur	66.0	69.0	4.0	4.0
Drug	36.0	35.0	3.0	3.0
Balaghat	59.0	63.0	3.0	3.0
Bhandara	57.0	76.0	3.0	2.84

GPN—763—RS—3-6·40– 210.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

AND ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE

30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

NAGPUR
Government Printing, C. P. & Berar
1940

Agents for the Sale of Publications issued by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the Sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

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The Superintendent, Narair Kanun Hind Press.

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The Manager, Educational Book Depot.
The Proprietor, 'The Nerbudda Book Depot.

JUBBULPORE—*concld.*
The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers.
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The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park.

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PATNA
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PESHAWAR CANTONMENT
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The Manager, International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana Colony.
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No. 3196-973-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 7th October 1940.

READ—

1. Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1939.
2. The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1939.

RESOLUTION

The outstanding features of the year were unfavourable agricultural conditions, considerable legislative activity, and the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany. As regards agricultural conditions all crops, except rice, which gave an outturn of 13·6 [12·4] annas were below average. The outturn of the main crops was—juar 9·3 [11·7], cotton 7·3 [9·5], wheat 10·5 [10·8], gram 9·5 [10·5] and linseed 11·4 [11·2] annas. At the same time a further decline took place in the prices of most commodities, cotton in particular registering a fall of 16 per cent on the figures of the previous year.

2. Partly as a direct result of the unfavourable agricultural conditions, and partly by reason of the consequential orders issued by Government for the purpose of mitigating hardship to agriculturists, the land revenue position exhibited considerable deterioration during the year. The total demand on account of land revenue proper aggregated Rs. 145·48 lakhs, comprising Rs. 131·07 lakhs on account of the current demand and Rs. 14·41 lakhs on account of the arrears; but the total collections amounted to no more than Rs. 111·53 [Rs. 123·25] lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3·51 lakhs was remitted, leaving Rs. 30·44 [Rs. 19·86] lakhs outstanding, of which Rs. 11·50 lakhs were unsuspended.

3. Similarly the recovery of taccavi loans during the year was unsatisfactory, especially in the Jubbulpore and Nagpur divisions. The collections amounted to only Rs. 6·01 [Rs. 8·34] lakhs or 15 [20] per cent of the total amount due for recovery. The total

loss incurred by Government on account of taccavi operations from 1932 up to the end of the year under report has mounted up to Rs. 35·18 lakhs, out of which the year under report contributed Rs. 1·11 lakhs. The taccavi position in the north of the province was again thoroughly examined by Government and still further concessions granted. Orders were issued that all interest recovered on consolidated loans should be accounted as principal and that future interest on these loans should be remitted. Fresh loans advanced during the year, despite poor recoveries, amounted to Rs. 7·39 [Rs. 7·92] lakhs.

4. The adverse agricultural conditions necessitated heavy suspensions and remissions of land revenue the former amounting to Rs. 18·94 lakhs and the latter to Rs. 3·51 lakhs. In addition Rs. 3·82 lakhs out of the taccavi demand had to be remitted or suspended during the year.

5. It is a matter for some satisfaction that in spite of the unpropitious circumstances there was no increase in the number of coercive processes. As usual the number of cases in which property was actually brought to sale was small, there being only 144 cases of sales of moveable property and 83 of immoveable.

6. The deterioration in the relations between landlords and tenants, which was commented upon in the previous year's report, has again been the subject of comment by the Commissioners. Almost all of them report evasion and unpunctuality in the payment of rent by tenants. Disputes about nistar came to a head in the Chhattisgarh division where the tenants of certain zamindaris resorted to satyagraha to enforce the rights of nistar claimed by them and resorted to wholesale felling of trees. Steps were taken to put down such lawlessness and Government appointed an officer on special duty to make an enquiry into such rights. At the close of the year the enquiry was still in progress. Government is pleased to note that the relations between the people and its officers continued to be satisfactory.

7. Besides suspension and remission of land revenue and taccavi dues, the other measures previously adopted for the relief of agriculturists, *viz.*, application of the more liberal "B" scale, exemption from attachment of agricultural produce under section 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., continued in operation.

8. A novel feature of the year was the opening of relief works in the Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha and Chhindwara districts, not in consequence of any failure of crops but because a long break in the monsoon occurring in August reduced weeding and intercultural operations to such an extent that labourers were left without employment and without resources. In Nimar and parts of Hoshangabad district, Government forests were thrown open for the removal of free head-loads of dry fuel and

grass, and in certain districts small cash doles were also given to kotwars for some months. What the State spent the agriculturist saved, and the cost of cultivation of the kharif crop was unprecedently low.

9. In the legislative field, following the receipt of the report of the Revenue Committee appointed by Government, a Bill was drafted to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920; it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly and referred to a Select Committee. A further measure for the relief of agriculturists was placed on the Statute book in the shape of the Central Provinces and Berar Relief of Indebtedness Act. The Act confers powers to re-open certain transactions and to grant relief both in respect of the principal and interest and to draw up schemes for the payment of the balance of the debt. The Act came into force from the 18th July 1939 and by the close of the year 15 Debt Relief Courts had been established; and to them were transferred all cases pending before Debt Conciliation Boards which fell within the purview of the new Act. An Act was also passed to legalise the suspension of instalments due under agreements executed under the Debt Conciliation Act when rents and land revenue are suspended or remitted. The revision of Land Revenue of Estates Act, enhancing the takoli paid by zamindars, came into force; in consequence, many zamindaris have found difficulty in adjusting their budgets to meet the larger demand on them. Section 123 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act was amended to provide for direct payment into the treasury of malik-makbuza revenue from urban lands instead of through the lambardar.

10. The number of Debt Conciliation Boards working in the province during the year was 30, and debts amounting to Rs. 118·55 lakhs were conciliated by them for Rs. 54·20 lakhs. On the establishment of Debt Relief Courts, all the Debt Conciliation Boards were, as stated already, wound up.

11. In the Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur districts, an area of 218,564 [220,152] acres was consolidated during the year, bringing the total consolidated area up to 1,572,240 acres, at the average cost of 4 annas 11 pies per acre.

12. There was a further heavy increase in revenue case work the number of cases going up from 213,500 to 235,767. The increase, which is shared by all the divisions, caused considerable disorganization in the revenue work of the heavier tahsilis. Government found itself compelled to institute a special inquiry to determine to what extent the staff would have to be expanded. The enquiry was not concluded at the close of the year. Government wishes to place on record its appreciation of the efficient and devoted manner in which the revenue officers as a whole discharged their onerous and heavy duties.

13. The outbreak of war in the last month of the year introduced a new factor in the economic situation. There was an immediate tendency for prices to be raised, and amongst the agricultural population of the province there spread a feeling of optimism with regard to an improvement in their status if only the coming crops should turn out reasonably well. The year thus closed with more cheerful prospects than for sometime past.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette.*

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

K. B. L. SETH,

Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Revenue Department.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

(1) Report of Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum, dated the 25th January 1940.

(2) Report of Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 864-I, dated the 5th February 1940.

(3) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum, dated the 23rd February 1940.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore division.

Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1938 broke earlier than usual and was established throughout the division by the first week of June 1938. It was well distributed but too plentiful in most parts of the division particularly in the Hoshangabad district where the total rainfall in June was 15.81″ as against 6.68″ normal. Rain fell with only occasional breaks until the first week of September when a long break began and lasted till the end of the month. In the first fortnight of October, heavy showers fell in almost all parts of the division except the Nimar district. There was practically no rain thereafter until the third week of January. The main feature of the monsoon was continuous rain interrupted only by short breaks up to September with heavy downpours in the first fortnight of October.

2. Kharif sowings commenced almost everywhere under favourable conditions at the normal time. Germination was satisfactory everywhere, but the heavy and continuous rains of July stunted the growth of the plants and retarded weeding operations. Cotton suffered slightly in Nimar and the Harda and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, and til and juar in low-lying areas were also affected by excessive moisture in the Saugor district. In the rice areas of the Mandla district, the incessant rains caused the appearance of *gangai* and *ponga diseases*. The break in September was welcomed everywhere. In the Jubbulpore district, however, the long break affected some of the crops on light soils in the Murwara tahsil. Cotton in Nimar and Hoshangabad, juar in Nimar, Saugor and Hoshangabad and til in Hoshangabad also suffered on account of the heavy October rains.

3. Rabi sowings commenced at about the normal time, but were interrupted by the October rains which also damaged the areas sown early and necessitated resowing at places in the Saugor district. Germination was satisfactory, but the absence

of rain in November and December stunted growth to some extent. The deficiency was made good by the showers in January which prevented further deterioration and withering of the early sown crops. Cloudy weather in February caused the appearance of caterpillars which damaged gram in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Mandla. This was followed by hail-storm in all the districts except Nimar. The damage in Saugor was slight. Serious damage was caused in 231 villages of the Sihora tahsil and in parts of the Hoshangabad and Mandla districts.

4. The year was not a good one, but came through the abnormal climatic conditions with no serious damage except for the destruction of rabi crops late in the season by hail and frost in some villages in three districts. The average outturn in annas of the principal crops was as follows:—

	Jubbulpore	Saugor	Hoshangabad	Nimar	Mandla
Rice ..	11 [12]	14 [13]	12 [11]	13 [12]	12 [10]
Kodon-kutki ..	12 [12]	13 [12]	13 [9]	12 [10]	13 [12]
Til ..	10 [12]	12 [11]	12 [12]	12 [12]	12 [10]
Cotton ..	11 [11]	9 [11]	6 [8]	10 [10]	10 [11]
Juar ..	12 [12]	12 [12]	12 [10]	11 [12]	13 [11]
Wheat ..	10 [11]	13 [12]	11 [10]	11 [12]	10 [11]
Gram ..	8 [10]	10 [12]	9 [9]	12 [12]	9 [11]
Masur ..	8 [10]	12 [12]	8 [10]	12 [12]	8 [11]
Linseed ..	9 [11]	13 [12]	11 [11]	12 [12]	10 [10]

Nagpur division.

5. The monsoon of 1938 broke early in the first week of June with light to moderate showers and was fully established throughout the division in the second week of June. The rainfall was well distributed but somewhat in excess of sowing requirements. Sowings of cotton and rice were started early under favourable conditions except in the Warora tahsil, and were almost completed by the end of June, but those of juar and other kharif crops were held up, particularly in heavier soils, owing to continuous rain. Germination was generally satisfactory. The monsoon became very active in the second week of July and gave heavy and continuous rainfall till the third week of August. This hampered weeding and intercultural operations and necessitated resowing in late sown and riverain areas, particularly in the Wardha district. The growth of plants in low-lying and water-logged areas was generally stunted owing to inadequate weeding and excessive dampness. In the last week of August the weather was occasionally clear with light showers. Intercultural and weeding operations were pushed through and the sowing of juar in heavy soils was completed. There was a welcome break early in September and this improved the standing crops to some extent. But again heavy showers were received in the first fortnight of October which led to the shedding of cotton bolls and dropping of flowers. In short, the monsoon was unfavourable to all kharif crops except rice.

6. Rabi sowings were made under favourable conditions, though delayed everywhere by over a fortnight owing to heavy rain in October. November and December were practically

rainless and in January and February only scattered showers of rain were received in parts of Wardha, Chhindwara and Betul, accompanied by hail, which caused damage to rabi crops, particularly in the Seoni sub-division. Unexpected showers were received in March in Wardha and Betul and added to the damage. For want of rainfall during the period of growth the rabi outturn was much affected.

7. The outturn in annas as reported by Deputy Commissioners is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Name of crop	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Chhindwara	Betul
Rice	13 [13]	..	13 [12]	12 [11]	12 [11]
Juar	9 [11]	9 [11]	8 [12]	11 [10]	12 [10]
Tur	...	..	...	10 [8]	12 [10]
Cotton	5 [9]	5 [9]	5 [12]	6 [8]	8 [10]
Til	...	...	6 [12]	11 [12]	11 [11]
Linseed	8 [10]	9 [12]	10 [13]	9 [11]	11 [11]
Kodon-kutki	...	...	...	11 [10]	12 [11]
Wheat	6 [9]	8 [11]	10 [13]	8 [9]	10 [10]
Gram	...	...	..	8 [11]	10 [10]
Sugarcane	...	...	13 [13]	...	13 [12]

Chhattisgarh division.

8. The monsoon of 1938 commenced with light and sporadic showers in the first week of June in Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat, while it started a week later in Raipur and Bilaspur. It became fully established throughout the division by the end of the month except in Bilaspur where it was protracted well into July. Kharif sowings commenced under favourable conditions at the normal time and were satisfactorily completed, except over small areas in Drug and Balaghat where resowing had to be done later on account of continuous rains. Germination was on the whole good. The rainfall in July and August was adequate and evenly distributed so that it accelerated paddy transplantation and *biasi* operations except in certain parts of Drug where scanty rainfall and dry weather in the latter part of July and first week of August delayed the *biasi* operations to some extent. The growth of all kharif crops progressed fairly well in all the districts except in Balaghat and Baihar tahsils where a disease called *ponga* appeared in the paddy plants, but no appreciable damage was caused. Heavy showers were received by the middle of September and the monsoon weakened thereafter. No damage was caused by floods and the kharif crops gave a normal yield as a result of favourable rainfall conditions.

9. The sowing of rabi crops commenced at the usual time throughout the division except in the Raipur district where it had to be suspended for some time owing to a spell of cloudy weather and light showers of rain in the first week of October. Germination was generally satisfactory except in the Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur district where the sowing commenced in the first fortnight of October and resowing had to be done as a result of the seedlings having been damaged. The withdrawal of the monsoon in the second week of October and the absence of winter showers stunted the growth of the young plants, but on account of the seasonal moisture the damage done to these

crops was almost negligible. The situation was, however, aggravated in parts of all the districts, except Raipur, in consequence of a severe hail-storm which caused considerable damage to rabi crops and necessitated suspensions to the extent of Rs. 1,16,367 in Bhandara and remissions aggregating Rs. 8,541 in all districts except Raipur. In short, the season was not so propitious for rabi crops as it was for kharif.

10. The year's rainfall was much above the normal as shown below:—

District		1937-38	1938-39	Normal rainfall (1st June to 31st May.)
Raipur	..	63.87	58.53	50.83
Bilaspur	..	63.17	67.63	49.63
Drug	..	71.33	54.32	48.23
Bhandara	..	64.83	75.30	54.53
Balaghat	..	70.23	71.92	64.65

11. The net cropped area rose by 49,301 acres to 6,611,907 owing to extension of cultivation on fallow land as a result of favourable agricultural conditions. The increase is shared by all the districts except Bhandara where it shrank by 12,112 acres The areas under the principal crops are compared below:—

Name of crop		1937-38	1938-39	Variation
Rice	..	4,597,687	4,608,703	+11,016
Kodon-kutki	..	337,615	384,659	+47,044
Wheat	..	296,063	292,990	−3,073
Gram	..	143,984	145,768	+1,784
Linseed	..	694,821	676,128	—18,693

The area under rice increased throughout the division except in Balaghat where it decreased by 6,537 acres owing to continuous rain at the time of sowing. Similarly, the area under kodon and kutki increased in all districts except Drug (where the fall of 3,301 acres has not been explained in the district report). The area under wheat slightly increased in all districts except in Bhandara where it decreased by 8,542 acres which is ascribed to low prices. The increase of 1,784 acres under gram is trifling. The area under linseed slightly decreased in all districts except in Bilaspur where it increased by 7,122 acres. The fluctuation in the area under linseed is due to urad and mung being sown in rotation in alternate years. The average outturn of principal crops in anna notation is given below:—

Name of crop		Raipur	Bilaspur	Drug	Bhandara	Balaghat
Rice—						
(*a*) Broadcast	..	14 [12]	14 [13]	14 [13]	13 [13]	14 [10]
(*b*) Transplanted	..	14 [12]	14 [13]	14 [13]	13 [13]	14 [12]
Kodon-kutki	..	14 [12]	13 [10]	13 [13]	12 [12]	13 [12]
Wheat	..	13 [11]	13 [14]	13 [12]	9 [11]	11 [12]
Gram	..	13 [12]	13 [13]	12 [12]	8 [10]	12 [12]
Linseed	..	13 [11]	13 [13]	13 [11]	8 [11]	11 [10]

Jubbulpore division.

12. **Area and rental statistics.**—The total area included in holdings again increased slightly by 8,716 [20,146] acres to 7,099,386 [7,090,670] acres. The increase is shared by all districts except Nimar where there was a decrease of 1,560 acres. The variations are insignificant in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar, but in Saugor and Mandla 2,976 and 5,077 acres of new land, respectively, was added to the occupied area. The *sir* area decreased further by 4,118 acres, and the absolute-occupancy area by 2,363 acres. The number of absolute-occupancy holdings increased by 1,398 and the number of occupancy holdings by 10,958 or by 11,684 acres. The variations are due to the transfer of proprietary rights in *sir*, ejectment of occupancy tenants, sub-division of holdings and similar causes. Malguzars hold 15 [15] per cent of the total occupied area, the percentage held in Hoshangabad (18) and Saugor (17) being above the average, and in Mandla (9) much below the average. The area sublet for cash and grain increased by 18,000 and 10,589 acres respectively. The area sublet for cash increased in Saugor (11,101) and Nimar (57,443), and for grain in Jubbulpore (5,977). The average cash sub-rent works out to Rs. 3 [Rs. 4] per acre against the highest statutory all round rent-rate of Rs. 1-12-10 [Rs. 1-14-5] in the Narsinghpur sub-division.

13. The total rental demand for the division decreased by Rs. 2,07,360 to Rs. 63,77,493 [Rs. 65,84,853] mainly on account of the 12½ per cent rent reduction, abatement of rents in Jubbulpore and the Narsinghpur sub-division and remissions and suspensions. The total amount collected was Rs. 42,46,505 [Rs. 41,85,810] or 66 [64] per cent, while arrear collections amounted to Rs. 20,65,795 [Rs. 18,76,125]. The total rental collections during the year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 63,12,300 [Rs. 60,61,935] which represents 99 [92] per cent of the year's demand. The Nimar statement again shows rental collections considerably in excess of the demand, but this has not been explained.

Nagpur division.

14. The occupied area in Nagpur, Wardha and Chhindwara decreased by 7,103 acres in all owing to the lapse of land lying fallow for more than three years into waste, while in Chanda and Betul, the area increased by 3,818 acres for the contrary reason, *viz.*, reclamation of waste and forest land. The total occupied area thus decreased by 3,145 acres.

15. Total rental collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 34,50,439 [Rs. 47,91,290] which work out to 66 per cent of the current demand. The fall is due to heavy suspensions granted in Nagpur and Wardha and parts of Chanda and Chhindwara, on account of the failure of cotton.

Chhattisgarh division.

16. The total occupied area increased by 12,981 acres to 7,850,477 throughout the division due to reclamation of waste land and cultivation of old fallow. The total rental demand was very nearly the same Rs. 55,50,214 [Rs. 55,51,470]. Rs. 41,60,899 on account of current demand and Rs. 11,93,032 on account of arrears were collected.

17. The percentage of collection of rent to the current demand fell to 75 [84], the district figures being—

Raipur	83 [82]
Bilaspur	89 [90]
Drug	85 [83]
Bhandara	23 [81]
Balaghat	83 [87]

The abnormal decrease in Bhandara is due to a large amount of suspension of rents owing to failure of rabi crops. Looking to the continued economic depression and the widespread distress caused by the severe hail-storms in all the districts of the division except Raipur, the collections elsewhere than Bhandara were satisfactory and about normal.

ubbulpore ivision.

18. Raiyatwari estates.—The total occupied area at the beginning of the year was 725,373 [721,353] acres with a revenue assessment of Rs. 3,31,017 [Rs. 3,32,866]. Out of this 23,461 [26,136] acres assessed to Rs. 9,643 [Rs. 11,111] was surrendered. The area surrendered decreased in all the districts except Saugor where it increased by 360 acres. Including the unoccupied area of 100,340 [105,368] acres available for allotment at the beginning of the year the total area for allotment was 123,801 [131,504] acres of which 25,027 [31,059] acres assessed to Rs. 9,873 [Rs. 10,610] was allotted, leaving 99,123 [100,340] acres with a revenue assessment of Rs. 38,728 [Rs. 38,834] unallotted at the close of the year, Mandla accounts for 71,593 [74,910] acres. The area allotted decreased in all the districts, particularly so in Mandla (3,572 acres). The area allotted in this district was, however, more than the area relinquished. The area sublet decreased to 25,088 [26,797] acres, and consequently the sub-rent to Rs. 51,083 [Rs. 52,490]. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Mandla where it increased by 584 acres.

19. The system of allotment of survey numbers by auction which is in force in Nimar was reported to be unsuitable in certain aboriginal tracts and a large number of survey numbers remain unallotted in one of the tracts of the Harsud tahsil. In order to secure easy allotment of such survey number, Government has been moved separately to amend the existing rules so as to give the Deputy Commissioner the discretion to allot survey numbers without auction in villages where he considers this course desirable. In order also to effect prompt recovery of auction premia Government has also been approached to direct recovery of auction premia through the agency of patels on payment of commission.

20. A sum of Rs. 7,826 was spent during the year on the improvement of water-supply in raiyatwari villages, mainly in Nimar (Rs. 5,130) and Mandla (Rs. 2,436). It is only in these two districts that the raiyatwari estates are of importance in this division. But the raiyatwari estate in the Hoshangabad district 's fairly large and the Deputy Commissioner considers that it has not received the attention it should have in view of the more mportant malguzari problems of that district.

Nagpur division

21. The total area occupied by patels ad raiyats at the beginning of the year was 343,764 [340,830] acres. 4,634 [7,571] acres were surrendered and 7,339 [10,505] acres out of the unoccupied area of 85,357 acres were allotted during the year leaving a balance of 82,652 acres available for allotment at the close of the year, the largest balance being 78,615 acres in Chanda, where excision of B class forests for cultivation was resorted to indiscriminately in the past. Areas which are unfit for cultivation are now being afforested. During the year Chichpalli chak No. II with an area of 3,480 acres was afforested.

22. Four villages were newly constituted in the Chanda district raising the total number to 385. An area of 18,438 acres from 162 villages is commanded by Government irrigation tanks. But most of these villages are still undeveloped and contain a large area of arable land. The kharif area irrigated from the state tanks increased to 17,586 [16,971] acres owing to favourable weather conditions while the rabi area decreased from 899 to 699 acres mainly under sugarcane. As remarked in last year's report, agreements in Form A-1 have gained popularity in Chanda, as will be seen from the fact that out of 162 villages, 151 with 15,975 acres renewed their agreements in that form.

23. The colonization of raiyatwari villages in the Chanda district has not been a success in spite of the liberal concessions offered. There are now about 20,000 acres of land commanded by the State tanks available for allotment and there is therefore hardly any justification for any further disforestation for cultivation.

24. Experiments with the monkey jack for clearing forest areas proved an utter failure. It was found that the jack was absolutely useless for this purpose.

25. The auction system for allotment of survey numbers was not previously in force in all tahsils in the Chanda district. But this was introduced during the year throughout the district in order to prevent fraud and indiscriminate allotment and is reported to be working satisfactorily.

26. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, remarks that the present practice of auctioning harra trees on survey numbers along with the harra of minhai and apportioning the proceeds to the raiyats according to the number of trees is unsatisfactory. But it is doubtful if any other better arrangement, which will satisfy all, can be devised.

Chhattisgarh division.

27. Five new raiyatwari villages were established in Raipur and one in Drug raising the total number to 32 and 2, respectively. In other districts the number of raiyatwari villages is, Bilaspur—9, Bhandara—17 and Balaghat—238, making a total of 298 [292] for the division. The total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year was 149,267 acres with a total land revenue of Rs. 59,544. As many as 29,834 acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 4,149 were available for allotment and 4,267 acres assessed to Rs. 1,428 were surrendered bringing the total area for allotment to Rs. 34,101 acres with a revenue of Rs. 5.577. The largest area relinquished was as usual in the

Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district (4,181 acres) due to the raiyats leaving their villages as soon as the crops are cut. Their migratory habit is, however, likely to be given up as it has now been decided that sleepers should not, in future, be transported in lorries but in carts. Thus the raiyats will find subsidiary occupation of carting the sleepers and it is hoped that they will not either leave the villages or neglect to improve their fields. 8,610 acres, carrying an assessment of Rs. 3,201, were re-allotted during the year leaving a balance of 25,491 acres with revenue amounting to Rs. 2,376 available for allotment at the close of the year, the largest portion being 24,134 acres in the Baihar tahsil the major portion of which is not culturable and an inquiry is being made to re-classify the *kabilkasht* area. Variations in other districts where the raiyatwari estates are not of so much importance are nominal and call for no remarks.

28. All the districts, except Drug, have prepared a five-year programme for the improvement of water-supply and a grant of Rs. 1,780 sanctioned from the provincial revenues was allotted for expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 80 in Raipur, Rs. 600 in Drug, Rs. 500 in Bhandara and Rs. 600 in Balaghat. Out of the Government of India grant, a sum of Rs. 100 was utilized during the year over the construction of a well at mauza Pendharwani in the Bhandara district. Taccavi loans were advanced in the raiyatwari villages during the year as detailed below:—

District	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara	637	929
Balaghat	2,892	1,280

29. Cordial relations subsisted between the raiyats and the patels and the latter discharged their duties satisfactorily

Jubbulpore division.

30. **Condition of agricultural classes.**—There has been no general improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural classes. Prices, during the year, were on the same low level as before and the outturn of crops during the year was just about the average of recent years. The exemption from attachment of certain agricultural produce under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code continued to be in force and the recovery of taccavi by means of coercive processes was suspended. Remissions and suspensions of rent and revenue were granted on a liberal scale in the areas in which crops were damaged. Recovery of the instalments fixed by debt conciliation boards was also suspended in these areas. In addition to the 12½ per cent reduction of rents of small holdings effected last year, special abatement of rents in the seven highly assessed groups of the Jubbulpore district and in the Narsinghpur subdivision was given effect to during the year. Taccavi was distributed with care but to those in actual need of help. All these measures afforded relief to the peasantry in so far as it was possible for Government to afford relief.

31. The rise in prices of agricultural commodities since the outbreak of war towards the end of the year, particularly in the Nimar district has now altered the economic outlook of the cultivator.

32. The condition of labourers was, on the whole, more satisfactory than that of the cultivators. The Jubbulpore and Saugor bidi industries continue to provide remunerative employment in the slack season. The long break in monsoon towards the close of the year in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts caused some anxiety amongst labourers who are dependent on the labour provided during the maturing kharif harvest. There was a good deal of demand—some of it spurious—for the opening of works to provide employment and six test works were opened in Nimar and three in Hoshangabad. In Nimar, in addition, the district council, the Forest Department and the Public Works Department provided additional employment on the works on their ordinary budget programme. The response was, however, poor and the works had to be closed shortly afterwards. Rain also fell in the second fortnight of August 1939, and conditions soon returned to the normal. In Nimar and in certain parts of the Hoshangabad district Government forests were thrown open for the removal of free head-loads of dry fuel and grass till the end of October 1939. Doles were given to village watchmen and invalids in the hail-stricken areas in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts.

33. In the Nimar district considerable damage to property was again caused by the outbreak of fires in 78 villages and by the high floods of the Nerbudda in a few villages. There was no loss of life, but the total loss of property was estimated at Rs. 55,184. Necessary relief was immediately given.

34. The year was much healthier than its predecessor. Plague appeared in mild form in parts of Jubbulpore and Saugor districts and in the Narsinghpur sub-division and was responsible for 769 deaths. Cholera was responsible for 72 [5,976] deaths in Hoshangabad, 508 [1,516] in Jubbulpore and 119 [2,659] in Nimar. Although there is much scope for extending cheap medical aid, the paucity of funds with district councils has hampered the fulfilment of various schemes, *e.g.*, the introduction of compulsory vaccination, establishment of cheap plan dispensaries, subsidising medical practitioners including hakims and vaidyas to settle in rural areas and the establishment of Ayurvedi or Unani dispensaries in each tahsil. The last two have been sanctioned by Government and action is in progress to give effect to them.

35. The condition of livestock was generally satisfactory, except in the Harsud tahsil, where on account of the shortage of fodder as a result of the drought towards the end of the year, cattle mortality is reported to have been heavy. The provisions of the Central Provinces Cattle Diseases Act have been enforced in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts and five quarantine stations have been established in each district. It is anticipated that these will go a long way in preventing the spread of infectious cattle diseases.

36. The constitution of the new tahsil and district uplift committees has not been completed except in the Nimar district. This was the only district in which village uplift work made any substantial progress. A second rural child welfare centre was opened at Chhegaon Makhan and the centre at Borgaon is now well established. In the Harsud tahsil 20,000 fruit trees were planted on the *Hariyali Amavasya Day*. Night schools and adult education are also receiving attention in the Nimar district. Much of the success in rural uplift work in the Nimar district is due to the personal keenness and enthusiasm of the Deputy Commissioner. Anti-drink committees function in the Saugor district. In other districts organized village uplift work has made little progress, but much work has been done in other directions particularly in the agricultural field. Public health and sanitary efforts continue, but results continue to be slow.

Nagpur division.

37. There was little improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes. Their credit has been shaken by debt legislation, and debt conciliation proceedings with the result that they are now compelled to look to Government for credit. Weather conditions during the year were unfavourable to both crops, particularly cotton, and suspensions had to be granted on a liberal scale amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs. The exemption from attachment of agriculture produce under section 61, Civil Procedure Code, continued to be in force.

38. The condition of agricultural labour was no better. Owing to diminished employment in the fields, there was a great demand for employment and (unemployment) relief works—a novel feature—were therefore started in Nagpur and Chanda in the hot weather. But in the former district they failed to attract labour in large numbers. The monsoon of 1939 was very late, weak and irregular throughout, with the result that labour could not be absorbed in full in agricultural operations as very little weeding was necessary. Relief works on a large scale were started in Wardha and Chanda in August and continued up to the middle of November, involving an expenditure of over Rs. 50,000. Owing to scanty rainfall, rice was most affected in the Chanda district and the people of the rice tract also, who had been comparatively prosperous before, experienced great difficulty.

39. The year was free from epidemic of any kind. Plague prevailed in a mild form in Chhindwara and Betul. 21,083 rats were destroyed by the municipal committee, Chhindwara. Malaria continued to take a heavy toll in Chanda and Chhindwara. In the latter district there were 17,592 [19,268] deaths from malaria. Free distribution of quinine was made in the affected area.

40. The year was on the whole a healthy one for cattle. Rinderpest is not now such a great menace to cattle as it was some years ago.

Chhattisgarh division

41. The general economic condition of the agricultural classes did not change materially, for the prices of the principal staple food grains continued to be low. As before, food was plentiful with the agriculturists, but there was a general lack

of ready-cash and they could not therefore, make any improvement in their economic condition. The labouring classes fared better than the agriculturists as the manganese mines in Balaghat and the *bidi* and *lac* factories in Bhandara provided ample labour. Touring officers continued to impress upon the agriculturists the advantages of improved methods of cultivation, provision of improved seed and implements, planting of fruit trees, growing of garden crops and preservation of urine-earth and cattle-dung for manure. The rural uplift activities concentrated on trying to teach cultivators to supplement their family income by cottage industries, *e.g.*, rope-making, *newar* weaving, poultry keeping, etc. The seed unions organized by the district village uplift committees continued to function well. The co-operative cane cultivation society which was started at Kuwagaon in the Mungeli tahsil increased its area under cane from 3.63 to 5 acres and earned profit with encouraging results. Baghmara in the Balod tahsil continued to be a model "uplifted" village.

42. Except the Drug and Bhandara districts which enjoyed immunity from epidemic diseases, the year was not generally a healthy one. Cholera made its appearance in some parts of the Raipur district, but it soon subsided as preventive measures were taken with all possible speed. In the Bilaspur and Balaghat districts the cholera epidemic continued throughout the year in sporadic form. In spite of all efforts made to combat the disease, there were 203 deaths in Bilaspur and 72 in Balaghat. Malaria is endemic in many parts of the division and it usually takes a heavy toll of human life. Attempts were made to combat the disease by the free distribution of quinine out of the welcome present received from the Public Health Department. Cheap plan dispensaries were sanctioned for Kharora, Bagbahra and Kurud in Raipur district; Baraduwar in Bilaspur; Dondi and Aundhi in Drug; and Amgaon, Deori, Chichgarh and Darekasa in Bhandara districts. Such cheap plan dispensaries as were established in the preceding year are functioning well. The scheme formulated by Government for subsidising medical practitioners, vaidyas and hakims to settle in rural areas is being tried out. The "Seaman Nursing Scheme", continues in Jora, Dumartalai, Mana and Deori in the Raipur district and in 14 rural uplift centres of the Drug district. The "Village Sisters Scheme" in the Raipur district continues to make excellent progress and in addition to the 21 candidates of the first batch mentioned by me in last year's report a second batch of village sisters consisting of 19 candidates was trained in the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur and suitable employment secured for most of them. There are thus from 30 to 35 village sisters, each having had a year's training in midwifery and simple nursing, working throughout the rural area. Funds remain for training 50 or 60 more during the course of the next three years, so that by 1943 there should be nearly 100 village sisters doing much-needed work in the villages of the district.

43. In two villages of the Raipur district serious outbreaks of fire resulted in the destruction of a number of houses belonging to the agriculturists. Relief measures were promptly organized by the revenue staff and the Mahanadi Flood Relief

Committee immediately rendered pecuniary aid to the sufferers. The question of supplying building materials to the people of the affected villages from Government forests is receiving earnest consideration.

44. The Vidya Mandir Educational Scheme has been started and 28 such institutions, *viz.*, 15 in Raipur, 7 in Bilaspur, 4 in Drug and 1 each in Bhandara and Balaghat, are functioning satisfactorily.

45. The King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund continued to evoke great response from all classes of people and liberal contributions, very much in excess of those collected in other divisions, were raised as the following details will show:—

District		Collections (figures in June 1939)
		Rs.
Raipur	..	12,939
Bilaspur	..	11,743
Drug	..	8,404
Bhandara	..	4,167
Balaghat	..	4,407
Total Chhattisgarh division	..	41,660
Total Nagpur division	..	24,684
Total Jubbulpore division	..	14,451
Total Berar division	..	8,555
Grand total	..	89,350

It is remarkable that Raipur district alone collected nearly as much as the whole of the Jubbulpore division, while the small district of Drug equalled the collections from the whole of the rich division of Berar! The Chhattisgarh is, indeed, an example to others in generosity!

46. The exemption of agricultural produce from attachment under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code, remained in operation during the year under report. Coercive processes for the recovery of the land revenue and other Government dues were carefully regulated and directed only against wilful defaulters. Local calamities about damage to crops, etc., were promptly enquired into by the revenue staff and remission or suspension were announced to relieve them of the anxiety.

ubbulpore ivision.

47. Relations between landlords and tenants.—The relations between landlords and tenants have on the whole been satisfactory. There were a few disputes regarding nistar and grazing rights in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar. There have, however, been no open clashes and the disputes are settled in the

revenue and civil courts. The growing independence of the tenantry is also reflected in the evasion of punctual payment of rents. During the year there has been no noticeable deterioration in the relations between landlords and tenants.

Nagpur division.

48. The relations between malguzars and tenants were on the whole satisfactory. The tenantry, partly owing to poor seasons and partly to the general weakening of the rent-paying conscience do not, in many cases, pay their dues unless compelled to. The large number of cases under sections 74 and 77 of the Tenancy Act indicate that tenants have now become more alive to their rights and privileges and are not slow in asserting themselves whenever they find that their privileges are restricted or rights encroached upon by landlords. Provisions of this kind are bound to bring malguzars into conflict with tenants and cause a certain amount of estrangement between them. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, remarks that there was much improvement in the treatment of tenants in the zamindaris and the levy of *begar* and stoppage of nistar rights is almost disappearing.

Chhattisgai division,

49. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally harmonious in the khalsa villages, but in zamindaris there has been a progressive deterioration in many estates. In the khalsa villages of the Drug district the chief cause of grievance was the extension of cultivation by the malguzars on the grass and waste lands. In the Balaghat district there was a tendency on the part of the tenants to withhold payment of rents, while the malguzars, on the other hand, have curtailed the nistar rights of tenants in consequence of the stoppage of *begar*.

50. In zamindaris there are grievances concerning grazing, nistar and rights over minor forest produce, etc. In the Dondi-Lohara zamindari of the Drug district the leaders of the tenants started *satyagraha* and claimed certain nistar rights which, even if such nistar has been exercised and tacitly allowed by the zamindar hitherto, have not been entered in the wajib-ul-arz. The *satyagraha* assumed a form of indiscriminate mass cutting of the zamindari forest and social boycott of the zamindari servants. There were three phases—the first starting in May 1939, the second at the end of July 1939 and the third at the end of August 1939. In the first phase, 40,100 trees were cut in the forests of Dondi-Lohara, and 3,752 persons from 49 different villages participated. It was long before orders could be obtained. Eventually 22 cases were put up in court under sections 117, 143/379, 143/427 and 379, Indian Penal Code.

51. The second phase was promptly nipped in the bud as a lorry-load of special armed force police from Raipur arrived at the scene by 9 a.m. the next morning and orders were obtained from Government by telephone. The third phase was unimportant. The main cause of the whole trouble was agitation engineered and led by Mr. Sarju Prasad Agarwal, a pleader of Drug, with the real motive of forcing the zamindarin to dismiss her Diwan, Mr. Manaram Pande against whom Mr. Sarju Prasad had a grudge. Several full enquiries were held, but in no case did (or could) Mr. Sarju Prasad prove anything against the Diwan. The Congress leaders, once they were convinced that the agitation was *mala fide*, did all they could to discredit

Mr. Sarju Prasad and pacify the people. For a short time they succeeded—*i.e*, in December 1938—but it soon became apparent that Mr. Sarju Prasad had been allowed to gain far too much ground. The following May, mass cutting suddenly started. Eventually prosecutions and the use of police—the usual methods—had to be employed and were at once successful.

52. In other zamindaris there was no trouble comparable to what took place in Dondi-Lohara. Nevertheless in Pendra, Khujji, Ambagarh Chowki, Phuljhar and a few other zamindaris grievances were put forward and agitation threatened. It was, therefore, considered necessary that an officer on special duty be appointed to enquire into the rights recorded in the wajib-ul-arz of the zamindaris and Mr. H. S. Kamath, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, was deputed for this purpose at the close of the year. Necessary inquiry is in progress. It is hoped that with the prospect of a satisfactory solution of the various problems, good relations will soon be restored.

53. The tenants are at the present moment keenly awaiting His Excellency the Governor's assent to the amendment of the Tenancy Law passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

ubbulpore ivision.

54. **Relations between Government and the people.**—The relations between Government officers and the people continued to be cordial. There was an incident this year again in the Hoshangabad district when the tahsildar, Narsinghpur, was obstructed while on land revenue collection duty.

agpur ivision.

55. The relations between revenue officers and the agricultural classes continued to be cordial. The year was bad for agriculturists, but Government undertook prompt and generous measures to alleviate distress, by way of grant of liberal suspensions and taccavi loans and by opening relief works on a large scale wherever necessary. On the outbreak of war, prices of all commodities rose suddenly and profiteers began to take advantage of the situation. But Government took effective measures to suppress profiteering. These brought the people and Government very much closer together.

hattisgarh ision.

56. The year under report was free from subversive agitation (except in the zamindaris, as referred to above), and the relations between Government officers and the agricultural classes continued to be generally cordial. Close touch has been kept with the people by touring. The efforts of Government and its officers in various lines, *e.g.*, rural uplift propaganda, improvement of roads, water-supply, relief given in the shape of remission, suspension or liberal taccavi advances owing to failure of crops or such other causes, medical relief and other activities calculated to improve the amenities of the country-side are fully appreciated.

57. There were some communal disturbances at Raipur, Dhamtari and Simga on the occasions of the *Muharram* and *Holi* celebrations which came close together, but the situation was soon brought under control. In Raipur and Dhamtari towns orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code had to be promulgated. In order to allay alarmist rumours in

circulation, printed notices were also distributed at both these places warning all concerned of penalties for circulating false rumours. A meeting of the prominent leaders of both the communities in each town was convened by the District Magistrate and a Peace Committee was constituted. At Dhamtari, however, it failed to function. The orders of Government allowing withdrawal of the communal riot cases probably helped to restore harmony and peace between the two communities at Raipur. The situation at Simga, which was never at all serious, was likewise satisfactorily dealt with through the efforts of the Government officers, and the leaders of both the communities. Unfortunately, communal ill-will and constant pin-pricks and bickering still continue at Dhamtari despite the best efforts of officials. The causes are not only religious but also political and economic, and cannot be quickly uprooted. The frequency of communal incidents and of the occasions calling for reinforcements of the local police by the district reserve, seem to me to presage the eventual imposition of punitive police as the only real solution.

Jubbulpore division.

58. Agricultural improvements.—The vidya mandir plots managed by the Agriculture Department are serving the useful purpose of imparting practical knowledge of progressive cultivation to the neighbouring cultivators. Two of the Agricultural Associations in the Hoshangabad district did active work in supplying fruit plants and pure seed to the cultivators, assisting them in the sale of cotton lint and the production of pure cotton seed and making available improved implements for their use. The two seed stores at Niwas and Gadasarai and the farm at Dindori in the Mandla district are doing useful work. The Pansaris of Mandla were financed by Government in order to encourage *pan* cultivation, which had suffered a set-back in recent years on account of *foot-rot* disease. The Agriculture Department undertook to treat the new plantations with "Bourdeaux Mixture" which is reported to have given excellent results. The Agriculture Department continued its propaganda and demonstrations.

59. Controlled breeding centres established in all the districts are working well except in the Saugor district where they are reported to suffer from lack of interest of the non-officials concerned. District and tahsil livestock associations exist everywhere but the enthusiasm with which they started seems to be waning gradually. In the Hoshangabad district, however, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the propaganda for the improvement of cattle is receiving support and that the people are enthusiastic about the schemes.

Nagpur division

60. The Agriculture Department continued its usual activities of propaganda and demonstration of improved implements and scientific methods of cultivation. The number of such demonstrations was 200 in Wardha, 170 [170] in Chanda, 159 [187] in Betul and 277 in Chhindwara. The Government demonstration farms at Chhindwara and Seoni are reported to be working satisfactorily, the Seoni farm working at a profit of Rs. 3,151. The seed demonstration farm at Betul continued to do useful work. There were 39 seed unions in Betul with a capital

of Rs. 3,657 and 50 in Chhindwara with Rs. 5,002, distributing improved seed. Cultivators are evincing greater interest in improved methods of agriculture, but bad crops and general depression have come in the way of any substantial advance. The Agriculture Department rendered help in all ways to agriculturists. As a result of a growing tendency towards gardening 1,732 fruit plants were ordered and supplied to cultivators in Betul during the year. As in the previous year, a farmer's day was organized in Betul in February 1939 with success.

61. Two plots in Betul, seven in Chhindwara, six being in Seoni sub-division, and two in Chanda were secured for vidya mandirs and almost all have started working.

62. The district and tahsil village uplift committees were constituted afresh during the year under report on the lines laid down in Secretariat memorandum No. 925-633-X, dated the 27th May 1938. The Seoni sub-division village uplift committee continued as before to be independent of the Chhindwara district village uplift committee. Officers of the Revenue, Agriculture and Veterinary Departments visited the villages as usual and gave instructions.

Chhattisgarh division.

63. The usual propaganda and demonstration work in respect of the establishment of seed unions, distribution of pure seed, introduction of garden crops and the use of strong and healthy cattle, continued to be carried on by the Agriculture Department. The district village uplift committee of each district has also been carrying on its activities. It is reported that the agriculturists have begun to take increased interest in the improved methods of cultivation. There was a continued response in all districts to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for the improvement of livestock and liberal donations of bulls were made. Propaganda work to stimulate interest in the livestock improvement continued unabated. The seed farms and seed unions have been satisfactorily functioning everywhere in the division. Thousands of young lemon, orange, guava, mosambi and mango plants were supplied by the Agriculture Department and vegetable gardens were also started in the villages. The wasteful and ugly practice of dumping manure anywhere is gradually—very gradually, I am afraid—being abandoned and a few agriculturists now realise the proper conservation of farm manure and the use of bone manure or tank silt for the purpose. The use of artificial fertilizers is also gaining popularity.

64. In the Raipur district the problem of complete eradication of water hyacinth from tanks has been under examination and action for some time. I called for proposals from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Eastern Circle, and other Deputy Commissioners in the division. The Deputy Director of Agriculture is in favour of dealing with the problem by legislation and suggests further that the grant of small subsidies with a definite undertaking from the villagers to keep the tanks free from the weed for a period of five years is worth giving a trial. The Deputy Commissioners, Bilaspur and Drug, proposed that the work of eradication of water hyacinth should be made an obligatory duty of village panchayats. This noxious weed has not yet (it is reported) made its appearance in Bhandara, and there

is only a little of it in Balaghat. Action is being taken in Burha talao in Raipur and the rights to collect *singhara* or of fishing to a responsible contractor is being leased at a low rate with the proviso that the lessee eradicates the weed within a couple of years or so. This method proved successful some years ago in the Ranital tank at Jubbulore. In rural areas the village panchayats should be held responsible for eradication. Where there are no panchayats a mukaddam should have necessary powers to raise funds for the purpose. In any case, the work should be done by the local bodies or the villagers.

65. **The Bathurst burr.**—Another pest—has greatly increased of late and the problem is being examined. It is not, however, nearly so harmful to crops in India as it is to pasture-land in Australia where millions of acres of land have had to be abandoned because the burr so greatly reduced the value of the sheep's wool to which it adhered.

Jubbulpore division.

66. **Destruction of pigs.**—The production of pig tushes is now no longer enforced as a condition for the renewal of crop protection licences except in the Hoshangabad district. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, has submitted proposals for special allotments for the Harda tahsil in which the ravages by pig are still serious. Organized pig-killing associations are still very few. There is none in Jubbulpore, only one each in Saugor and Mandla, 14 in Nimar and 16 in Hoshangabad. The number of pigs killed by these associations was 226 in Saugor, 102 in Nimar and 1,445 in Hoshangabad. Regular beats were organized only by five of the associations in Hoshangabad and by a few in Nimar. The total number of tushes produced was 3,120 [4,442] in Hoshangabad, 10,506 [11,432] in Saugor, and 1,882 [1,952] in Mandla. In Nimar the total number of pigs destroyed was 1,959 [2,935]. The Forest Department organized 90 [59] beats only in Nimar, and killed 141 [100] pigs. The effect of the relaxation of the condition of production of pig tushes for the renewal of crop protection licences will have to be wateched. Jackals also cause damage to crops and the reward of annas 4 per tail offered in the Hoshangabad district as an experimental measure has resulted in the destruction of only 30 jackals. The reward is reported to be unattractive and the Deputy Commissioner has recommended it being increased to annas 8 per tail.

Nagpur division

67. Pig-killing associations evinced little enthusiasm except perhaps in the Garchiroli tahsil. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, remarks that even more serious than the damage done by pigs is that done by jackals in certain areas, particularly in the Ramtek and Umrer tahsils. I do not think that jackals are such a great menace to crops as pigs although the former are great spreaders of rabies and for this reason it is desirable to destroy as many as possible. The production of pigs' tushes and jackals' skulls and skins was enforced discriminately with success.

68. The rule regarding the issue of crop protection licences has since been amended relaxing the condition of production of skulls and tushes. As the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, remarks this is certain to remove a positive incentive to the destruction of these animals.

Chhattisgarh division.

69. There were no organized pig-killing associations in the division except 14 clubs in the Sakoli tahsil of the Bhandara district which continued to remain inactive. The villagers have not yet learnt the value of team work, so that any effort in organizing pig-killing societies on a co-operative basis is likely to be unsuccessful. 684 pigs were killed in Raipur, 1,841 in Bhandara and 1,089 in Balaghat. No account of the number killed was kept in Bilaspur and Drug. In accordance with the orders of Government contained in Police Department memorandum No. 1109-708-IV, dated the 22nd June 1939, crop protection licences are now freely issued in all deserving cases to adult male cultivators holding at least 20 acres of land and the production of wild pigs' tushes was not insisted on as an essential condition precedent to their renewal. Such licences are, however, restricted to the village or contiguous villages in which the licensees hold land.

Jubbulpore division.

70. Land Alienation Act.—The Act was made applicable to Hatta, Rehli, Banda and Khurai tahsils of the Saugor district just before the close of the last year. No case under the Act was disposed of in Saugor and Nimar. Transfer of village shares under section 4 of the Act was sanctioned in three cases in Jubbulpore, and in six cases the applications were either dismissed in default or rejected. Alienation was permitted only in two cases in Mandla and three in Hoshangabad.

Nagpur division.

71. The Act was in force in the whole of the Betul and Chhindwara districts, the 16 zamindaris in Chanda, and in all the tahsils in Nagpur except Katol. Including 7 [4] pending cases in Chhindwara, there were in all 15 [18] cases for disposal. Permission to transfer land was given in 7 [5] cases four were rejected, leaving four pending. In Betul, there were six cases for disposal. In two, permission to sell land was not granted as the debt was not heavy and could be paid in instalments. Two cases were received from the civil court for execution of decrees, but were returned as the land in question could not be sold under section 16 of the Act. In another case, the applicant was not found to be an aboriginal. No cases were reported in Chanda.

Chhattisgarh division.

72. There was no change in the area to which the Land Alienation Act has been made applicable. The Act is helping to prevent aboriginal proprietors from being squeezed out of their landed property, but the aboriginal tenants are not under such protection. Including two cases pending from previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 13 [9] of which seven were disposed of and six cases remained pending at the close of the year (Bilaspur one and Bhandara five). Permission was granted in two cases, one each in Bhandara and Balaghat, as the transfer was in favour of a member of the aboriginal tribe, while the remaining five cases were either filed or dismissed in default. The Act does not apply to any part of the Drug district.

Jubbulpore division.

73. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—Rs. 7,293 [Rs. 5,125] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,38,360 [Rs. 1,10,725] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced during the year. The increase in the loans advanced under the latter Act was due to

special allotments sanctioned for distribution in the hail-stricken areas of the Jubbulpore district and to meet the situation caused by the holding off of rains in the Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts in August 1939. There is generally a great demand for taccavi loans, but in view of the increasing difficulties experienced in recovering the already heavy arrears outstanding, the grant of fresh loans was restricted to cases of absolute necessity. Including arrears, Rs. 5,18,359 [Rs. 4,99,540] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 21,79,233 [Rs. 23,18,637] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act fell due for recovery, of which only Rs. 36,827 [Rs. 71,744] and Rs. 1,44,778 [Rs. 2,65,162] respectively, were recovered. Recoveries were very poor and represent only 7 [14] per cent of the Land Improvement Loans and 6 [11] per cent of the Agriculturists' Loans. Coercive processes for recovery were ordered to be suspended, pending the examination of the position by Government. Rs. 1,625 [Rs. 55,272] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 7,340 [Rs. 25,433] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were remitted, and Rs. 24,185 [Rs. 1,07,674] and Rs. 1,97,107 [Rs. 3,67,492], respectively, were suspended. The amounts suspended are for the Jubbulpore district alone. In the other districts formal suspension proposals were delayed. Proposals have since been received from Mandla and Hoshangabad. The amounts overdue at the end of the year were Rs. 4,60,762 [Rs. 3,22,797] under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 18,32,084 [Rs. 16,61,772] under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, of which Saugor is responsible for Rs. 2,48,424 or 53 per cent and Rs. 12,64,002 or 68 per cent respectively, and Hoshangabad Rs. 1,51,931 or 33 per cent and Rs. 3,24,416 or 17 per cent respectively.

74. After re-examining the whole position in regard to the consolidated taccavi loans in the division, Government issued orders directing the adjustment of all interest recovered on consolidated loans to principal and remitting future interest on these loans. The taccavi accounts in some of the tahsils have got into serious confusion and action is in progress to give effect to Government orders. Additional temporary clerical staff has already been sanctioned by Government.

Nagpur division.

75. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a sum of Rs. 11,82,998 [Rs. 10,58,818] was outstanding at the beginning of the year. Loans aggregating Rs. 3,16,024 [Rs. 3,86,119] were advanced during the year. The principal which fell due for recovery amounted to Rs. 9,34,816 [Rs. 8,16,415] of which a sum of Rs. 1,24,554 [Rs. 885] was suspended and Rs. 1,88,500 [Rs. 3,60,387] collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,21,791 [Rs. 5,55,290] as overdue, a major portion of the balance being in Nagpur and Wardha districts and in the Seoni sub-division. The arrears in the Seoni sub-division include the unremitted balance of the *khatewar* loans of 1928-29 and their recovery is presenting a great difficulty. The arrears of loans since 1929 have also swelled to a great figure.

76. Government's orders suspending recovery of taccavi by means of coercive processes hampered collections to some extent. The position of taccavi arrears was reviewed by Government, at an informal conference, with a view to seeing

whether any special measures, such as grant of instalments or writing off part of the dues, were necessary. But finally it was decided that there was no justification for any wholesale remission on an arbitrary basis and that each case should be dealt with on merits at the time of collection. Orders about the taccavi position in the Seoni sub-division are pending investigation of the arrears accumulated since 1929. It appears inevitable that after such a lapse of time some of the arrears should be remitted.

77. There was an unusually keen demand for taccavi owing to the failure of both rabi and kharif crops. Genuine demands were fully met, but as a cautious measure, grant of loans to defaulters was forbidden except in special circumstances, as it was found that in the past, loans had been granted indiscriminately to defaulters entailing a heavy loss on Government. The demand for taccavi would have been greater had the monsoon of 1939 been normal and favourable. Owing to the weak monsoon very little money was required for weeding.

78. The total amount outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,01,456 [Rs. 3,93,092] and a sum of Rs. 49,050 [Rs. 46,629] was advanced during the year. Loans aggregating Rs. 2,46,550 [Rs. 2,54,706] fell due for recovery, of which a sum of Rs. 22,538 [Rs. 101] was suspended and Rs. 39,569 collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,10,937 [Rs. 4,01,401] and the overdue amount at Rs. 1,84,443 [Rs. 1,96,819].

Chhattisgarh division.

79. The balance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,529 [Rs. 1,87,558] and a sum of Rs. 1,78,707 [Rs. 1,83,444] was advanced during the year. The total amount due for collection including arrears was Rs. 1,68,500 [Rs. 1,47,238]. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,961 was suspended to give adequate relief to the tenantry in Bhandara. Including advance collections. of Rs. 317 in Raipur and Rs. 169 in Balaghat, the total collections amounted to Rs. 1,57,539 [Rs. 1,42,458] and the balance overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 7,486 [Rs. 4,555]. The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 2,49,697 [Rs. 2,28,529]. The collections have been generally satisfactory.

80. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act a sum of Rs. 96,602 [Rs. 1,01,722] was outstanding at the commencement of the year and loans aggregating Rs. 49,509 [Rs. 40,037] were advanced in the course of the year. The amount falling due for collection was Rs. 46,050 [Rs. 46,951] of which a sum of Rs. 708 was suspended in the Bhandara district and Rs. 42,037 [Rs. 45,207] including advance collections of Rs. 29 recovered, leaving a balance of only Rs. 3 334.

81. The interest recovered on loans under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 23,304 [Rs. 22,185]. This works out to 6.8 per cent [7.2] on the mean of loan outstanding at the beginning and close of the year. The revenue officers generally satisfied themselves in the course of their tours that the loans were utilized

for the purpose for which they were advanced. No case of misapplication of either of two kinds of loans came to notice except one in the Balod tahsil of the Drug district, the details of which have not been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner. The recovery of taccavi has not presented any difficulty in this division and the outstandings are nowhere beyond the paying capacity of the people.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore division.

82. **Demand, collecion and balance of land revenue on the roll.**—The total current demand on account of land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1938 was Rs. 46,19,967 [Rs. 46,77,618]. There was an increase of Rs. 832 in Hoshangabad on account of an increase in the revenue of jagir villages, and of Rs. 69 in Saugor and Rs. 404 in Nimar on account of resumption of muafis. Against these additions, there was a decrease of Rs. 83,441 in Jubbulpore, Rs. 10,946 in Nimar and Rs. 3,103 in Mandla on account of abatement and 12½ per cent rent reduction resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 96,185 in the total demand. The net demand for the year thus stood at Rs. 45,23,782 [Rs. 46.51,590] of which Rs. 1,40,496 [Rs. 52,523) was remitted, Rs. 46,593 [Rs. 857] was adjusted on account of advance collections, Rs. 29.280 [Rs. 1.93,100] was suspended. Out of Rs. 43,07,413 [Rs. 44,05,110] remaining to be collected, Rs. 40,99.924 [Rs. 42,28,867] was collected, leaving Rs. 2,07,489 [Rs. 1,76,243] as unsuspended balance at the end of the year. The collection works out to 95 [96] per cent of the net amount for collection.

83. The total arrear demand was Rs. 4,42,675 [Rs. 2,44,759], of which Rs. 32,573 [Rs. 38,949] was remitted, Rs. 2,13,546 [Rs. 62,134] was resuspended, and out of the balance of Rs. 1,96.556 [Rs. 1,43,676] for collection, Rs. 1,73,758 [Rs. 1,32,288] or 88 [92] per cent was collected leaving an unsuspended arrears of Rs. 22,798 [Rs. 11,388] at the close of the year.

84. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 42,73,682 [Rs. 43.61,155] or 99 [99] per cent of the net current demand of Rs. 43,07,413 [Rs. 44,05,110] for collection. The arrears outstanding in each district at the end of the year were as follows :—

District	Arrears		Current		Total
	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended	
Jubbulpore ..	1,37,228	2,049	19,236	48,300	2,06,813
Saugor ..	..	760	..	23,324	24,084
Hoshangabad ..	52,710	12,415	5,949	1,12.529	1,83,603
Nimar ..	..	889	..	3,044	3,933
Mandla ..	23,608	6,685	4,045	20,292	54,680
Total ..	2,13·546	22,798	29,280	2,07,489	4,73,113

The total unsuspended balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,30,287 [Rs. 1,87.631], Hoshangabad being responsible for more than half of it. The difficulty of collection is greatest in the Narsinghpur sub-division and special action is being taken there to expedite action against defaulters.

Nagpur division.

85. The total current demand on account of land revenue on the roll was Rs. 38,98,888 [Rs. 39,11,277]. There was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 61,685 on account of 12½ per cent reduction in revenue and an increase of Rs. 27,118 on account of the enhancement of takoli of estates in Chanda and Chhindwara, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 34,567. After adjusting an advance collection of Rs. 50,025, the net demand during the year stood at Rs. 38,14,296. Out of this amount Rs. 25,583 [Rs. 27,860] were remitted, Rs. 12,77,176 [Rs. 16,073] suspended, and Rs. 19,30,945 [Rs. 33,42,242] collected. Unsuspended balance on account of current demand amounted to Rs. 5,80,592 [Rs. 5,08,403], Nagpur and Wardha being responsible for Rs. 4,48,000. The suspensions were mostly in Nagpur and Wardha and parts of Chanda and Chhindwara on account of the failure of cotton.

86. The total arrear demand amounted to Rs. 9,16,647 [Rs. 10,01,049]. Rs. 1,27,931 [Rs. 3,89,916] were remitted, Rs. 2,18,423 [Rs. 1,79,610] were resuspended and Rs. 3,48,261 [Rs. 2,20,254] collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 2,22,032 [Rs. 2,11,269], Nagpur and Wardha again being responsible for Rs. 1,27,585 and Rs. 79,956, respectively. Recovery of arrears of revenue from persons other than wilful defaulters by means of coercive measure processes was stayed during the rains, and this affected the collections adversely to some extent. The total collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 22,79,206 which works out to about 57 per cent of a year's demand, excluding Rs. 23,118 on account of advance collections.

Chhattisgarh division.

87. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 38,86,736 [39,25,575]. It decreased by Rs. 15,295 on account of relief granted to small holders of land in Raipur and Bhandara districts. Against the above reduction there was an increase of—

(1) Rs. 2,89,535 on account of enhancement of takoli of the zamindaris in the division, and

(2) Rs. 719 on account of—

- (*a*) diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and progressive settlement in the Raipur district,
- (*b*) assessment on alienated shares of the Kinhi zamindari in the Balaghat district, and
- (*c*) re-settlement of land relinquished by the Irrigation Department in the Drug district.

With the net increase of Rs. 2,74,959, the demand rose to Rs. 41,61,695. Of this, a sum of Rs. 55,173 was adjusted on account of advance collections during the preceding year. As a result of the damage caused to the standing rabi crops by hailstorms in parts of the Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat districts and by *gad* pest to the kharif crops in the Bhandara district, remissions amounting to Rs. 8,541 were granted during the year. In consequence of failure of rabi crops in the Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils recovery of Rs. 1,16,367 was suspended. The net demand for recovery was Rs. 39,81,614 of which a sum of

Rs. 38,85,149 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 96,465 unrealized at the close of the year. The large balances for recovery (Rs. 68,609 in Bhandara and Rs. 10,661 in Drug) are due from zamindars who have not been able to adjust themselves or their finances to the enhancement of takoli, which has left them worse off in some respects than malguzars.

88. The arrears on account of past years amount to Rs. 1,966 (Rs. 1,111 in Raipur and Rs. 855 in Balaghat) and their recovery is in progress. The collections, both of current and arrear demands, are very satisfactory representing 97.6 and 95 per cent, respectively. The advance collections for the following year amounted to Rs. 1,659.

Jubbulpore division.

89. **Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.**—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 17,215 [Rs. 19,759], Rs. 4,514 [Rs. 8,556] was remitted, Rs. 1,635 [Rs. 829] suspended, and Rs. 8,900 [Rs. 9,147] collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 2,166 [Rs. 1,277], mostly in the Nimar district. The current demand stood at Rs. 3,47,773 [Rs. 3,54,570], of which Rs. 6,408 [Rs. 5,385] was remitted, Rs. 1,610 [Rs. 806] suspended, Rs. 1,755 [Rs. 412] adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 3,28,394 [Rs. 3,33,171] has been collected leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 9,606 [Rs. 14,796] at the close of the year, mostly in Jubbulpore, Nimar and Mandla. The total collections on account of arrear and current demand amounted to Rs. 3,37,294 [Rs. 3,42,318] which represents 96 [96] per cent of the current demand.

Nagpur division.

90. Out of the current demand of Rs. 1,43,780 a sum of Rs. 2,579 was remitted, Rs. 18,017 [Rs. 1,644] suspended, Rs. 759 adjusted on account of advance collections and Rs. 1,17,562 [Rs. 1,36,109] collected, leaving Rs. 4,863 [Rs. 5,577] in arrears.

91. The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 27,688. Rs. 2,473 were remitted, Rs. 17,552 resuspended and Rs. 6,085 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,578 [Rs. 580].

Chhattisgarh division.

92. The current year's demand decreased in Drug by Rs. 2,837 as there were no sales of milkiyat sarkar land in malik-makbuza right as in the preceding year. In Raipur, the demand of raiyatwari revenue rose from Rs. 7,048 to Rs. 8,032 due to the establishment of five new raiyatwari villages. The increase of Rs. 1,793 in Balaghat was due to allotment of larger survey numbers. The decreases in Bilaspur and Bhandara are negligible. Out of Rs. 65,338 [Rs. 66,040] on account of current demand, Rs. 35 was remitted, Rs. 531 adjusted on account of advance collections made in the preceding year and Rs. 63,960 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 812 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,219 was collected in advance for the ensuing year. Out of the arrear demand, Rs. 6 was remitted and the balance of Rs. 499 collected in full.

Jubbulpore division.

93. **Miscellaneous land revenue.**—The total net demand for collection including arrears amounted to Rs. 1,16,016 [Rs. 1,15,840], of which Rs. 1,13,194 [Rs. 1,13,670] was collected, leaving Rs. 2,822 [Rs. 2,170] uncollected at the end of the year, all but Rs. 20 of which was due in the Jubbulpore district,

where the revenue from mines and quarries constitutes the main source of miscellaneous revenue. The arrears in the Jubbulpore district are mostly due from small concessionaires and attention was drawn to this during my inspection of the district office.

Nagpur division.

94. The total net demand including arrears was Rs. 3,97,394 of which Rs. 3,86,523 were recovered. The balance outstanding for recovery was only Rs. 10,584, the bulk of the arrears relating to the Chhindwara district.

Chhattisgarh division.

95. The current demand declined to Rs. 2,54,235 [Rs. 3,06,202], the decrease being contributed mostly by Balaghat (Rs. 57,431) due partly to the receipt of royalty for the half year ending the 30th September 1937 and partly to the boom in manganese during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7,391 in Raipur and Rs. 8,196 in Drug is due to fall in receipts on account of fees for *chakbandi* as a result of fewer applications being received. No reason has been given in the district reports for the increase of Rs. 27,169 in Bhandara and the decrease of Rs. 6,118 in Bilaspur. Of the net demand (current as well as arrears), Rs. 2,47,100 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 7,006 (Rs. 172 in Raipur, Rs. 185 in Bilaspur, Rs. 16 in Drug, Rs. 1,462 in Bhandara and Rs. 5,171 in Balaghat). Action for recovery is in progress.

Jubbulpore division.

96. Coercive processes.—The total number of coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue was as follows:—

District		Notice of demand	Warrant of attachment of moveables	Total
Jubbulpore	..	14 [3]	1,059 [936]	1,073 [939]
Saugor	..	15 [14]	831 [748]	846 [762]
Hoshangabad	.	17 [33]	906 [1,183]	923 [1,216]
Nimar	..	8 [3]	379 [952]	387 [955]
Mandla	..	22 [36]	557 [500]	579 [536]
Total	..	76 [89]	3,732 [4,319]	3,808 [4,408]

There was a decrease in Nimar and Hoshangabad. It is again noteworthy that out of 3,732 [4.319] warrants issued, property was actually attached in 1,956 [2,026] cases, and sales were carried out only in 42 [41] cases, Jubbulpore being responsible for 21. I again draw the attention of Government to the enormous amount of work caused by the issue of processes and repeat my suggestion that a percentage penalty should be levied from defaulters. The cost of the process alone is not a sufficient correction of unpunctuality. Villages or shares in villages were sold in 28 [26] cases only, although several were proclaimed for sale. *e.g.*, in Hoshangabad proclamations for sale were issued in 338 cases and sales were held in 84 and only in 10 they were ultimately confirmed. The amounts due in the remaining cases were paid either before the sale or before confirmation. Rs. 2,03,817 [Rs. 2.14.041] or 22 [22] per cent in Jubbulpore Rs. 4,60.212 [Rs. 5,65,561] or 30 [34] per cent in Hoshangabad, and Rs. 1,12,692 [Rs. 1,65,304] or 18.4 [26.5] per cent in Nimar were recovered after the issue of coercive processes.

Nagpur division.

97. The total number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue is as follows:—

District		Notice of demand		Warrant of attachment [(128 (*b*,]		Total	
Nagpur	..	684	[1,293]	567	[880]	1,251	[2,173]
Wardha	..	101	[8]	430	[468]	531	[476]
Chanda	..	76	[12]	214	[297]	290	[309]
Chhindwara	..	312	[113]	2,209	[1 510]	2,521	[1,623]
Betul	..	123	[36]	201	[137]	324	[173]

Despite the suspension of coercive processes for recovery of arrears of land revenue from persons other than wilful defaulters, the number of processes has increased in Chhindwara and Betul. This is attributed to the poor outturn of crops and partly to the tendency on the part of malguzars and others to defer payment in the false hope of getting relief by way of remissions and suspensions. The marked fall in the cotton districts is also due to the low net demand on account of large suspensions amounting to about Rs. 12,00,000. Out of 3,621 [3,292] warrants of attachment ordered, property was attached in 1,512 [1,377] cases and only in 78 [47] cases sold. In 49 [26] cases shares of villages were actually put to sale. The percentage of land revenue recovered by coercive processes was 14 in Betul, and 40 and 39 in Chanda and Chhindwara, respectively. Nagpur and Wardha have not furnished this information.

Chhattisgarh division.

98. The kharif kist of land revenue fell due for recovery as usual on the 10th February in Bhandara and Balaghat and on the 15th February in the remaining three districts. About 63 per cent of the demand was recovered by the end of that month and about 93 per cent by the end of March. Similarly, the rabi kist fell due everywhere on the 15th May and about 67 per cent was recovered within a fortnight and 86 per cent by the end of June 1939. The balance was collected gradually in subsequent months. Economic depression, relaxation in what may be termed "the revenue—and rent-paying conscience" on the part of the malguzars and tenantry, diversion of rents realized by lambardars towards other purposes and the growing slackness on the part of patti-lambardars to pay their dues to sadar-lambardars were mainly responsible for the delays. This necessitated issue of many coercive processes for the recovery of arrears. In all 2,443 [2,436] warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued for the collection of land revenue during the year. In Bhandara and Balaghat they were 204 and 127 more; while in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug they were 115, 74 and 135 less, respectively, than in the previous year. In Raipur the decrease is ascribed to the observance by the revenue officers of the orders regarding discrimination in the issue of coercive processes, while no particular reason has been assigned for the variations in the reports of other districts. Property was attached in 965 [1,171] cases, but in only 24 [26] cases was it actually sold. In all other cases property was released as payments were made in full before sale. Immoveable property was attached in 65 [28] cases, but actually sold in 6 [4], two each in Bilaspur, Bhandara, and Balaghat. The fact that sales of attached property were held in very few cases is a significant commentary on the pitch of land revenue assessment, the indebtedness and the ease with which rent is paid compared, for instance, with the

north of the province. Another striking feature is that though the number of processes issued is very nearly the same as it was in the preceding year, the amount received through them has increased. This clearly shows that these coercive processes had largely to be issued in the case of the more substantial defaulters. The percentage of land revenue collected through coercive processes to the current demand is given beolw :—

District		Amount collected			Percentage to current demand
		From well to-do malguzars	From poorer malguzars	Total	
Raipur	..	79,842	31,698	1,11,540	10 [11]
Bilaspur	..	3,06,284	1,23,530	4,29,814	46 [12]
Drug	..	57,373	67,981	1,25,354	14 [13]
Bhandara	..	1,21,695	34,858	1,56,553	21 [11]
Balaghat	..	21,119	33,059	54,178	11 [7]
Total	..	5,86,313	2,91,126	8,77,439	21 [11]

Out of the total demand of about forty-two lakhs, nearly nine lakhs had to be recovered through coercive processes. Wilful default among the well-to-do malguzars appears to have grown much stronger and coersion had to be resorted to in order to recover nearly six lakhs from them. The percentages in Bilaspur and Bhandara are very high, but the district reports do not explain the cause of the marked variations. In Bhandara it was probably due to the increase in takoli. The percentages have increased everywhere except in Raipur and it is obvious that Government cannot afford to dispense with coercive processes.

Jubbulpore
ivision.

99. Revenue money orders.—The amount collected through money orders was as under :—

District		Amount
		Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	60,248 [62,422]
Saugor	..	69,329 [1,05,110]
Hoshangabad	..	39,478 [27,958]
Nimar	..	15,400 [15,703]
Mandla	..	1,34,486 [1,39,391]

hhattisgarh
ivision.

100. The following table shows the amounts of land revenue received by revenue money orders :—

District		1937-38		1938-39		Percentage to current demand
		Number of money orders	Amount	Number of money orders	Amount	
			Rs.		Rs.	
Raipur	..	1,027	96,161	1,012	92,726	9 [9]
Bilaspur	..	489	89,092	421	55,373	6 [10]
Drug	..	1,127	1,33,259	1,042	1,06,471	12 [15]
Bhandara	..	344	19,408	341	14,008	2 [3]
Balaghat	..	521	32,502	447	23,691	5 [7]
Total	..	3,508	3,70,422	3,263	2,92,269	7 [8]

The above statistics indicate a general fall in the number of revenue money orders and the amounts covered by them. It appears that the malguzars do not realize the utility of this labour-saving device and prefer to save money-order commission.

PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore division.

101. **Transfer of proprietary rights.**—Transfer by private sales again decreased to 684 [732] chiefly in Saugor and Mandla. The decrease in Saugor is attributed to debts having been conciliated by the debt conciliation boards. The area, land revenue and the consideration money also decreased to 89,361 [94,696] acres, Rs. 41,022 [Rs. 46,517] and Rs. 5,69,190 [Rs. 8,67,718], respectively. The consideration money represents 14 [18] times the revenue. The highest multiple obtained in these sales was 19 [18] in Mandla and 17 [19] in Saugor. Transfers through civil courts also decreased further during the year to 90 [106]. The area involved, however, increased to 30,532 [15,166] acres, mainly in Saugor and Hoshangabad. The land revenue and consideration money decreased to Rs. 10,278 [Rs. 15,772] and Rs. 1,14,813 [Rs. 1,25,415], respectively. The latter represents 11 [7.8] times the land revenue. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by leases increased to 46 [33] and the area to 23,694 [16,391] acres, but the land revenue decreased to Rs. 6,534 [Rs. 11,957] and also the consideration money to Rs. 72,790 [Rs. 1,44,391], which gives a multiple of 11 [12] times the land revenue. The increase in the number of these transactions and the area involved is noticeable in Mandla. The considerable fall in the consideration money in Hoshangabad in spite of a slight increase in the number of transactions is due to an unusually high multiple obtained in one of the transactions in the previous year.

Nagpur division.

102. The number of transfers by private sales again decreased during the year to 696 [792] and the area to 69,630 [92,741] acres. The consideration varied between 20 times the land revenue in Nagpur and 37 [5] in Betul.

103. Sales by order of courts numbered 77 [123]. The area and land revenue involved decreased to 13,828 [24,380] acres and Rs. 10,003 [Rs. 13,276]. The consideration money declined to Rs. 1,22,114 [Rs. 1,40,663] which represents about 12 [11] times the land revenue. The multiple ranged from 7 in Nagpur to 28 [87] in Betul.

104. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by lease increased to 14 [13] and the consideration amounted to Rs. 11,650 [Rs. 10,901] which works out to 16 [8] times the land revenue.

105. The number of transfers made in favour of malguzars in all the districts except Nagpur was 363 [345]. The figures for Nagpur have not been given.

Chhattisgar division.

106. The number of transfers by private sales of mahals or shares in mahals decreased to 615 [626], but the area slightly increased to 55,364 [54,832] acres. The total consideration money fell to Rs. 6,77,469 [Rs. 6,92,309] and the multiple decreased to 28 [30] times the land revenue. The transfers effected through civil courts decreased to 84 [100], the district figures

being Raipur 16 [14], Bilaspur 12 [25], Drug 24 [25], Bhandara 13 [22] and Balaghat 14 [14]; while the area rose to 19,639 [18,701] acres. The consideration money, however, decreased to Rs. 2,43,942 [Rs. 3,31,100] and represented 31 [40] times the land revenue. The number of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases decreased to 13 [23] and the consideration money involved in them amounted to Rs. 20,700 [Rs. 37,799] representing 10 [16] times the land revenue. The decreases in the number of transfers and in the amount of consideration money are symptoms of the agricultural and economic depression. The multiples derived from the above figures indicate a general fall in land values. Revenue Officers have continued to show all possible leniency to judgment-debtors.

ubbulpore ivision.

107. **Work under certain heads, revenue courts.**—The total number of cases instituted again increased to 6,862 [5,806]. The increase is shared by all districts except Saugor where the institutions fell to 1,925 [2,043]. The increase is noticeable in cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, from 1,119 to 1,213 and those under section 24, Tenancy Act, from 3,591 to 4,425. The increase in the former class of cases occurred in Hoshangabad and Nimar while that in the latter in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar. The number of cases under section 24, Tenancy Act, fell from 1,333 to 1,257 in Saugor and from 74 to 60 in Mandla. Applications for transfer of proprietary rights in *sir* under section 50 (1), Tenancy Act, rose from 412 to 471, cases under section 74, Tenancy Act, against landlords from 64 to 100; and applications under section 88 of Tenancy Act by tenants for illegal distraint or interference by landlords from 20 to 41. The increase in the last two class of cases is a sign of the growing tendency of the tenantry to question illegal acts of landlords.

108. Including 1,855 [1,667] cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 8,717 [7,473], of which 6,431 [5,618] or 74 [75] per cent was disposed of leaving 2,286 [1,855] pending at the close of the year. Recovery on behalf of lambardars, partition and ejectment cases constitute the bulk of the pending cases. The large number of pending cases is due to the all round increase in the work of revenue officers.

igpur vision.

109. Including 3,224 [2,672] pending cases, there were in all 10,546 [10,626] cases for disposal of which 7,448 were disposed of leaving 3,098 [3,224] pending.

110. Institutions under this head showed an increase in all districts except Nagpur and Wardha. This indicates the growing tendency on the part of co-sharers and *patti* lambardars not to pay land revenue voluntarily. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, remarks that owing to general economic depression and poor collection of rents, the sadar-lambardars and lambardars themselves have been in arrears of revenue and this accounts for the fall in institutions under this head. It is also perhaps due to the reduced net demand of land revenue on account of heavy suspensions.

111. 5,238 [5,722] cases were instituted during the year. Although there is a slight fall in institutions, there was a marked increase in the number of ejectment cases, *viz.*, 1,452 [978]

112. The remedy provided under these sections is now availed of freely by tenants. Applications for imposing penalties on landlords for levying anything in excess of rent slightly decreased to 75 [84] while those under section 77 for refusing to grant receipts for rent or giving defective receipts rose to 69 [66].

Chhattisgarh division.

113. The total number of cases instituted during the year under sections 107, 157 and 164 of the Land Revenue Act was 1,215 [1,002]. Including 371 [337] cases pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 1,586 [1,339] of which 1,061 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 525 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications by sadar-lambardars or lambardars under section 157, Land Revenue Act, again rose to 944 [854], chiefly owing to the failure of *patti* lambardars to pay their shares of land revenue and also to the institution of cases by the Court of Wards for the recovery of *thekajama* from the thekadars.

114. Including 759 cases pending from last year, there were 3,537 [3,710] cases under the Tenancy Act (prescribed heads only). Of these, 2,665 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 872 pending at the close of the year. Variations under different heads are trifling except under head XVI (application to enhance, alter or commute rent—sections 62 to 64). There is a marked decrease under this head in Bhandara 5 [281] which is due to the fact that cases under this section had increased abnormally in the previous year for enhancing the rent of agricultural land in Gondia town and the surrounding villages which had been diverted to non-agricultural purposes.

Jubbulpore division.

115. **Suits between landlords and tenants.**—The number of rent suits further increased during the year to 13,924 [12,921]. The increase is noticeable in Jubbulpore and Nimar. 10,074 [9,252] were decreed for the plaintiffs and 1,312 [1,228] were otherwise disposed of. 3,286 [2,243] cases were transferred to other courts for execution, and tenants were ejected in 889 [1,001] or in 27 per cent of the cases transferred. This shows that in 73 per cent of the cases the arrears were paid. Here again the courts are used to harass one party or the other.

Nagpur division.

116. The total number of suits for arrears of rent decreased to 17,006 [20,645], Nagpur, Wardha and Betul being responsible for a decrease of 3,754 cases, while in Chanda and Chhindwara there was an increase of 339. In 11,700 cases decrees were passed in favour of the plaintiffs and 1,459 [2,549] were compromised or otherwise disposed of. 4,352 [3,788] were transferred to revenue courts for execution and in 1,452 [978] cases the tenants were ejected. The large number of ejectments is chiefly due to bad crops and economic depression.

117. In column 1 of the present statement, *viz.*, "instituted", some Deputy Commissioners give actual institutions during the year while others give total number of cases for disposal. In order to ensure uniformity, it would be better if this column were changed to "cases for disposal at the commencement of the year".

Chhattisgarh division. 118. As the information with regard to the number of rent suits pending at the beginning of the year is not available, no useful comparison is possible. The number of suits instituted by landlords for recovery of arrears of rent due by cultivators during the year was 7,119 [7,220]. Of these, 4,959 [5,125] cases were decreed for the plaintiffs and 1,511 [1,351] were otherwise disposed of. 869 [790] decrees were transferred to other courts for execution, in 276 [287] cases tenants were ejected and ejectments were largely in the case of persistent defaulters. No suits under section 25 (*b*) of the Tenancy Act were instituted during the year in any district.

Jubbulpore division. 119. Appeals and applications for revision.—Including 82 [94] appeals and 9 [17] applications for revision pending from the previous year before the Deputy Commissioners and other assistants empowered with appellate powers, the total number of appeals and applications for revision was 923 [839] and 106 [114] respectively. Of these, 782 [757] appeals and 95 [105] applications for revision were disposed of leaving 141 [82] and 11 [9], respectively, pending at the end of the year. The districts of the division in order of the number of appeals and applications for revision instituted are Hoshangabad 292 [272], Nimar 231 [206], Saugor 197 [169], Jubbulpore 153 [111] and Mandla 65 [82].

120. In my court there were 38 [56] appeals and 5 [5] applications for revision pending from the previous year, and 221 [280] and 34 [41], respectively, were instituted. Of the total number of 259 [336] appeals and 39 [46] applications for revision, 238 [298] and 39 [41], respectively, were disposed of leaving only 21 [38] appeals pending at the close of the year.

Nagpur division. 121. There were 210 appeals and 32 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending with the Deputy Commissioners and assistants, with appellate powers, at the close of the preceding year. 1,125 [1,251] appeals and 169 [220] applications for revision were instituted during the year making 1,536 [1,671] cases for disposal. Of these 1,119 appeals and 181 applications for revision were disposed of, leaving 216 [210] appeals and 20 applications for revision pending at the close of the year.

122. The institution in my court during the year increased to 393 [324] and including 86 [130] cases pending, the total number of cases for disposal was 479 [454], 417 [366] appeals and 62 [88] applications for revision or review, of which 267 [293] appeals and 48 applications were disposed of, leaving 164 [86] cases pending. Appellate work is occupying a disproportionate amount of the Commissioner's time in this division.

Chhattisgarh division. 123. There were 78 [54] appeals under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 507 [532] were instituted during the year, making a total of 585 [586] for disposal. Of these, 512 or 87 per cent were disposed of, leaving 73 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the courts of assistants was 344 [267], including 22 pending from previous year, of which 280 were finished and 64 remained pending. The disposal works out to 81 per cent. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 83 out of 99 applications for revision. The disposal of both appeals and revisions by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants was generally satisfactory except in Bilaspur where 40 out of 94 appeals were allowed to pend by the extra-assistant commissioner (Mr. K. M. Dastur) for which no reason has been assigned in the district report.

124 Including 131 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, there were 391 [377] appeals for disposal before the Commissioner. Of these 315 [246] or about 81 per cent were disposed of, leaving only 76 pending at the close of the year. Of the 22 [18] revision applications, all but four were disposed of.

PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore division.

125. Land acquisition.—Including 87 [66] cases pending from the previous year, there were 160 [165] cases for disposal, of which 90 [78] were disposed of leaving 70 [87] pending at the close of the year, including 7 [3] pending over a year. Of the three cases pending over a year in Jubbulpore one has since been disposed of and two relate to the acquisition of land in five villages for the Reserve Base Ammunition Depôt which was being dealt with by a special staff appointed for the purpose and has now been nearly completed. Six of the pending cases in Nimar have since been dropped on the ground of financial stringency. Four of the Saugor cases relating to the acquisition of land by the Khurai municipal committee, in which the collectors' awards have been referred to the civil court under section 18 of the Act, have been referred back to Government.

Nagpur division.

126. There were altogether 67 [91] cases for disposal including 41 [51] pending from previous year in the districts of the division except Nagpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has not furnished these statistics but reports that there were no long pending cases. Thirty-nine cases were disposed of during the year leaving 28 pending (one in Betul, six in Chanda, which includes one pending over six months, 14 in Chhindwara and seven in Wardha). Reference to the civil court was made only in two cases in Nagpur involving Rs. 16,918. One case in Chhindwara was settled by private negotiation.

Chhattisgarh division.

127. With 86 [65] cases pending from the previous year and 80 [78] instituted during the year under report, there were 166 [143] cases for disposal, out of which 97 [57] were disposed of leaving a balance of 69 (38 in Raipur, 14 in Bilaspur, 11 in Drug, 4 in Bhandara and 2 in Balaghat). Of the incomplete cases, 12 in Raipur, 8 in Bilaspur, one each in Drug and Bhandara were pending over six months while one in Bhandara has been pending over a year. No reference was made to the civil court in any case under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act during the year, but the three cases, two from Raipur and one from Drug referred in the preceding year, are still pending.

Jubbulpore division.

128. Lambardars.—The lambardari system continued to work satisfactorily. Cases of friction between sadar lambardars and *patti* lambardars regarding distribution of village profits are increasing with the growing fragmentation of proprietary shares.

The provisions of section 157 of Land Revenue Act are more freely resorted to by sadar lambardar. The office of sadar lambardar has not lost its value yet and there is much competition for the post.

Nagpur division.

129. The district reports, except Chanda, contain the usual complaint of the posts of sadar lambardar and lambardar being unpopular owing to the general tendency of *patti* lambardars to default and to the contumacy displayed by tenants. There were 493 [525] cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, pending at the close of the year. Although there is a slight decrease in the pending file, still there is great room for improvement in the disposal of such cases. Unless they are dealt with promptly and treated in a summary manner, and recovery from co-sharers or *patti* lambardars direct insisted upon in cases of proved contumacy, the working of the lambardari system is bound to deteriorate further.

130. One [3] lambardar in Nagpur 22 [3] in Chanda, 31 [21] in Chhindwara and 5 in Betul were removed for non-payment of land revenue and neglect of duties.

Chhattisgarh division.

131. The number of appointments of various lambardars was 291 [368] in Raipur, 490 [163] in Bilaspur, 317 [273] in Drug, 329 [276] in Bhandara and 48 [113] in Balaghat. The Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara reports do not explain the cause of variation. The increase in Drug is attributed to the appointment of *patti* lambardars on account of imperfect partitions and the decrease in Balaghat is attributed to the abnormal increase in the number of appointments of *patti* lambardars in the preceding year. In Raipur 89 [124] lambardars were removed or dismissed, one was criminally prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, and 78 [18] lambardars including 6 [6] gumashtas were removed in Bilaspur. In Drug 40 [33] were removed either because they lost their proprietary shares or were found inefficient in the discharge of their duties and 20 warned for bad work. In Bhandara 49 [70] and in Balaghat 36 [50] lambardars were removed or dismissed and one lambardar was warned for neglect of duty in the Bhandara district. No lambardar was fined in any of the districts. The lambardari system continues to work well on the whole, but in many cases the sadar lambardar finds himself seriously handicapped due to the wilful default of the *patti* lambardars. Revenue Officers were alive to this difficulty and rendered all possible help to the lambardars in effecting recovery as expeditiously as possible. Generally speaking, the office of a lambardar is still coveted, as is shown in the keen contest of cases for the appointment of lambardars.

Jubbulpore division.

132. Mukaddams.—The mukaddams and their gumashtas continue to perform their duties fairly satisfactorily. 145 [194] mukaddams or gumashtas were warned, 37 [96] fined and 226 [173] dismissed for neglect of their duties. There is a growing demand from Government departments for the imposition of additional duties on mukaddams and their office is assuming increasing importance.

Nagpur division.

133. Mukaddams and their gumashtas are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, has repeated his remarks of last year that they seldom pay attention

to their duties in connection with public health and sanitation, but does not say whether any attempt was made to encourage the application of mukaddam rules where necessary as suggested by my predecessor. In Chanda, mukaddam rules were in force in 23 big villages, as before. Attempts were made to apply these rules to 12 more villages, but were unsuccessful.

134. The following punishments were inflicted on mukaddams and their gumashtas for neglecting their duties:—

	Dismissed	Fined	Warned
Nagpur	..	1	14
Wardha	2	3	14 [39]
Chanda	..	20 [5]	29 [63]
Chhindwara	63 [23]	3 [44]	54 [35]
Betul	17 [22]	..	..

Chhattisgarh division.

135. Mukaddams and their gumashtas continued to perform their duties adequately in all the districts. It is reported from Drug that the mukaddami committees framed under rules X and XI of section 193 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act have proved a failure largely on account of the reluctance of the people to tax themselves and the unwillingness of the mukaddams to be the first men in their villages capable of carrying the people behind them as the rules contemplate them to be. The Deputy Commissioner has asked for general permission to review all old orders regarding the formation of the several committees so as to abolish them. The matter is under consideration. The changes among the mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas owing to the usual causes, *viz.*, resignation, dismissal, death and transfers of proprietary shares and their replacement due to old age and infirmity, were fewer than those in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 312 [471]. Punishments were inflicted on 274 mukaddams and their gumashtas for neglect of duty. 175 [172] were let off with a warning and 97 [51] were fined. Two mukaddams in Raipur were criminally prosecuted and fined under section 176, Indian Penal Code. There were 41 [54] applications for recovery and assistance was rendered in 20 [32] cases. Seven [18] applications were rejected and three were compromised leaving 11 [4] pending at the close of the year.

Jubbulpore division.

136. Kotwars.—The kotwars continued to perform their duties satisfactorily. 179 [145] were dismissed, 171 [251] fined and 426 [544] warned for neglect. Cash rewards for help in the detection of crime were given to 24 kotwars in Jubbulpore, 28 in Saugor and 39 in Mandla including one who was awarded a silver *kadda*. 148 kotwars in Jubbulpore were given doles at Rs. 3 per mensem for four months and 14 in Mandla at Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per mensem for six months owing to the failure of rabi harvest in some villages. The recovery of kotwars' remuneration is receiving increasing attention of revenue officers and more of these recovery cases are now reported to be taken up in the villages concerned. I drew the special attention of tahsildars to the matter during inspections.

Nagpur division.

137. There was a very marked increase in the number of applications received from kotwars for recovery of their remuneration as indicated in the sub-joined statement:—

Nagpur	..	464
Wardha	..	654 [496]
Chanda	..	389 [320]
Chhindwara	..	1,605 [673]
Betul	..	330 [174]

The increase is ascribed to poor crops during the year. As remarked last year, mukaddams seem to be indifferent to their responsibility in this respect, as otherwise such a large number of cases for recovery through Government agency could not have been filed.

138. The punishments inflicted on them for neglect of duty or otherwise are as follows:—

		Warned or fined	Suspended or removed
Nagpur	..	68	8
Wardha	..	53 [64]	..
Chanda	..	85 [163]	7 [53]
Chhindwara	..	197 [239]	25 [34]
Betul	.	125 [85]	14 [35]

Chhattisgarh division.

139. The kotwars as a body are reported to have performed their duties well. The number of changes among them was 818 [782]. The punishments inflicted on them for neglect of duty or otherwise are as follows:—

District		Removed or dismissed	Fined	Warned	Suspended	Prosecuted criminally
Raipur	..	89 [119]	90 [89]	100 [175]	5 [3]	3 [–]
Bilaspur	..	122 [52]	72 [36]	81 [90]	21 [4]	..
Drug	..	69 [58]	40 [29]	118 [131]	3 [20]	3 [2]
Bhandara	..	62 [35]	56 [30]	47 [47]	..	1 [–]
Balaghat	..	37 [38]	40 [20]	40 [46]	1 [1]	..

Of the kotwars who were criminally prosecuted, one out of the three in Drug was sentenced to imprisonment and the other two were sentenced to pay fines, while in Raipur two kotwars were fined under section 176, Indian Penal Code, and one was sentenced to four months' imprisonment under section 384, Indian Penal Code. In Bhandara, one kotwar was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months under section 34 (*a*) (*f*) of the Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915. In all 806 [813] applications were received for recovery of kotwari dues. Recovery was effected in 441 [514], compromise reached in 61 [16], and 149 [139] cases were rejected. The number of applications pending at the close of the year was 155 [144]. The decrease in the institution of cases for recovery of kotwari dues is the result of the efforts made by revenue officers for securing payments on spot in the course of their tours by taking prompt action against the defaulting proprietors. I think it is gradually becoming apparent that kotwars are under-paid. Two or three complaints—one of them voiced by a large deputation of kotwars—have come to my notice. In the changed and changing conditions, I consider they have some grievance and the time will soon come when they will have to be paid more or used less, and so be given more time for their cultivation. Their remuneration is very low.

Jubbulpore division.

140. **General revenue business.**—24,844 [17,576] cases were pending from the previous year, and 84,611 [80,305] were instituted during the year, making a total of 109,455 [97,881] cases for disposal. The number of institutions decreased slightly in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla and is probably due, as stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, to the stopping of the issue of coercive processes for the recovery of taccavi loans. With the large number of cases pending from the previous year, however, the volume of case work to be dealt with in Jubbulpore and Saugor was nearly as much as in the previous year. In Hoshangabad and Nimar, institutions have increased considerably but no reasons for this have been given in the district reports. Applications for recovery of debt conciliation board instalments (6,028 against 3,486) seem to be mainly responsible for the increase in Hoshangabad.

141. 77,941 [73,037] cases were disposed of leaving 31,514 [24,844] pending at the close of the year, including 3,105 [2,565] pending over six months and 3,657 [2,335] pending over a year. Collectors' cases, recovery of debt conciliation board instalments, nazul cases, particularly in Hoshangabad, and cases relating to the assessment of land diverted to non-agricultural purposes and miscellaneous recovery cases in Jubbulpore constitute the bulk of the long pending cases.

142. In paragraph 125 of last year's report I drew Government's attention to the marked increase in revenue case-work, the inadequacy of the existing staff to deal efficiently with it, and the necessity for its expansion. This year again shows an all round increase in revenue case-work over the previous year's figure and for purposes of comparison I quote the following figures for the whole division :—

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
1933-34 ..	9,245	58,206	67,451	55,914	11,537
1937-38 ..	17,576	80,305	97,881	73,037	24,844
1938-39 ..	24,844	84,611	109,455	77,941	31,514

Since 1933-34 institutions have increased by 45 per cent, and although disposal has increased by 39 per cent, the pending file has increased by 173 per cent. The question of expansion of staff, both executive and clerical, is thus even more urgent now than it was twelve months earlier.

Nagpur division.

143. The number of cases of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year was 29,104 [22,937] and 101,118 [86,215] were instituted during the year, making a total of 130,222 [109,152] for disposal. Of these 95,753 [80,049] cases were disposed of, leaving 34,469 [29,103] pending at the close of the year. The increase is shared by all districts except Betul, but the heaviest is in Nagpur (+50 per cent) and is attributed chiefly to the institution of a large number of cases for recovery of debt conciliation instalments.

144. Institutions have thus increased by 17 per cent and disposals by 19 per cent over last year which itself recorded a very large increase. Work is becoming increasingly unmanageable with the existing staff and offices are literally littered with pending and undisposed of cases. Lest this should be considered an exaggeration, I would state that I have just inspected a tahsili in which I found a bundle of 900 cases unregistered and unattended to as the volume of work had made it physically impossible for the tahsil staff to deal with them. I need not repeat my predecessor's remarks on the urgent necessity of providing additional staff if an absolute breakdown is to be avoided. Work has increased more than 66 per cent since 1933 while the staff has remained more or less stationary and no further argument is, in my opinion, needed to justify a large increase in staff. Proposals have accordingly been submitted for the creation of a few posts of naib-tahsildars and orders are awaited.

hhattisgarh ivision.

145. The number of cases pending at the close of the preceding year was 10,022. During the year under report 50,038 [47,094] cases were instituted making a total of 60,060 [54,444] for disposal. While the number of institutions decreased in Raipur and Bhandara by 298 and 2,078, it rose in Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat by 4,208, 418 and 694, respectively. The abnormal increase in Bilaspur is attributed to the institution of 1,552 cases for the purposes of ascertaining and recording the rights of tenants in respect of the picking, collection and sale of tendu leaves and the collection and sale of mahua, char and tendu from trees standing in their respective holdings for which the Deputy Commissioner was specially invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer. All these cases are still pending with the Deputy Commissioner for orders. In Bhandara the decline is noticeable owing to a large number of cases instituted in the preceding year for enhancement of rent on lands diverted to non-agricultural purposes in Gondia and other adjoining villages. The number of cases disposed of was 45,704 [44,522], leaving 14,356 [10,022] cases pending at the close of the year. The pending file in Bilaspur (4,058) and Bhandara (4,379) is very heavy in comparison with Raipur (2,997), Drug (1,066) and Balaghat (1,856). In Bilaspur, abolition of the posts of honorary magistrates greatly increased the magisterial work of all officers and this forms, I consider, a reasonable excuse. But this does not apply to Bhandara and I am obtaining an explanation from the Deputy Commissioner. The number of cases pending over nine months rose from 1,557 to 2,854 and those pending over a year increased from 1,001 to 1,525. In both these classes of pending cases, the increase is contributed by Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara districts as per details noted below:—

District	Number of cases pending for more than	
	Nine months	Twelve months
Raipur ..	..	617 [242]
Bilaspur ..	1,786 [353]	501 [378]
Bhandara ..	..	272 [137]

The increase in Raipur is contributed by the court of the canal deputy collector who had as many as 419 [466] cases pending over nine months and 240 [48] pending over a year. Against the total number of 1,547 cases for disposal, he could finish only 888 cases, leaving a large balance of 659 at the close of the year. All this is attributed to the fact that there were two canal deputy collectors working up to August 1937 when one of the posts was abolished. His file is obviously becoming unmanageable. In Bilaspur, a further cause is that as many as 1,550 cases were pending for want of orders of Government with regard to the sample entry proposed for insertion in the wajib-ul-arz of the zamindaris. The collectors' sale cases, cases regarding recovery of defaulted instalments of debt conciliation boards and cases of land diverted to non-agricultural purposes in Gondia town contributed to the increase in Bhandara; but I am not satisfied that these reasons are adequate to explain the very large number of pending cases and I am—as stated above—calling for an explanation. Collectors' cases usually take a long time for disposal owing to facilities afforded to judgment-debtors to pay up their decretal claims, the sale of property being resorted to only when the judgment-debtors cannot otherwise arrange for payment. Sympathetic attitude towards debtors is stated to be responsible for the long delay in the disposal of cases relating to recovery of defaulted instalments of debt conciliation boards in which property was sold only when nothing else could be done.

146. Institutions of revenue cases since 1931-32 have increased by 20 per cent in this division as will be seen from the statistics furnished below:—

Year		Number of institutions of revenue cases.
1931-32	..	41,672
1932-33	..	43,821
1933-34	..	44,694
1934-35	..	41,801
1935-36	..	43,539
1936-37	..	44,812
1937-38	..	47,094
1938-39	..	50,038

Cases started for recovery of instalments fixed in debt conciliation proceedings may account for a slight increase; but the plain fact is that revenue work has increased just as all other work has and yet due to the abolition of the posts of honorary magistrates, revenue officers cannot devote as much time to the disposal of the cases. Increase of staff is very necessary.

147. The number of rent suits tried by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars has also steadily risen in Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Bhandara and Gondia tahsils. Owing to the growing litigiousness of the general public and the result of the overcrowding of the Bar, the time taken for the disposal of almost each case

necessarily tends to increase. As I have stated above, the abolition of the honorary magistracy has resulted in a very heavy addition of criminal case-work for the stipendiary magistrates. They have been doing all this extra work at the cost of their regular duties and at a considerable amount of inconvenience to the parties and the general public. During the tenure of my office as Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, from the 11th November 1937, I inspected all tahsils except Gondia and the impression I have formed is that the miscellaneous work done by the tahsil staff has increased greatly almost everywhere. I have already commented at length upon this point in paragraphs 127 to 130 of last year's report and have given therein a list of extra work, of late thrown upon the tahsil staff. The list is by no means exhaustive and there are several other heads under which work in tahsils has increased. In many courts, the clerks are required compulsorily to devote a considerable portion of their time during office hours in attending to the calls of the public and pleaders and also to the instructions of the presiding officers of the courts. They have little time to do their legitimate duties during office hours and therefore they perforce do much of their work, such as, registering of cases, writing of summonses, notices. parwanas, preparing the prescribed statements and returns, pasting of amendments, etc., by working extra hours almost every day, on Sundays and gazetted holidays. The work of the tahsil staff leaves much to be desired and repeated remarks in inspection notes or warnings or other forms of punishments have failed to bring about the desired result. Returns and information required for annual reports are usually not submitted punctually and this results in District and Divisional reports being late. This is all chiefly because the staff is over-worked and no amount of punishment or threats can entirely rectify the situation. The various miscellaneous duties referred to in paragraph 130 of last year's report are usually allotted to the kanungo and the tahsildar's reader. These duties are outside the scope of their duties in several Revenue Book Circulars. They are busy officials —at least in the important tahsils—and they can ill-afford to find time to do any extra work. The staff in every tahsil at the present moment is almost the same as that sanctioned 80 years ago when tahsil offices were first established; although, with the progress in administration, the work has gradually increased in every direction. Though there has been an increase in work all round, the revenue staff has remained practically stationary. Work at such high pressure cannot be carried on indefinitely and if the revenue staff are to do their work efficiently, it is undoubtedly necessary that they should be given relief by appointing extra staff, both executive and ministerial. Proposals on the subject have already been submitted in my memorandum No. 630-L, dated the 8th November 1939, and orders of Government are awaited. No official can be expected indefinitely (*i.e.*, when there exists no passing emergency) to work six hours a day and seven days a week. I consider that he is entitled—save in emergencies—to proper holidays; and I am certain the quality of his work would improve if he could avail himself of these. The amenities of officials, particularly of those serving in places where the climate is bad, are altogether insufficient at present, in my opinion.

148. **Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.**—The powers delegated to subordinate officers are being exercised with proper discretion. Proposals are sometimes received for delegation of further powers to subordinates, but these must pend an expansion of the subordinate staff. **Jubbulpore division.**

149. No enhanced powers under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts were delegated to subordinate officers. **Nagpur division.**

150. The powers already delegated to subordinate revenue officers were exercised with discretion. Enhanced powers were not delegated during the year to any of the officers in the division. With the rapid spread of education and political organization, people are learning their rights and becoming familiar with the principles of revenue administration, to an ever-increasing extent. The dangers of delegation are thus rapidly diminishing. **Chhattisgarh division.**

151. **Co-operative credit societies.**—The co-operative movement is stagnant. Short-term loans are given and recoveries ranging from 2 to 9 per cent of the amounts due have been made. The Hoshangabad bank recovered during the year 21.5 per cent of its loans. The arrears overdue represent over 90 per cent of the outstandings and the appointment of circle auditors as additional tahsildars for recovery purposes has not altogether been a success. The land mortgage banks are still in their infancy. **Jubbulpore division.**

152. A separate report has already been sent on the working of the societies and only two Deputy Commissioners have discussed this subject in the revenue report, *viz.*, Chanda and Betul. The working of the societies in Betul appears to be unsatisfactory. Overdue arrears are large and recoveries continue to be difficult. Very little money was advanced to agricultural societies. The temporary establishment of the additional tahsildar (circle auditor) attached to the co-operative bank, Betul, was abolished and the revenue cases were transferred to the regular staff owing to the inability of the bank to meet the expenditure. The Deputy Commissioner objects to this additional work being thrown on the revenue staff and considers that the circle auditor should continue to exercise the powers of a tahsildar. The matter has been reported to Government. **Nagpur division.**

153. The co-operative banks at Warora and Brahmapuri are reported to have worked satisfactorily, but here again the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the movement is not popular or progressive owing to the backwardness of the people.

154. Land mortgage banks continued to do useful work, but are still in their infancy. Loans are being advanced with greater caution, but this involves greater delays. In order to ensure that loans are not granted recklessly, there was a recent suggestion that the Deputy Commissioner or his nominee should record his opinion in every case of proposed loan of Rs. 5,000 or above. This is another instance of throwing indirect responsibility on the revenue staff for the proper running of the land mortgage banks which will only result in revenue officers neglecting their legitimate duties.

Chhattisgarh division.

155. The number of primary societies increased by 57 in Raipur, 74 in Bilaspur, 23 in Drug and 3 in Balaghat. No figures are available in respect of Bhandara. The co-operative movement continued to prosper in all the districts, but the results achieved in Balaghat are not very encouraging. The central banks in the old Chhattisgarh division have maintained their pre-eminent record of excellent work which is chiefly due to the enthusiasm and keen interest evinced by the veteran co-operators in the movement. The reduction in percentage of overdues to total demand was 23 [34] in Bhandara and it leaves much room for improvement. Re-organization work is slow and unsatisfactory in Balaghat, although plenty of money is available, and unless action is taken by proper organization and propaganda to revive interest in the movement, the work will continue to deteriorate. The central bank (at Balaghat) with assets of over three lakhs could not advance more than Rs. 16,550. A co-operative growers' society which was established in Raipur for securing better prices of agricultural commodities is rendering useful service to the cultivators. In Bilaspur one multi-purpose society at mauza Neora, one growers' association and a dairy co-operative society continued to function satisfactorily. The formation of a co-operative consumers' society with a co-operative shop at Drug is under contemplation.

156. The land mortgage banks at Raipur and Bhandara have completed the fourth year of their working and they have begun to give profits which are likely to increase with the development of business. The banks at Bilaspur and Drug are still in their infancy and it is too early to say whether the institutions will be a success. So far, the progress in Bilaspur has been satisfactory; but this is not so in Drug where more propaganda work appears necessary for the expansion of business.

Jubbulpore division.

157. **Irrigation.**—Irrigation is of little importance in this division. In the Murwara tahsil of the Jubbulpore district, a demonstration plot under the Bomia tank was closed after working for two years. Sugarcane cultivation was not popular during the year on account of the low prices of gur. No project was investigated during the year but the United Provinces Government is making preliminary investigations regarding a proposed tank in the Banda tahsil of the Saugor district.

Chhattisgarh division.

158. All the districts of the division have been blessed with ample and well-distributed rainfall for a number of years and this partly explains the reluctance of villagers to enter into agreements. The introduction of the concessional rates for agreements has evoked a favourable response in the commanded areas of the Mahanadi and the Tandula canals. In the Kharung and Maniari divisions, however, the area under agreement continues to be negligible and these huge schemes, each costing well over half-a-crore of rupees, do not pay even for their maintenance. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, remarks that "the area under agreement is now the largest ever secured since the opening of the Tandula canal and is a proof positive of the wisdom of reducing the irrigation rate". The sacrifice of revenue has, however, been appalling and I think the reduction of the rate to Rs. 1-10-0 for the Tandula was excessive as I am convinced that the tenants would have paid Rs. 2. Apart from this,

there has been considerable confusion and uncertainty with regard to the latest dates fixed for coming under agreement and those who failed to take the opportunity were treated too leniently. In general, I adhere to what I said last year that the only proper and permanent solution of the irrigation problem is to have a settlement and make it compulsory for all land within the commanded irrigable area to pay for the water in the form of an increase in their land revenue. If this were done, the increase need not average more than between Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8-0 per acre and it would certainly be profitable. Such a solution would be welcomed by the Irrigation and Revenue Departments. I am fully aware that it would be opposed, on *quasi*-political grounds. But it is a fair one for even in years of timely and adequate rainfall an extra profit can be made from irrigated and manured rice-land which will put at the least an extra rupee in the pocket of a hardworking cutlivator after paying the additional assessment and for the manure he requires. The only obstacles—and I admit it they are vital ones *at present*—are the cultivators' ignorance or indifference or prejudice, and the fact that Government would be unwilling to face the opposition which compulsion would evoke.

159. The disposal of the land relinquished in consequence of the abandonment of the distributaries of the Mahanadi canal in the Raipur district has proved to be a cumbersome affair and could make little headway during the year. Additional staff has been sanctioned by Government to collect the required information for disposal of the land. The question of converting the channels into village roads is also being considered in consultation with the Chairman, District Council, Raipur.

160. The acquisition of land for water-courses has presented a certain amount of difficulty with regard to payment of compensation in villages where land has been set apart for water-courses during the consolidation operations. The difficulty is about the determination of the precise amount of compensation which the individual permanent holders of land should, in equity, receive from Government. Such lands have been recorded as *dharsas* (communal land) in the *chakbandi misls* and there should be no obligation for Government to pay compensation to the village. *Dharsas* are all specified in the wajib-ul-arz as communal land and it seems unnecessary that they should be acquired, even though they technically belong to the village community and not to Government. The matter has, however, been referred to Government and orders are awaited.

Jubbulpore division.

161. **Communications.**—In Nimar the bridge over the Tembhi nala was completed and the road extension from Jaswadi to Piplod on the proposed Khandwa-Jaswadi-Piplod-Dhertalai road has been sanctioned and work started. The need for the improvement of road communications, particularly in Hoshangabad and Mandla, is stressed by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. Orders of Government about the revision of the road scheme are still awaited.

Chhattisgarh division.

162. There has been no spectacular improvement in road communications so far as this division is concerned. In accordance with the recommendation of the divisional and district

road scheme committees which were constituted in the year 1937, Government sanctioned in October 1939 the following works costing about five lakhs:—

District		Name of work	Probable cost
			Rs.
Raipur	..	Raising in class Raipur-Bilaspur road as class I.	50,000
Do.	..	Raising in class Rajim-Deobhog road, portion from Rajim to Panduka, from class II-A to I	70,000
Bilaspur	..	Construction of Tirod-Janjgir-Champa, as class II-A with bridges.	40,000
Drug	..	Construction of a submersible bridge over the Sheonath river on the Simga-Kawardha road.	1,50,000
Bhandara	..	Construction of bridges over the Sur and Mohadi nalas on the Bhandara-Tumsar road.	61,000
Balaghat	..	Construction of bridges over the Bagh and Ghisri nalas on the Balaghat-Gondia road.	98,000
Do.	..	Raising in class Balaghat-Waraseoni road as class I.	25,000

In addition to the above works several other minor bridges will be constructed and tarmacing will be carried out at different places. It is expected that the programme will take about six years for completion.

163. In view of the fact that Rajim is growing in importance on account of the very large fair held there and for other reasons, the district council, Raipur, strongly advocates raising of the Abhanpur-Nawapara (Rajim) road to class I The only technical objection to the above proposal is that the road runs parallel to a portion of the narrow gauge of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Within a short period of four years there have been two serious accidents on the above-mentioned railway and after a detailed inquiry the senior Government inspector of railways raised the question whether the passenger traffic should at all be allowed to continue on it. In any case, the restriction of speed limit of 15 miles per hour must be enforced, and the nick names "Dhamtari dasher" and "Rajim racer" must be even more ironical than hitherto!

164. It seems to me wholly unreasonable that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should object to the road from Raipur *via* Abhanpur to Nawapara (Rajim) being made first class throughout. The interests of the public should be paramount and in view of the enforced speed restriction, and possibly also the fear of another accident, there is not the slightest doubt that a first class road is badly wanted. The proposals on the subject were submitted in January 1939 and orders of Government are awaited.

165. I reiterate my last year's remarks that the communications in the Bilaspur district are easily the worst of all the districts in the division and probably in the whole of the province. Janjgir is the only tahsili in the whole of the division which has not been connected by a reasonably good road to the district headquarters for the technical objection that such a road would run parallel to the railway. This objection may be sound in principle, but is ridiculous in operation in this case inasmuch as an important tahsil headquarter is concerned (let alone all the tract to the east, including Champa) and there are strong

administrative reasons for such a road. Katghora, another tahsili in this (Bilaspur) district is connected only by a 50-mile road half of which is very poor and entirely unusable during the whole of the rains.

166. In Drug three new second class roads are proposed to be constructed—one from Drug to Khairagarh and two in the Panabaras and Manpur zamindaris. The former will connect Drug with the Khairagarh State and the latter two will improve the communications in the more aboriginal tracts of the district. The construction of a first class road from Kusumkasa to Murumgaon in the Balod tahsil on the Chanda border would be of great value from the administrative standpoint and in the opening up and developing a large aboriginal tract. The road will also provide an inter-district thoroughfare of considerable importance.

167. Most of the jungly tract of the Sakoli tahsil in the Bhandara district is not connected with important market places with the result that the forests are not exploited to any appreciable extent. Great difficulty is experienced in the transport of forest produce, *e.g.*, bamboo, fuel, etc., from these tracts.

168. In the Balaghat district a grant of Rs. 3,050 was sanctioned for the improvement of Batkari-Kirnapur and Ahmadpur-Mao roads. The former will not only serve the Government forests in the Lanji tract, but will also form an important outlet from the south of the Baihar tahsil. The latter being a connecting link between the railway at Nagarwada and the northern portion of the Baihar tahsil, will serve as an important railway feeder road.

Jubbulpore division.

169. **Protection of malguzari forests.**—Of the 85 forests under protection at the commencement of the year, one in Jubbulpore and four in Hoshangabad were released during the year, and one in Jubbulpore and two in Saugor were taken under protection, so that at the close of the year 83 forests remained under protection, including one under direct management in Jubbulpore. Most of the forests are reported to have been inspected by revenue and forest officers. Cases of breach of the rules under section 202, Land Revenue Act, were dealt with suitably. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, comments on the indiscriminate exploitation of forests by the proprietors by issue of "licences" for the removal of timber.

Nagpur division.

170. The statistics concerning forests under protection and under management are given below :—

District		At the commencement of the year	Taken during the year	Total	Released	At the end of the year
			Under protection			
Chhindwara	..	47	3	50	7	43
Betul	..	51	5	56	...	56
		Under management				
Chhindwara	..	31	*Nil.*	31	4	27

The scheme for the appointment of a range officer for better and more efficient supervision of the forests under management in the Chhindwara district was dropped as being costly and unnecessary. The 12 forests of the Mahul-jhir mokasa continued to be managed through the assistant manager, Tamia. The other forests are being managed by tahsildars through forest guards.

171. Including pending cases, there were 226 [188] cases of breach of the malguzari forest rules in Chhindwara and 114 [112] in Betul. 146 and 80 were disposed of, in 63 and 53 of which the officers were either warned or fined, the other cases being filed as not proved.

172. There were no forests under protection or management in Chanda, but 212 cases of breach of the rules were detected of which in 130 cases the offenders were either fined or warned. It is strange that in Chanda which contains a large forest area, there is not a single forest under protection or management, while in Betul and Chhindwara there are so many such forests.

Chhattisgarh division.

173. The statistics of forests under protection are given below:—

Name of district		At the commencement of the year	Taken under protection during the year	Released from protection during the year	Balance at the close of the year
Raipur	..	1	...	...	1
Bilaspur	..	3	...	...	3
Drug	..	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	..	21	2	...	23
Balaghat	..	18	...	..	18
Total	..	43	2		45

In the Baloda-Bazar tahsil of the Raipur district the malguzari forest of mauza Latwa was brought under protection in 1928 for a period of fifteen years, but as the lambardar and other proprietors of the village were found guilty of material violation of the rules during the year under report, the proprietor was fined Rs. 200 and debarred from the possession of the forest land for a further term of 25 years.

174. Of the 158 cases of illegal cutting in Raipur, 57 cases ended in warning and 35 in fines amounting to Rs. 1,974. Including 27 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 68 cases in Bilaspur of breach of malguzari forest rules out of which 29 were disposed of, leaving 39 cases pending. Fines amounting to Rs. 61 were imposed in five cases, warning was given in six and the rest 18 were filed. In Drug there were 3 [6] cases of illegal cutting of forests of which one was filed, another ended in warning to eight offenders and the breaches were condoned in the third case. Of the 79 cases in Bhandara the offenders were fined in 17 cases, warned in two and the remaining 60 cases were filed as the allegations were not proved. In Balaghat there were 47 [98] cases of illegal cutting of which four ended in warning, 12 in fines amounting to Rs. 636 and 12 were filed, leaving 19 cases under investigation at the close of the year.

Jubbulpore division.

175. **Village panchayats.**—There were 182 panchayats at the close of the last year. Three more were established in Jubbulpore, four in Saugor and four in Hoshangabad. The number of panchayats at the close of the year was thus 193. Revenue officers continue to guide and supervise the work of these institutions and the inspections made by them were adequate. Proposals for the disestablishment of two of the panchayats in Hoshangabad are under Government's consideration and two in Mandla have been given another chance to improve after reconstitution. The burden of making recoveries on behalf of the panchayats is reported to be a heavy addition to the work in some of the tahsils.

Nagpur division.

176. The statistics regarding the establishment of village panchayats are given below:—

Name of district	At the commencement of the year	Established during the year	Total	Disestablished.	Balance
Nagpur ..	37	..	..	..	37
Wardha ..	19	2	21	..	21
Chanda ..	35	..	35	1	34
Chhindwara ..	59	..	59	..	59
Betul ..	30	3	33	..	33

Proceedings were started for the establishment of new panchayats at 19 places, in the Chhindwara district, but of these 13 were filed and six are pending for spot enquiry. The sub-committee appointed by the district council, Chhindwara, for the supervision of the work of village panchayats continued to work well. Two new panchayats in the Chanda district, one in Warora tahsil and the other in Garchiroli tahsil, were newly invested with special powers under section 18 (2), but the number of panchayats levying a tax remained unchanged at 28. Only a few panchayats are reported to have done useful work in Chhindwara, Betul and Wardha. Inspections by revenue officers show distinct improvement over last year.

Chhattisgarh division.

177. With the establishment of six new village panchayats, two each in Raipur and Drug and one each in Bilaspur and Balaghat, the total number of panchayats in this division rose from 123 to 129 (Raipur 19, Bilaspur 45, Drug 40, Bhandara 8 and Balaghat 17). No panchayat was disestablished during the year. The triennial elections of members took place in the case ot eight panchayats only (two each in Raipur and Bhandara and four in Balaghat). There was generally keen contest at these elections and the voters took great interest. Nevertheless, the village panchayat movement does not seem to have acquired a firm hold so far and the principal causes of failure are party factions, general apathy of members (after the elections have taken place) and their disinclination to impose taxes, and therefore court unpopularity. It is generally not recognized by these bodies that their chief work is to maintain the village in good sanitary condition and that the judicial work is only subsidiary. On the contrary, most of the panchayats concentrate on the judicial work and completely neglect the administrative functions. The panchayats need interminable supervision and guidance to

raise the standard of their efficiency. In Bilaspur, out of 45 panchayats, the Deputy Commissioner inspected three, the sub-divisional officers 14 and the tahsildars 17. Out of the 40 panchayats in the Drug district, none was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, while the sub-divisional officers and the tahsildars inspected 15 and 19 panchayats, respectively. In Balaghat, the sub-divisional officers, tahsildars and naib-tahsildars inspected all the 17 panchayats; but none was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner. No such information is available in the district reports of Raipur and Bhandara.

Jubbulpore division.

178. **District Gazetteers.**—The B volumes of the District Gazetteers are reported to be up-to-date in all the districts.

Chhattisgarh division.

179. The B volumes of the District Gazetteers of all the districts have been brought up-to-date, *i.e.*, statistics up to 1937-38 have been incorporated in all of them.

Jubbulpore division.

180. **Effect of recent land revenue legislation.**—No legislation of importance affecting the revenue administration was enacted during the year.

Nagpur division.

181. No land revenue legislation deeply affecting the people was passed during the year.

Chhattisgarh division.

182. The only piece of important legislation during the year was the Central Provinces and Berar Revision of the Land Revenue of Estates Act which resulted in the enhancement of *takoli* of zamindaris by about three lakhs of rupees in the division. The object of the enactment was to enlarge the financial resources of the province by re-adjusting the relations of the State and the zamindars on a basis more equitable to general tax-payers and to meet the increasing expenditure on social services and rural reconstruction necessitated by the multifarious and growing needs of the rural population. The effect of this legislation is the reduction of the financial position of the zamindars almost to the status of ordinary malguzars. The financial breakdown in most of the indebted zamindaris under Court of Wards management is so acute that it has not been possible to balance their budgets and it has become almost impossible to provide even for payment of interest on loans. There are several other considerations, some of them of a far-reaching nature, which I am examining. For instance—

(1) Gunderdehi, in the Drug district, though inalienable, is so heavily indebted that it would take 75 years or so to discharge the debt even if every possible saving were effected. The question is arising how takoli can be recovered.

(2) Uprora, in the Bilaspur district, now has to pay, as takoli, more than the rental assessment, *i.e.*, it has to pay partly from siwai income which is likely to be curtailed. The revised takoli is a full 50 per cent of the assets and yet the estate (unlike that of a malguzar) is inalienable.

183. Another important legislative measure was an amendment to section 123 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act so as to ensure direct payment of malik-makbuza revenue by

the plot proprietors instead of through the lambardars concerned. The result will be a saving to Government by about 15 per cent of the entire malik-makbuza revenue which was allowed to landlords; but there will now be an abnormal increase in the collection work of the tahsildars from individual owners of such land for the recovery of which the lambardars were formerly held responsible to Government. The enactment received the assent of His Excellency the Governor by about the end of the year under report and its exact effect has yet to be seen.

Jubbulpore division.

184. Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.—No disputes regarding the allotment of house sites or exorbitant rates of nazarana by malguzars were brought to notice. Three applications under this section were made in Hoshangabad, two of which were disposed of as calling for no action, and one, by the notified area committee, Pipariya, is under enquiry. The case relating to the application of this section to Garha and Kachhpura, the suburbs of Jubbulpore city, referred to in the last year's report, has not yet been disposed of, as Government has asked for a further report on certain points.

Chhattisgarh division.

185. There was no occasion to use the provisions of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act in Bilaspur and Balaghat districts. Including one case pending from the last year, there were ten cases for allotment of house sites in Raipur. In two of them house sites were allotted, four applications were rejected and four were pending. In Drug five such applications were received and all of them were disposed of. Compromise was reached in three cases; a house site was allotted in one case and the remaining one was rejected. Including seven cases pending from last year, in Bhandara, there were 13 cases for disposal. In four cases house sites were allotted; five applications were rejected and two were under investigation. The district reports from Drug and Bhandara show that the landlords are acting in a reasonable manner in the matter of allotment of house sites of suitable dimensions in deserving cases.

Jubbulpore division.

186. Debt conciliation boards.—All the debt conciliation boards established in the division, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Murwara, Mandla, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Harda, Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa, ceased to function (except for the disposal of review applications) with the establishment of debt relief courts which took over the pending cases. Proposals submitted last year for the establishment of debt conciliation boards at Niwas and Dindori were dropped in consequence of the passing of the Debt Relief Act. A debt relief court has since been established at Mandla for the whole district. Debt conciliation boards have done valuable work in many respects but the payment of the instalments fixed is unsatisfactory. 1,282 [655] applications were received in Jubbulpore and 1,673 [1,258] in Nimar for recovery under section 13 (1) of the Act. The amounts involved and recoveries made have not been mentioned in the district reports. In Hoshangabad 6,028 [3,486] applications covering a sum of Rs. 1,13,499 [Rs. 70,141] were received, of which Rs. 37,554 [Rs. 39,795] or 32 [56] per cent was recovered in 1,961 [1,694] cases. In Saugor, out of Rs. 1,66,464 [Rs. 97,352] involved in 5,513 [3,319] cases, recoveries amounted to Rs. 66,331 [Rs. 21,487] or 40 [22] per cent. These figures illustrate either the difficulties or the unwillingness to make payments of the instalments

fixed by the boards and of the considerable burden thrown on the revenue staff. In Saugor, certificates under section 13 (3) of the Act were issued in 83 cases and in eight cases in Jubbulpore The multiple of rent adopted in the fixation of the instalments is not generally high and the large number of applications received for recovery is probably due to wilful default by debtors. The question of application of section 27 of the Debt Relief Act to areas in which the instalments may need revision is under consideration.

Nagpur division.

187. All debt conciliation boards ceased to function consequent to the establishment of debt relief courts during the year. There were in all 6,101 cases for recovery of debt conciliation instalments involving Rs. 3,17,511 in Chhindwara and 3,543 involving Rs. 1,34,019 in Betul for disposal during the year. The colossal increase in the number of such cases is somewhat disquieting, as apart from the additional work it throws on the revenue staff, it goes to discredit the whole working of the debt conciliation scheme which is based on the assumption that instalments would be paid with reasonable punctuality. 4,208 cases in Chhindwara and 1,785 in Betul were disposed of leaving 1,893 and 1,758 pending. Certificates under section 13 (2) were issued in 107 and 55 cases. Although some part of this general nonpayment of instalment is probably due to bad crops, still it is difficult to resist the conclusion that either the instalments fixed are too heavy or the default is contumacious.

Chhattisgarh division.

188. A summary of the work done by the debt conciliation boards in scaling down the debts of the agriculturists is given beolw :—

Name of board		Amount of claim In lakhs	Reduction after conciliation In lakhs	Percentage of remission secured
		Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur	..	1·86	1·13	39
Baloda Bazar	..	0·31	0·15	51
Dhamtari	..	4·93	2·47	51
Bilaspur-Mungeli	..	12·32	5·60	55
Janjgir	..	9·62	4·71	51
Drug	..	2·91	2·15	26
Balod	..	1·29	0·58	55
Bemetara	..	4·18	2·81	33
Bhandara	..	14·09	8·01	43
Gondia	..	17·09	7·03	59
Sakoli	..	21·94	10·54	52
Balaghat	..	38·59	22·65	41

The debt conciliation boards have secured remission to an appreciable extent and the fixation of equated payments without future interest should have a good effect in securing punctual payments of the instalments. Debt conciliation boards have ceased to function from about the close of the year and they have now been replaced by debt relief courts. The new enactment retains the several features of the Debt Conciliation Act such as the scheme for repayment and simple machinery for recovery of the defaulted instalments as arrears of land revenue; but it confers large powers of compulsion as the so-called weak point of the Debt Conciliation Act was that the boards had insufficient powers to deal with the recalcitrants and were dependent on the consent of the creditor. A new departure is thus the compulsory reduction of principal on a graduated scale according to the fall in land values. The immediate results may be successful; but I am very apprehensive of the eventual outcome of such a measure.

Chhattisgarh division.

189. **Consolidation of holdings.**—The operations continued in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts and the work was pushed on more vigorously than before. The number of applications pending from previous years was 412 (187 in Raipur, 94 in Drug and 131 in Bilaspur). The number of new applications registered was 203 (30 in Raipur, 93 in Drug and 80 in Bilaspur). Of the total number of 615 applications for disposal only one was rejected and 249 were finally admitted leaving 365 pending for disposal in the succeeding year. The subjoined table gives details of area and khasra numbers before and after *chakbandi* for schemes sanctioned during the year:—

District	Number of villages	Number of permanent holders	Occupied area	Khasra numbers		Number increased for baris and kothara	Net numbers of chaks	Percentage of reduction
				Before chakbandi	After chakbandi			
			Acres					
Raipur ..	68	6,159	58,586	169,009	38,747	8,505	30,242	85
Drug ..	108	8,024	94,416	148,740	47,914	11,704	36,210	74
Bilaspur ..	66	11,001	65,562	103,483	45,970	21,892	24,078	71

Among individual villages, the most remarkable results were obtained at Rakhi and Tarra in the Raipur tahsil where the khasra numbers were reduced from 3.010 and 3,114 to 158 and 181, respectively. Since the passing of the Act in 1926, the consolidation work has been completed in 1,685 villages in which the khasra numbers have been reduced from 3,336,445 to 566,829 or by 83 per cent. The scheme is gaining ever-increasing popularity from year to year as the cultivators are now fully alive to its benefits. The total cost of establishment and other expenditure amount to Rs. 4,24,070 inclusive of Rs. 78,407 incurred during the first five years when the operations were carried on a voluntary basis without levying any fees. The total cost, levied so far at the rate of annas 4 per acre, amounts to Rs. 3,50,288. For the last two years the department has not been able to remain entirely self-supporting and the cost per acre of the area consolidated and confirmed increased to Re. 0-4-10 [Re. 0-4-7] in Raipur and Drug, but it decreased to Re. 0-5-3 [Re. 0-5-10] in Bilaspur as against Re. 0-4-0 recovered. The small increase in expenditure in the former two districts is attributed partly to the time lost by the field staff in persuading the tenants to agree to the reservation of water-courses and partly to the fact that the factors other than fair allotment of lands operated against the confirmation of schemes, *i.e.*, personal differences among some permanent holders, obstinacy of others, etc. In Bilaspur the decrease in cost was the result of serious efforts made to curtail expenditure.

190. Consolidation of holdings continues to be, in my opinion, the most unassailably beneficial and inexpensive operation carried out by Government in the rice-area of Chhattisgarh.

Jubbulpore division.

191. **Revision of patwari halkabandi.**—The revised halkabandi is in force in the Jubbulpore district only where the Deputy Commissioner reports the need of increasing the staff has been separately reported to Government. In all other districts the introduction of the revised halkabandi has been postponed *sine die.*

Chhattisgarh division.

192. The revision of the patwari halkabandi has been postponed *sine die.*

Jubbulpore division.

193. **Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.**—There has been no change during the year in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.

Chhattisgarh division.

194. Revised scales of pay for new entrants were introduced in 1930—32. Although the new scales of pay are definitely lower, it is gratifying to note that the quality of the staff recruited on the executive side has remained unaffected. Recruitment to the Provincial Services is made on the recommendation of the Joint Public Service Commission and that to the Subordinate Services by a Provincial Board of Selection. On the ministerial side, however, the effect on recruitment due to changes in the two scales has been quite different. Most of the matriculates, who now compete for employment, are showing themselves to be below the standard now required. There is a great dearth of efficient clerks for appointment to old select, or new first grade posts. Many of the old incumbents, who are now holding these posts and those of assistant superintendents of the district offices, are of very mediocre capacity and lack the ability to discharge the duties of superior posts on promotion. This clearly points to the need for the recruitment of clerks of higher academical and other qualifications and unless a departure from the present system of recruitment is undertaken, deterioration in the efficient working of the various offices is inevitable.

195. I have in mind an alternative system of recruitment, *viz.*, on a divisional basis. Under this scheme, candidates for appointment will be put to a test—both oral and in writing. There will be a Divisional Selection Board, with the Commissioner as Chairman and the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur and possibly also those of the neighbouring districts of Bilaspur and Drug as members. The selected candidates will be listed in order of merit, preference being given to graduates and intermediates of the Nagpur University and matriculates of the first class of Nagpur Board. All the Deputy Commissioners, with whom I have discussed this scheme, agree with it. But it must be noted that for the first few years, till he scheme (if adopted) has been put into operation, it is, I consider, necessary that at least 50

per cent of the old select, or the new first grade posts in the district and divisional offices must be left open for being filled up by direct recruitment of selected graduates.

Jubbulpore division.

196. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—Owing to lack of funds nothing could be done during the year to meet even the pressing demands for office extensions and construction of quarters for members of the revenue staff. The construction of a separate building for the Court of Wards office in Jubbulpore will remove some of the congestion in the district office. The question of office extensions will have to be taken up sooner or later in view of the increase of revenue staff which is contemplated.

Nagpur division.

197. No new quarters were constructed during the year. The extension of the district court at Chhindwara and the construction of a new tahsil building at Arvi and Multai are urgent necessities which cannot be postponed any longer. A scheme to shift the Forest Divisional Officer to the Forest Extra-Assistant Commissioner's bungalow, and the police office to the forest office and the branches of the district office now located in the *mundi-kachehri*, a private building, to the police office is under consideration.

Chhattisgarh division.

198. No residential buildings were constructed for the land revenue staff nor is there prospect of any being constructed in the near future till the financial stringency is over.

Jubbulpore division.

199. Famine programme.—The district famine programmes are reported to be up-to-date.

Chhattisgarh division.

200. The district famine programmes have all been revised up-to-date in accordance with the instructions contained in the Scarcity Manual. In all there are 49 famine tracts in the division. Adequate work has been provided in all the tracts except five (one each in Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat and two in Bhandara). The deficiencies in these tracts range between 0.02 per cent to 1.4 per cent and the labourers can conveniently be drafted to the adjoining tracts where more work is available for a larger number of workers than those for whom relief is necessary.

Jubbulpore division.

201. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations were not in progress in any district. Abatement proceedings in the seven highly assessed groups of the Jubbulpore district and in the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district were completed and the revised land revenue has been brought into force. The assessment of land diverted to non-agricultural purposes is receiving increasing attention and where necessary Deputy Commissioners have been appointed Settlement Officers for revising the assessment. At Jubbulpore where about 1,002 acres are reported to have been diverted, a special officer is at work since March 1938. An area of 962 acres has been surveyed and enquiries completed in respect of 249 acres. The work is likely to be completed by the close of the current year.

Chhattisgarh division.

202. The settlements in Bhandara and Balaghat, though overdue, have been postponed till the 30th June 1940.

Jubbulpore division.

203. **Tours and inspections.**—The touring done by the Deputy Commissioners was as follows:—

Jubbulpore	..	35	[34]
Saugor	..	42	[39]
Hoshangabad	..	129	[147]
Nimar	..	73	[103]
Mandla	..	69	[95]

The touring in Jubbulpore and Saugor was again inadequate. Communal tension in Jubbulpore city restricted the Deputy Commissioner's touring, while in Saugor the inadequate touring is due to four changes in the office of the Deputy Commissioner during the year.

204. The amount of touring done by the subordinate revenue officers is mentioned in the district reports. There is distinct improvement in the Nimar district. The touring done by subordinate revenue officers was generally adequate.

205. Messrs. P. G. Braye, I.C.S., and B. A. Bambawale, I.C.S., and Khan Sahib F. K. Khan held charge of the districts of Jubbulpore, Nimar and Mandla, respectively, throughout the year, Mr. S. W. G. O. Forrester held charge of the Hoshangabad district throughout the year except for the first fortnight of August 1939 when Mr. G. K. Tiwari officiated for him. In Saugor again there were frequent changes as shown below:—

Mr. K. M. Ahmad from 1st October to 29th November 1938 and from 19th April to 19th June 1939.

Mr. S. N. Mehta from 30th November 1938 to 18th April 1939.

Mr. A. G. F. Farquhar from 20th June to 30th September 1939.

206. All branches of the district offices were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners or their assistants. All the tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and the subdivisional officers concerned except Saugor, Khurai and Rehli which could not be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, the first two for two years in succession. These have recently been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner.

207. I held charge of the division throughout the year and inspected the Jubbulpore and Mandla district offices, the Narsinghpur, Burhanpur and Harda sub-divisional offices and nine tahsil offices.

Nagpur division.

208. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants was as follows:—

		Deputy Commissioner	Assistants
Nagpur	..	55 [106]	577 [368]
Wardha	..	105 [85]	298 [194]
Chanda	..	85 [75]	217 [217]
Chhindwara	..	61 [106]	359 [285]
Betul	..	93 [82]	210 [330]

The touring of Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur and Chhindwara, was clearly inadequate. Despite the heavy increase in court work, the touring of other revenue officers generally was satisfactory and adequate, except that of tahsildars, Nagpur, Lakhnadon and Warora and naib-tahsildars, Seoni, Garchiroli and Sironcha, which needs improvement. Touring as well as inspection were hampered to some extent by revenue officers in Chanda and Wardha being pre-occupied with suspension enquiries and scarcity operations.

209. All the tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except Hinganghat in Wardha, Warora in Chanda, Chhindwara and Amarwara in Chhindwara and Bhainsdehi in Betul. All the sub-divisional officers inspected the tahsil offices in their respective charges except the sub-divisional officer, Chhindwara. The Commissioner inspected 16 out of 21 tahsils and all the district offices except Nagpur.

Chhattisgarh division.

210. The touring done by the Deputy Commissioners was as follows:—

District	Prescribed minimum number of days	Number of days spent on tour in	
		1937-38	1938-39
Raipur ..	90	90	86
Bilaspur ..	90	84	110
Drug ..	90	10	88
Bhandara ..	100	64	67
Balaghat ..	100	104	102

The variations are largely due to several changes among Deputy Commissioners, except in Bilaspur. All the Deputy Commissioners spent a large number of days on tour with tents. The touring by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, was alone inadequate; but this was partly due to the fact that there were three changes of Deputy Commissioners during the year. Mr. Ramadhyani was Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, from the 1st October 1938 to the 22nd June 1939. He toured for 40 days, all with tents. Mr. S. R. Morey who succeeded him and was in the district from the 23rd June to the 10th September 1939, toured for 23 days. He was followed by Rao Sahib S. Sanyal who toured for four days between the 11th to the 30th September 1939.

211. Touring by sub-divisional officers was generally adequate—that in Bilaspur and Drug was particularly good. In Raipur, two sub-divisions, namely, Raipur and Dhamtari, were linked together and it was not possible for the sub-divisional officer in charge of the combined sub-divisions to put in the required amount of touring in respect of each sub-division. The sub-divisional officer in charge of Bhandara and Sakoli toured for 64 days against the prescribed minimum of 100. No explanation has been given in the district report in regard to the deficient touring; but there were three changes among sub-divisional officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, has drawn the

attention of the sub-divisional officer, Waraseoni, to his inadequate touring—87 days against 100. In all other cases, the amount of touring done by the sub-divisional officer exceeded the prescribed minimum. There is, however, a tendency to spend a larger number of days on tour without tents. The Deputy Commissioners are being asked to instruct the sub-divisional officers to undertake intensive touring *with tents* so as to keep themselves in close touch with the people.

212. The tahsildars, Raipur, Dhamtari, Bhandara, Gondia and Balaghat, toured inadequately. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, explains that the tahsildars, Raipur and Dhamtari, are not at all to blame for the deficient touring as the former had a heavy file which confined him to headquarters, while the latter was also in charge of the Dhamtari municipality for more than half the year. The Deputy Commissioners, Bhandara and Balaghat, have drawn the attention of the tahsildars to the inadequate touring done by them. The amount of touring done by other tahsildars and naib-tahsildars was adequate; but, as in the case of sub-divisional officers, they, too, spent a larger number of days on tour without tents. Deputy Commissioners will again be asked to scrutinize the programme of tahsildars and naib-tahsildars from month to month and see that they spend a longer time with tents in the rural areas and do not confine their touring to visiting places easily reached by rail or bus.

213. The number of khasra entries checked by the revenue officers was as follows:—

District		1937-38	1938-39
Raipur	..	7,931	6,669
Bilaspur	..	4,024	5,017
Drug	..	3,580	7,187
Bhandara	..	3,691	3,913
Balaghat	..	2,228	3,574

The checking in Raipur has deteriorated. No explanation has been furnished in the district report. Deputy Commissioners should insist upon each revenue officer submitting a list showing the names of villages and the number of khasra entries checked in each month, along with their tour diaries.

214. The inspection of various branches of the district office was neglected by all the Deputy Commissioners except in Balaghat. The Deputy Commissioners, Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat, inspected all the tahsils; while the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, inspected only three out of four tahsils. This was partly due to Mr. Parmanand's illness and his transfer. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, inspected only one out of four tahsils. No explanation has been furnished for this omission in the Raipur report. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, explains that the sub-divisional officers, though they inspected the tahsils in their charge, did not write their inspection notes until about the end of the year, so that it was not possible for him to inspect the

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tahsil offices. There is a general tendency on the part of the sub-divisional officers to put off the inspection of tahsilis till about the end of the revenue year with the result that several inspections are made in close succession and the value of the inspection made is thus considerably reduced. I consider that a good sub-divisional officer should be able to make two inspections of his tahsil every year. It is not necessary to make a complete inspection of the whole tahsili at one time; different branches should be inspected at different intervals as laid down in paragraph 4 of General Book Circular III-6. At any rate, if the sub-divisional officer makes only one inspection of his tahsili in a year, his inspection must be finished before the end of May so as to leave sufficient time for his instructions to be complied with before the Deputy Commissioner starts his inspection during the rainy reason. There should be no excuse for the sub-divisional officer to postpone the writing of his inspection note in the manner in which it is reported to have been done at Bilaspur. Many of the sub-divisional officers moreover, do not inspect the work of their own court readers.

215. The inspection of the various branches of the tahsil offices by tahsildars and their naibs was generally adequate, except in the Baihar tahsil, where the attention of the officers concerned was drawn by the Deputy Commissioner. I would, however, prefer more frequent surprise inspections and shorter notes.

216. I was in charge of the division throughout the year and I inspected the district offices at Raipur, Drug and six tahsils, *viz.*, Raipur, Dhamtari, Mungeli, Bemetara, Bhandara and Sakoli. All district offices and all tahsilis except Gondia and Baloda Bazar were inspected by me during the last two revenue years. The two remaining tahsilis mentioned above, have since been inspected.

I.—Statement showing the account of the Provincial Government with Agriculturist borrowers in the Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act	Total both Acts
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Principal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	16,01,469	40,78,481	56,79,950
Advanced during the year ..	1,05,852	6,33,091	7,38,943
Total advanced ..	17,07,321	47,11,572	64,18,893
Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears.)	8,10,959	32,82,549	40,93,508
Remitted during the year ..	1,625	7,340	8 965
Collected during the year ..	(*a*) 1,18,433	(*b*) 4,90,817	6,09,250
Total remitted and collected ..	1,20,058	4,98,157	6,18,215
Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	15,87,263	42,13,415	58,00,678
Amount suspended by competent authority.	47,431	3,25,622	3,73,053
Amount overdue ..	6,48,539	24,61,361	31,09,900
Interest—			
Collected during the year ..	32,080	71,613	1,03,693
Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2·01	1·72	1·80

(*a*) Includes advance collections of Rs. 5,069.

(*b*) Do. do. Rs. 2,591.

II.—Profit and loss account of the transactions under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts for the year 1938-39.

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

	To end of 1937-38	During 1938-39	Total	Interest realized		
				to end of 1937-38	during 1938-39	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Interest due ..	16,65	2,09	18,74	8,35	1,07	9,42
Remissions ..	25,77	9	25,86	..	..	..
Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	35,18
Total ..	..	..	44,60	..	..	44,60

NOTE.—No account of profit and loss in this form was compiled prior to 1932-33. The total loss for the period from the 1st April 1921 to the end of the financial year 1938-39 for the entire provincial loan account comes to T. Rs. 45,78 (loss due to the remission of principal T. Rs. 26,45 and loss on interest account T. Rs. 19,33.)

STATEMENT A.—Showing area held by several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1939.

District	Total occupied area	(1) Details of proprietors										Total area held by proprietors, *i.e.*, total of columns (3), (4), (7) and (10)
		Land held by malguzars			Land held by malik-makbuzas			Land held completely or partially revenue free				
		Area held as *sir*	Area cultivated other than *sir*	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assessed	Number of holdings	Area	Revenue assigned (not for realization)	Revenue demanded (for realization)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Acres	Acres	Acres			Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres
Jubbulpore ..	1,422,555	137,704	75,141	15	14,968	64,435	77,188	522	2,579	4,846	491	279,859
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	1,233,224	120,589	89,469	17	5,026	43,859	53,931	711	7,577	8,574	65	261,494
Damoh ..	738,212	80,121	41,973	17	4,262	31,378	29,381	122	1,588	2,028	...	155,060
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	1,219,428	171,846	64,975	19	1,498	26,886	16,341	149	994	1,958	71	264,701
Narsinghpur ..	741,276	88,295	33,167	16	1,851	20,934	39,312	168	1,793	2,819	1,583	144,189
Nimar ..	807,748	51,436	27,938	10	20,247	182,742	2,52,064	1,320	19,277	35,421	1,653	281,393
Mandla ..	936,943	56,759	34,383	9	454	3,285	2,857	28	100	116	40	94,527
Total—Jubbulpore division.	7,099,386	706,750	367,046	15	48,306	373,519	4,71,074	3,020	33,908	55,762	3,903	1,481,223
Nagpur ..	1,624,737	193,476	67,491	16	13,061	110,147	2,19,472	437	6,611	14,142	106	377,725
Wardha ..	1,181,073	145,065	87,776	20	6,340	58,345	85,841	308	4,456	8,598	783	295,642
Chanda—												
Khalsa ..	1,022,543	89,126	27,677	11	7,665	78,800	65,208	427	6,614	5,388	1,732	202,217
Zamindari ..	173,503	10,068	1,982	7	109	2,567	1,311	...	...	...	...	14,617

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—												
Khalsa ..	1,038,511	120,472	104,135	22	598	5,566	6,126	257	2,047	1,650	1,046	232,220
Jagir ..	310,857	13,093	6,937	6	1	17	3	...	...	...	...	20,047
Seoni ..	990,245	130,779	71,959	20	748	8,531	7,613	5	129	152	92	211,398
Betul ..	1,123,078	76,343	35,507	10	652	8,603	8,263	106	2,732	829	1,562	123,185
Total—Nagpur division	7,464,547	778,422	403,464	16	29,174	272,576	3,93,837	1,540	22,589	30,759	5,321	1,477,051
Raipur—												
Khalsa ..	1,557,055	245,522	141,779	25	2,638	7,128	8,778	10	528	690	...	394,957
Zamindari ..	794,251	94,678	22,230	15	18	75	83	...	...	...	...	116,983
Bilaspur—												
Khalsa ..	1,281,956	205,696	104,041	24	10,436	29,035	29,916	12	84	118	...	338,856
Zamindari ..	767,942	74,480	16,074	12	162	905	694	...	...	...	...	91,459
Drug—												
Khalsa ..	1,327,608	253,276	143,224	30	2,844	9,249	9,584	18	122	125	10	405,871
Zamindari ..	464,415	52,614	12,811	14	257	7,250	2,575	...	...	...	...	72,675
Bhandara—												
Khalsa ..	683,427	103,676	25,390	19	7,484	50,415	69,457	50	551	865	167	180,032
Zamindari ..	345,081	44,065	10,735	16	920	7,866	8,746	...	...	...	..	62,666
Balaghat—												
Khalsa ..	500,702	74,288	19,691	19	2,759	18,076	22,671	...	...	...	...	112,055
Zamindari ..	128,040	16,934	3,510	16	116	1,416	1,970	...	...	...	...	21,860
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	7,850,477	1,165,229	499,485	19	27,634	131,415	1,54,474	90	1,285	1,798	177	1,797,414
Grand Total ..	22,414,410	2,650,401	1,269,995	17	105,114	777,510	10,19,385	4,650	57,782	88,319	9,401	4,755,688
Total for preceding year	22,395,858	2,662,564	1,272,939	17	100,391	773,962	10,50,943	4,625	58,013	87,140	9,532	3,945,478

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1939—contd.

District	(2) Details of tenants								Total of tenant area, *i.e.*, total of columns (15) and (19)
	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants				Land held by occupancy tenants				
	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	Number of holdings	Area	Rent	Incidence per acre	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres
Jubbulpore ...	34,829	180,942	2,72,437	1 8 1	174,609	949,563	9,91,350	1 0 8	1,130,505
Saugor (excluding Damoh) ...	22,347	142,923	2,09,861	1 7 6	123,535	819,725	10,15,230	1 3 10	962,648
Damoh ...	22,054	105,239	1,29,670	1 3 9	83,505	472,024	5,33,197	1 2 1	577,263
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	20,572	262,231	4,27,401	1 10 1	66,424	682,358	9,19,475	1 5 7	944,589
Narsinghpur ...	15,469	132,091	2,72,490	2 1 0	59,372	455,540	7,86,395	1 11 7	587,631
Nimar ...	686	5,457	5,568	1 0 4	48,536	511,345	4,05,324	0 12 9	516,802
Mandla ...	1,791	10,174	12,949	1 4 4	63,647	825,349	3,96,146	0 7 8	835,523
Total—Jubbulpore division...	117,748	839,057	13,30,376	1 9 4	619,628	4,715,904	50,47,117	1 1 1	5,554,961
Nagpur ...	24,759	239,179	4,18,327	1 12 0	85,123	982,217	12,28,917	1 4 0	1,221,396
Wardha ..	12,862	151,248	2,03,184	1 5 6	59,056	732,919	7,82,451	1 1 1	884,167
Chanda—									
Khalsa ...	12,988	110,261	97,340	0 14 1	89,151	696,050	5,66,713	0 13 0	806,311
Zamindari ...	214	1,872	1,197	0 10 3	17,879	155,111	76,334	0 7 11	156,983

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—													
Khalsa	12,477	95,588	1,32,410	1	6	2	92,431	709,317	4,50,039	0	10	2	804,905
Jagir	...	...	...	...			15,009	289,560	81,189	0	4	6	289,560
Seoni	3,673	38,743	42,452	1	1	6	85,193	737,210	5,88,386	0	12	9	775,953
Betul	13,803	154,589	1,21,992	0	12	8	75,982	835,787	4,04,502	0	7	9	990,376
Total—Nagpur division	80,776	791,480	10,16,902	1	5	8	519,824	5,138,171	41,78,531	0	13	0	5,929,651
Raipur—													
Khalsa	27,997	123,166	1,53,613	1	3	11	182,051	1,024,090	11,00,467	1	1	2	1,147,256
Zamindari	...	...	...	...			56,513	660,653	2,99,032	0	7	3	660,653
Bilaspur—													
Khalsa	29,846	75,779	84,506	1	0	11	242,694	850,590	7,99,669	0	5	7	926,369
Zamindari	...	...	...				90,632	668,635	3,67,968	0	8	9	668,635
Drug—													
Khalsa	28,510	137,915	1,62,192	1	2	10	131,231	775,170	8,50,700	1	1	7	913,085
Zamindari	145	1,985	1,034	0	8	4	28,434	386,636	1,96,657	0	8	2	388,621
Bhandara—													
Khalsa	11,732	70,659	99,051	1	6	5	75,365	431,453	5,24,177	1	3	5	502,112
Zamindari	3,536	20,384	30,196	1	7	8	41,599	258,614	2,70,666	1	0	9	278,998
Balaghat—													
Khalsa	8,438	44,222	67,001	1	8	3	78,812	343,585	4,18,842	1	3	9	387,807
Zamindari	1,232	7,457	11,641	1	9	0	18,162	98,334	1,12,802	1	2	4	105,791
Total—Chhattisgarh division	111,436	481,567	6,09,234	1	4	2	945,493	5,497,760	49,40,980	0	12	11	5,979,327
Grand Total	309,960	2,112,104	29,56,512	1	6	4	2,084,945	15,351,835	1,41,66,628	0	14	3	17,463,939
Total for preceding year	308,890	2,119,073	30,11,080	1	6	4	2,049,888	15,316,799	1,43,36,863	0	14	8	17,435,864

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1939—concld.

(2) Details of tenants—*concld.*

District	Total rental, *i.e.*, columns (16) and (20)	Incidence per acre	Rents actually collected: On account of current year	Rents actually collected: On account of previous year	Land held rent free: Area held as grant from proprietors	Land held rent free: Area held in lieu of service	Land held by sub-tenants: Number of holdings	Land held by sub-tenants: Area sublet for cash	Land held by sub-tenants: Area sublet for grain	Land held by sub-tenants: Total cash sub-rent	Land held by sub-tenants: Valuation of total grain sub-rent
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	12,63,787	1 1 11	8,44,651	3,15,090	1,419	10,772	43,737	97,371	7,142	3,21,307	17,776
Saugor (excluding Damoh).	12,25,091	1 4 4	7,39,962	4,23,150	1,135	7,947	29,312	116,066	1,311	2,73,001	5,088
Damoh ..	6,62,867	1 2 4	4,83,332	1,60,105	2,913	2,976	21,719	70,404	3,157	1,11,220	11,518
Hoshangabad (excluding Narsinghpur).	13,46,876	1 6 10	7,94,462	5,58,364	768	5,244	32,143	222,781	44,078	7,75,487	1,57,429
Narsinghpur ..	10,58,885	1 12 10	6,59,107	3,75,230	1,760	7,694	27,450	143,070	463	6,43,395	3,287
Nimar ..	4,10,892	0 12 10	4,71,940	1,31,013	1,285	8,087	15,487	128,452	85	3,63,625	286
Mandla ..	4,09,095	0 7 10	2,53,051	1,02,843	3,780	3,113	4,279	9,902	292	14,313	1,050
Total—Jubbulpore division.	63,77,493	1 2 4	42,46,565	20,65,795	13,060	45,833	174,127	788,046	56,528	25,02,348	1,96,434
Nagpur ..	16,47,244	1 5 7	3,37,525	6,11,197	5,329	15,917	38,344	258,783	4,258	11,78,113	12,864
Wardha ..	9,85,635	1 1 10	1,87,980	2,65,505	697	567	26,994	278,116	26	9,21,598	34
Chanda—											
Khalsa ..	6,64,053	0 13 2	..	..	10,186	3,829	43,754	164,130	18,881	4,39,218	1,11,618
Zamindari ..	77,531	0 7 11	4,75,411	1,36,449	197	1,706	5,246	14,971	2,027	12,595	6,492

Chhindwara (excluding Seoni)—													
Khalsa ..	5,82,449	0	11	7	3 17,316	1,15,466	567	819	48,486	197,813	..	2,43,093	..
Jagir ..	81,189	0	4	6	50,938	22,962	554	696	5,475	19,990	..	9,304	..
Seoni ..	6,30,838	0	13	0	2,97,024	1,84,983	1,651	1,243	16,600	75,317	2,499	1,67,678	8,603
Betul ..	5,26,494	0	8	6	2,98,595	1,49,038	4,257	5,260	12,154	77,179	12,008	1,73,612	22,030
Total—Nagpur division.	51,95,433	0	14	0	19,64,789	14,85,650	23,438	30,037	197,053	1,086,299	39,699	31,45,211	1,61,646
Raipur—													
Khalsa ..	12,54,080	1	1	6	10,28,898	2,38,553	9,718	5,124	24,247	36,489	..	1,27,654	..
Zamindari ..	2,99,032	0	7	3	2,70,328	22,054	6,098	10,517	9,079	22,877	..	61,316	..
Bilaspur—													
Khalsa ..	8,84,175		..		8,12,624	74,796	8,065	8,666	25,400	32,474	312	76,547	2,450
Zamindari ..	3,67,968		..		3,00,121	39,245	3,230	3,618	10,418	19,705	2,759	35,855	5,054
Drug—													
Khalsa ..	10,12,892	1	1	9	8,50,643	1,34,254	4,487	4,164	17,142	33,213	..	1.23,009	..
Zamindari ..	1,97,691	0	8	1	1,83,075	28,566	2,002	1,118	8,107	34,199	..	57,581	..
Bhandara—													
Khalsa ..	6,23,228	1	3	11	1,53,954	4,06,391	763	520	17,890	77,090	13,022	3,27,077	78,882
Zamindari ..	3,00,862	1	1	1	55,344	1,69,226	251	466	6,774	15,501	2,553	81,366	9,598
Balaghat—													
Khalsa ..	4,85,843	1	4	1	4,03,886	65,066	549	291	8,618	23,249	2,231	1,04,671	12,993
Zamindari ..	1,24,443	1	2	10	1,02,026	14,871	308	81	2,622	7,068	2,419	35,783	10,419
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	55,50,214	0	14	11	41,60,899	11,93,032	35,471	34,565	130,297	301,865	23,296	10,30,859	1,19,396
Grand Total ..	1,71,23,140	0	15	8	1,03,72,193	47,44,477	71,969	110,435	501,477	2,176,210	119,523	66,78,418	4,77,476
Total for preceding year.	1,73,47,827	0	15	11	1,18,89,416	43,55,757	73,896	110,713	516,222	2,361,062	109,891	69,18,873	6,03,140

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1939.

District	Total area occupied by patels and raiyats at the beginning of the year	Revenue assessed thereon	Area sublet during the year	Rent	Area un-occupied but available for allotment	Revenue assessed thereon
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Jubbulpore	2,032	1,419	245	892	47	15
Saugor (including Damoh)	14,946	10,770	204	227	8,333	3,964
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur) ..	22,036	8,204	915	392	2,278	488
Nimar	382,883	1,93,330	19,571	47,823	14,772	4,464
Mandla	303,476	1,17,294	4,153	1,749	74,910	29,903
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	725,373	3,31,017	25,088	51,083	100,340	38,834
Nagpur	2,208	1,782	56	46	192	82
Wardha	There are no raiyatwari villages in the Wardha district.					

Chanda	162,577	79,755	21,399	20,109	81,274	6,573
Chhindwara (including Seoni)	112,839	43,493	7,167	5,368	1,999	803
Betul	66,140	16,207	1,317	497	1,892	352
Total—Nagpur division ..	343,764	1,41,237	29,939	26,020	85,357	27,810
Raipur	11,335	6,975	38	31	1,512	1,337
Bilaspur	2,603	2,272	21	50	101	46
Drug	152	88	..	.	13	3
Bhandara	3,721	1,790	191	160	730	357
Balaghat	131,456	48,419	6,041	3,003	(*b*) 27,478	(*b*)2,406
Total—Chhattisgarh division ..	149,267	59,544	6,291	3,244	29,834	4,149
Grand Total ..	1,218,404	5,31,798	61,318	80,347	215,531	70,793

STATEMENT B-I.—Details of area held in raiyatwari villages, and the revenue assessed thereon in each district of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1939—concld.

District	Allotted during the year		Surrendered during the year		Balance at the end of the year			
					Occupied		Unoccupied but available for allotment	
	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue	Area	Revenue
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	1	..	15	2	2,018	1,417	62	17
Saugor (including Damoh) ...	556	323	876	503	14,626	10,590	8,653	4,144
Hoshangabad (including Narsinghpur).	456	115	314	82	22,178	8,237	2,136	455
Nimar ...	4,975	2,287	6,551	2,724	381,327	1,92,900	16,679	4,986
Mandla ...	19,039	7,148	15,705	6,332	306,810	1,18,110	71,593	29,126
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	25,027	9,873	23,461	9,643	726,959	3,31,254	99,123	38,728
Nagpur ...	121	50	30	37	2,299	1,795	101	69
Wardha ...	There are no raiyatwari villages in the Wardha district.							

Chanda	5,240	2,172	2,581	1,108	165,236	80,819	78,615	25,509
Chhindwara (including Seoni)	599	249	930	320	112,508	43,422	2,330	874
Betul	1,379	306	1,093	243	66,426	16,270	1,606	289
Total—Nagpur division	7,339	2,777	4,634	1,708	346,469	1,42,306	82,652	26,741
Raipur	1,106	1,069	15	17	12,426	8,027	421	285
Bilaspur	8	3	18	6	2,593	2,269	111	49
Drug	..	..	..	..	152	88	13	3
Bhandara	140	70	21	9	3,840	1,851	611	296
Balaghat	7,356	2,059	4,213	1,396	134,599	49,082	24,335	1,743
Total—Chhattisgarh division	8,610	3,201	4,267	1,428	153,610	61,317	25.491	2,376
Grand Total	40,976	15,851	32,362	12,779	1,227,038	534,877	207,266	67,845

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

District	Demand — Current — Land revenue on roll on the 1st October 1938	Demand — Current — Increase or decrease taking effect during the year	Demand — Current — Net land revenue on roll for collection during the year ending the 30th September 1939	Demand — Arrear — Balance for collection from previous year	Collection — Arrear — Remitted during the year	Collection — Arrear — Suspended during the year	Collection — Arrear — Collected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	9,95,401	−83,441	9,11,960	2,08,433	29,288	1,37,228	39,868
Saugor	12,87,041	+69	12,87,110	36,773	..	..	36,013
Hoshangabad	16,39,171	+832	16,40,003	1,38,423	567	52,710	72,731
Nimar	4,35,193	−10,542	4,24,651	6,182	..	..	5,293
Mandla	2,63,161	−3,103	2,60,058	52,864	2,718	23,608	19,853
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	46,19,967	−96,185	45,23,782	4,42,675	32,573	2,13,546	1,73,758
Nagpur	13,73,889	−27,198	13,46,691	3,36,715	41,654	38,887	1,28,589
Wardha	8,20,762	−15,861	8,04,901	(*a*) 2,20,718	32,323	6,947	1,01,492

Chanda	4,72,120	+12,320	4,84,440	8,661	..	4,947	3,406
Chhindwara	8,85,256	−1,680	8,83,576	2,71,206	37,392	1,35,855	86,016
Betul	3,46,861	−2,148	3,44,713	79,347	16,562	31,786	28,758
Total—Nagpur division	38,98,888	−34,567	38,64,321	9,16,647	1,27,931	2,18,423	3,48,261
Raipur	10,22,385	+76,636	10,99,021	8,589	..	..	7,478
Bilaspur	8,64,165	+74,086	9,38,251	19,750	..	..	19,750
Drug	8,66,083	+ 48,728	9,14,811	1,742	..	..	1,742
Bhandara	6,83,763	+46,798	7,30,561	3,082	..	..	3,082
Balaghat	4,50,340	+ 28,711	4,79,051	3,587	..	..	2,732
Total—Chhattisgarh division	38,86,736	2,74,959	41,61,695	36,750	..	..	34,784
Grand Total	1,24,05,591	1,44,207	1,25,49,798	13,96,072	1,60,504	4,31,969	5,56,803

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939—concld.

District	Collection				Balance					Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Current				Arrear		Current		Total	
	Abatements or remissions granted during the year	Suspensions granted during the year	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsuspended		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	63,880	19,236	14,624	7,65,920	1,37,228	2,049	19,236	48,300	2,06,813	5,826
Saugor ..	3,689	...	821	12,59,276	...	760	...	23,324	24,084	129
Hoshangabad ..	55,288	5,949	27,063	14,39,174	52,710	12,415	5,949	1,12,529	1,83,603	85
Nimar ..	816	...	12	4,20,779	...	889	...	3,044	3,933	213
Mandla ..	16,823	4,095	4,073	2,14,775	23,608	6,685	4,095	20,292	54,680	997
Total—Jubbulpore division	1,40,496	29,280	46,593	40,99,924	2,13,546	22,798	29,280	2,07,489	4,73,113	7,250
Nagpur ..	..	7,49,122	18,584	3,14,149	38,887	1,27,585	7,49,122	2,64,836	11,80,430	3,072
Wardha ..	..	3,72,596	8,546	2,40,568	6,947	79,956	3,72,596	1,83,191	6,42,690	16,832

Chanda ..	209	59,607	6,155	3,92,896	4,947	308	59,607	25,573	90,435	2,324
Chhindwara ..	19,940	90,462	16,364	6,87,611	1,35,856	11,942	90,462	69,799	3,07,459	466
Betul ..	5,434	5,389	376	2,95,721	31,786	2,241	5,389	37,793	77,209	424
Total—Nagpur division ..	25,583	12,77,176	50,025	19,30,945	2,18,423	2,22,032	12,77,176	5,80,592	22,98,223	23,118
Raipur ..	..	...	9,408	10,87,536	...	1,111	...	2,077	3,188	420
Bilaspur ..	4,804	...	14,081	9,11,955	...	...	...	7,411	7,411	519
Drug ..	1,399	...	12,265	8,90,486	...	...	...	10,661	10,661	354
Bhandara ..	1,719	1,16,367	11,355	5,32,511	...	..	1,16,367	68,609	1,84,976	...
Balaghat ..	619	...	8,064	4,62,661	...	855	...	7,707	8,562	356
Total—Chhattisgarh division	8,541	1,16,367	55,173	38,85,149	...	1,966	1,16,367	96,465	2,14,798	1,659
Grand Total ..	1,74,620	14,22,823	1,51,791	99,16,018	4,31,969	2,46,796	14,22,823	8,84,546	29,86,134	32,027

STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30*th September* 1939.

District	Demand		Collection				
	Arrear	Current	Arrear			Current	
	Balance for collection from previous year	For year under report	Remitted during the year	Suspended during the year	Collected	Abatements or remissions granted during the year	Suspended during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	112	4,032	1	110	1	12	14
Saugor ..	162	13,812	59	...	88	63	...
Hoshangabad ..	718	8,624	1	696	21	84	1,081
Nimar ..	13,085	1,85,071	3,843	...	7,501	2,566	...
Mandla ..	3,138	1,36,234	610	829	1,289	3,683	515
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	17,215	3,47,773	4,514	1,635	8,900	6,408	1,610
Nagpur ..	1,461	1,763	770	210	98	...	981
Wardha ..	407	718	...	...	39	...	...

Chanda	1,827	81,153	74	1,602	146	181	14,290
Chhindwara	23,923	43,970	1,629	15,720	5,752	2,398	2,746
Betul	70	16,176	...	20	50	...	...
Total—Nagpur division	27,688	1,43,780	2,473	17,552	6,085	2,579	18,017
Raipur	...	9,379	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	2	2,221	...	...	2	...	...
Drug		944	..	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	10	2,734	...	...	10		...
Balaghat	493	50,060	6	...	487	35	..
Total—Chhattisgarh division	505	65,338	6	...	499	35	...
Grand Total	45,408	5,56,891	6,993	19,187	15,484	9,022	19,627

STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939—concld.

District		Collection		Balance					
		Current		Arrear		Current			
		Collected during the previous year in advance and adjusted during the year	Collected	Suspended	Unsuspended	Suspended	Unsus-pended	Total	Collected in advance on account of the year following
(1)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	1	2,952	110	..	14	1,053	1,177	1
Saugor	..	24	13,311	..	15	..	414	429	2
Hoshangabad	..	..	7,389	696	..	1,081	70	1,847	9
Nimar	..	778	1,74,867	..	1,741	..	6,860	8,601	232
Mandla	..	952	1,29,875	829	410	515	1,209	2,963	403
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	1,755	3,28,394	1,635	2,166	1,610	9,606	15,017	647
Nagpur	..	..	662	210	383	981	120	1,694	..
Wardha	..	2	559	..	368	..	157	525	..

Chanda	475	63,675	1,602	5	14,290	2,532	18,429	143
Chhindwara	255	36,842	15,720	822	2,746	1,729	21,017	201
Betul	27	15,824	20	..	..	325	345	46
Total—Nagpur division	759	1,17,562	17,552	1,578	18,017	4,863	42,010	390
Raipur	62	9,278	..	..	..	39	39	614
Bilaspur	58	2,163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	281	398	..	..	..	265	265	597
Bhandara	23	2,669	..	..	..	42	42	..
Balaghat	107	49,452	..	..	..	466	466	8
Total—Chhattisgarh division	531	63,960	..	..	..	812	812	1,219
Grand Total	3,045	5,09,916	19,187	3,744	19,627	15,281	57,839	2,256

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	1,939	60,122	6	62,055	1,926	57,230	13	2,886	31
Saugor ...	251	84,775	176	84,850	189	83,885	62	714	36
Hoshangabad ...	3,925	1,06,680	1,175	1,09,430	3,262	1,00,343	663	5,162	26
Nimar ...	906	57,622	99	58,429	728	56,949	178	574	207
Mandla ...	950	25,427	275	26,102	736	24,037	214	1,115	8
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	7,971	3,34,626	1,731	3,40,866	6,841	3,22,444	1,130	10,451	308

Nagpur ...	32,271	1,68,159	167	2,00,263	16,768	46,556	15,503	1.21,436	463
Wardha ...	8,361	53,254	1,066	60,549	4,599	33,252	3,762	18,936	8
Chanda ...	142	40,315	541	39,916	142	38,658	...	1,116	95
Chhindwara ...	15,961	64,211	1,318	78,854	3,469	53,329	12,359	9,697	3,700
Betul ...	949	42,848	74	43,723	933	38,778	16	3,996	776
Total—Nagpur division ...	57,684	3,68,787	3,166	4,23,305	25,911	2,10,573	31,640	1,55,181	5,042
Raipur ...	318	74,767	956	74,129	250	73,744	68	67	83
Bilaspur ...	653	61,532	1,278	60,907	395	60,337	...	175	198
Drug ...	43	60,015	966	59,092	43	58,848	...	201	14
Bhandara ...	21	48,101	808	47,314	21	46,314	...	979	...
Balaghat ...	108	33,592	537	33,163	80	32,765	28	290	48
Total—Chhattisgarh division ...	1,143	2,78,007	4,545	2,74,605	789	2,72,008	96	1,712	343
Grand Total ...	66,798	9,81,420	9,442	10,38,776	33,541	8,05,025	32,866	1,67,344	5,693

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

District	Demand		Collected in advance during the previous year	Net demand [total of columns (2) and (3) *minus* column (4)]	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following
	Balance from previous year	For year under report			On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	On account of previous year	On account of the year under report	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	2,170	61,151	..	63,321	1,519	59,000	651	2,151	..
Saugor ..	..	6,601	80	6,521	..	6,501	..	20	115
Hoshangabad ..	..	6,435	..	6,435	..	6,435	..	..	..
Nimar ..	..	37,603	..	37,603	..	37,603	..	..	..
Mandla ..	..	2,136	..	2,136	..	2,136	..	..	..
Total—Jubbulpore division ..	2,170	1,13,926	80	1,16,016	1,519	1,11,675	651	2,171	115
Nagpur ..	4,290	84,488	..	88,778	4,290	80,845	..	3,643	..
Wardha ..	372	2,173	287	258	..	1,886	372	..	..

Chanda	67	36,747	..	36,814	42	36,029	25	718	..
Chhindwara	11,769	2,52,679	..	2,64,448	11,769	2,46,886	..	5,793	..
Betul	..	4,809	..	4,809	..	4,776	..	33	..
Total—Nagpur division	16,498	3,80,896	287	3,97,107	16,101	3,70,422	397	10,187	..
Raipur	54	23,805	..	23,859	54	23,633	..	172	..
Bilaspur	288	22,152	..	22,440	288	21,967	..	185	..
Drug	55	16,946	125	16,876	55	16,805	..	16	20
Bhandara	1,575	58,872	..	60,447	1,575	57,410	..	1,462	..
Balaghat	10,170	1,32,460	4	1,42,626	10,170	1,27,285	..	5,171	4
Total—Chhattisgarh division	12,142	2,54,235	129	2,66,248	12,142	2,47,100	..	7,006	24
Grand Total	30,810	7,49,057	496	7,79,371	29,762	7,29,197	1,048	19,364	139

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under sections 127 *and* 128 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the* 30*th September* 1939.

District	Notices of demand under section 127		Attachments and sales of property under section 128 (*b*)		
	Total number of mahals in district	Number of notices of demand issued	Number of attachments ordered	Number of attachments effected	Number of sales carried out
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jubbulpore	2,570	14	(*a*) 1,059	(*b*) 472	21
Saugor	3,712	15	831	415	7
Hoshangabad	2,689	17	906	674	8
Nimar	1,158	8	379	129	1
Mandla	2,007	22	557	266	5
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	12,136	76	3,732	1,956	42
Nagpur	2,464	684	567	340	2
Wardha	1,615	101	430	250	8

Chanda ...	...	2,939	76	214	91	27
Chhindwara ...	...	3,155	312	2,209	743	37
Betul ...	...	1,318	123	201	88	4
Total—Nagpur division	...	11,491	1,296	3,621	1,512	78
Raipur ...	...	2,163	12	568	245	10
Bilaspur ...	...	1,826	4	620	266	1
Drug ...	...	1,768	2	412	144	3
Bhandara ...	...	2,106	130	503	130	7
Balaghat ...	...	1,659	4	340	180	3
Total—Chhattisgarh division	...	9,522	152	2,443	965	24
Grand Total	...	33,149	1,524	9,796	4,433	144

Jubbulpore Division.—(*a*) Includes 16 on account of other tahsils.
(*b*) Includes 3 on account of other tahsils.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939—concld.

District	Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*)				Remarks
	Number of estates, mahal or shares attached and held under management [clause (*c*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (*d*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)]	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (*f*) and (*g*)]	
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jubbulpore ...	1	...	...	11	
Saugor ...	...	...	...	4	
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	10	
Nimar ...	...	..		2	
Mandla ...	...	...	...	1	
Total—Jubbulpore division ...	1	...	...	28	
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	15	
Wardha ...	...	..	...	16	

Chhindwara	...	...	...	14
Betul	...	...	...	4
Total—Nagpur division ...	17	...	...	49
Raipur	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	37	...	...	2
Drug	...	...	..	...
Bhandara	28	...	...	2
Balaghat	...	...	...	2
Total—Chhattisgarh division ...	65	...	...	6
Grand Total ...	83	...	...	83

STATEMENT F.—*Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interests in land due to sale, mortgage or lease, as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.*

Districts	Private sales				Sale by order of Civil Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases			
	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	123	14,941	8,077	91,034	13	1,084	496	7,875	5	1,005	241	2,005
Saugor ...	285	34,111	12,859	2,16,702	47	16,458	5,255	56,950	3	423	305	1, 419
Hoshangabad ...	57	16,472	8,386	1,14,443	29	12,861	4,259	48,983	11	9,119	4,186	22,416
Nimar ...	171	14,831	10,280	1,19,754	...	...	...	...	8	648	365	1,650
Mandla ...	48	9,006	1,420	27,257	1	129	268	1,005	19	12,499	1,437	45,300
Total—Jubbulpore division.	684	89,361	41,022	5,69,190	90	30,532	10,278	1,14,813	46	23,694	6,534	72,790

Nagpur ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Wardha ...	195	9,800	8,499	2,20,461	28	2,534	2,238	33,776	7	451	291	4,900
Chanda ...	89	8,818	3,138	42,166	12	920	288	6,737	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	274	29,517	7,188	1,63,256	19	5,034	2,183	45,822	5	4,008	261	2,300
Betul ...	49	9,941	1,826	66,574	2	256	53	1,475	2	251	93	4,450
Total—Nagpur division	696	69,630	27,607	6,28,519	77	13,828	10,003	1,22,114	14	4,710	645	11,650
Raipur ...	136	20,027	9,507	1 92,343	16	6,048	2,582	51,743	1	828	66	700
Bilaspur ...	177	8,558	2,762	1,50,803	12	2,584	1,036	36,507	10	12,025	1,385	19,000
Drug ...	171	15,432	6,736	1,74,011	24	4,179	1,950	62,031	2	1,409	495	1,000
Bhandara ...	81	5,177	2,421	77,768	18	3,495	976	63,718	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	50	6,170	2,330	82,544	14	3,333	1,219	29,943	...	...	...	...
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	615	55,364	23,756	6,77,469	84	19,639	7,763	2,43,942	13	14,262	1,946	20,700
Grand Total ...	1,995	214,355	92,385	18,75,178	251	63,999	28,044	4,80,869	73	42,666	9,125	1,05,140

STATEMENT F.—*Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights and interests in land due to sale, mortgage or lease, as registered under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.*

Districts	Private sales				Sale by order of Civil Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases			
	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money	Number of mahals or shares in mahals	Area	Land revenue assessed or assessable	Consideration money
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	123	14,941	8,077	91,034	13	1,084	496	7,875	5	1,005	241	2,005
Saugor ...	285	34,111	12,859	2,16,702	47	16,458	5,255	56,950	3	423	305	1, 419
Hoshangabad ...	57	16,472	8,386	1,14,443	29	12,861	4,259	48,983	11	9,119	4,186	22,416
Nimar ...	171	14,831	10,280	1,19,754	...	...	...	...	8	648	365	1,650
Mandla ...	48	9,006	1,420	27,257	1	129	268	1,005	19	12,499	1,437	45,300
Total—Jubbulpore division.	684	89,361	41,022	5,69,190	90	30,532	10,278	1,14,813	46	23,694	6,534	72,790

Nagpur ...	89	11,554	6,956	1,36,062	16	5,084	5,241	34,304	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	195	9,800	8,499	2,20,461	28	2,534	2,238	33,776	7	451	291	4,900
Chanda ...	89	8,818	3,138	42,166	12	920	288	6,737	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	274	29,517	7,188	1,63,256	19	5,034	2,183	45,822	5	4,008	261	2,300
Betul ...	49	9,941	1,826	66,574	2	256	53	1,475	2	251	93	4,450
Total—Nagpur division	696	69,630	27,607	6,28,519	77	13,828	10,003	1,22,114	14	4,710	645	11,650
Raipur ...	136	20,027	9,507	1 92,343	16	6,048	2,582	51,743	1	828	66	700
Bilaspur ...	177	8,558	2,762	1,50,803	12	2,584	1,036	36,507	10	12,025	1,385	19,000
Drug ...	171	15,432	6,736	1,74,011	24	4,179	1,950	62,031	2	1,409	495	1,000
Bhandara ...	81	5,177	2,421	77,768	18	3,495	976	63,718	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	50	6,170	2,330	82,544	14	3,333	1,219	29,943	...	...	...	...
Total—Chhattisgarh division.	615	55,364	23,756	6,77,469	84	19,639	7,763	2,43,942	13	14,262	1,946	20,700
Grand Total ...	1,995	214,355	92,385	18,75,178	251	63,999	28,044	4,80,869	73	42,666	9,125	1,05,140

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases Pending at the commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land Revenue Act.				
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekadars to protected status (section 107)	Jubbulpore	..	6	5
	Nagpur	..	35	28
	Chhattisgarh	16	147	66
	Total	16	188	99
II.—Application by sadar lambardars or lambardars for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore	413	1,213	1,131
	Nagpur	525	940	972
	Chhattisgarh	257	944	880
	Total	1,195	3,097	2,983
III.—Applications for imperfect partition (section 164)	Jubbulpore	104	97	105
	Nagpur	89	76	86
	Chhattisgarh	98	124	115
	Total	291	297	306
Tenancy Act.				
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	54	105	108
	Nagpur	45	79	79
	Chhattisgarh	185	426	376
	Total	284	610	563
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16)	Jubbulpore	25	113	123
	Nagpur	5	39	24
	Chhattisgarh	3	19	16
	Total	33	171	163

VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore	..	1,053	4,425	4,083
	Nagpur	..	2,116	5,238	5,367
	Chhattisgarh	..	465	1,436	1,400
	Total	..	3,634	11,099	10,850
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by a civil court (section 26) ..	Jubbulpore	..	1	3	2
	Nagpur	..	..	1	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	5	5
	Total	..	1	9	7
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore	..	5	41	33
	Nagpur	..	2	14	13
	Chhattisgarh	..	4	28	30
	Total	..	11	83	76
IX.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore	..	17	22	22
	Nagpur	..	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	2	3	3
	Total	..	19	25	25
X.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from a malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore	..	1	2	3
	Nagpur	..	..	..	..
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	2	3
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy right in such *sir* land for a period exceeding 5 years (section 49).	Jubbulpore	..	7	67	66
	Nagpur	..	..	10	10
	Chhattisgarh	..	9	215	201
	Total	..	16	292	277
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore	..	62	471	485
	Nagpur	..	40	518	498
	Chhattisgarh	..	37	365	365
	Total	..	139	1,354	1,348

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939—concld.

Heads of business	Division	Number of cases		
		Pending at commencement of the year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tenancy Act—concld.				
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53)	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	1
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	3	...	3
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	3
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to the effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	...	10	6
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	10	6
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64) ...	Jubbulpore ..	66	50	65
	Nagpur ...	19	52	57
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	23	17
	Total ...	89	125	139
XVII.—Application by tenants to deposit rent (section 68) ...	Jubbulpore ...	2	12	13
	Nagpur ...	1	5	5
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	56	59
	Total ...	7	73	77

XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess in rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	6	100	68
	Nagpur	...	19	75	70
	Chhattisgarh	...	8	64	59
	Total	...	35	239	197
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	9	27	29
	Nagpur	...	17	69	74
	Chhattisgarh	...	16	66	65
	Total	...	42	162	168
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore	...	...	1	1
	Nagpur	...	5	40	37
	Chhattisgarh	...	3	8	9
	Total	...	8	49	47
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore	...	8	41	29
	Nagpur	...	6	28	27
	Chhattisgarh	...	7	19	21
	Total	...	21	88	77
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenants' land by a landlord (section 98)	Jubbulpore	...	7	5	9
	Nagpur	...	...	2	2
	Chhattisgarh	..	3	12	10
	Total	...	10	19	21
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	10	61	48
	Nagpur	...	16	52	50
	Chhattisgarh	...	9	33	29
	Total	...	35	146	127

STATEMENT H.—Showing suits between landlords and tenants in the districts of the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

District		Suits for arrears of rent					Suits under section 25 (*b*), Tenancy Act		
			Number disposed of during the year					Number disposed of during the year	
		Instituted	Decreed	Otherwise disposed of	Transferred to other courts for execution	Number of cases in which tenant ejected	Filed	Decreed and ejectment carried out	Otherwise disposed of
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jubbulpore	..	2,142	1,679	283	212	112	..	..	..
Saugor	..	(*a*) 4,704	3,113	598	1,394	379	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	(*b*) 5,551	4,061	241	1,184	303	..	..	..
Nimar	..	(*c*) 1,216	958	136	431	73	..	..	..
Mandla	..	311	263	54	65	22	..	..	..
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	13,924	10,074	1,312	3,286	889	..	..	..
Nagpur	..	4,807	4,253	433	1,564	436	..	..	..
Wardha	..	3,798	2,792	405	1,616	592	..	..	..

Chanda	1,627	1,314	168	318	80	..	..	..
Chhindwara	5,382	2,246	299	592	277	..	..	..
Betul	1,392	1,095	154	262	67	..	..	..
Total—Nagpur division	17,006	11,700	1,459	4,352	1,452	..	..	..
Raipur	1,768	1,371	596	326	85		..	..
Bilaspur	1,864	1,015	260	101	37	..	..	..
Drug	1,279	890	217	64	72	..	..	..
Bhandara	1,617	1,263	319	261	46	..	..	..
Balaghat	591	420	119	117	36	..	..	..
Total—Chhattisgarh division	7,119	4,959	1,511	869	276	..	..	..
Grand Total	38,049	26,733	4,282	8,507	2,617	..	..	..

Jubbulpore division.—(*a*) Includes 949 cases pending from previous year.
(*b*) Includes 1,580 cases pending at the close of the previous year
(*c*) Includes 147 cases pending at the close of the previous year.

STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.

District (1)			Cultivated area of district in square miles (2)	Population (3)	Number of villages (4)	Land revenue excluding cesses (5) Rs.
Jubbulpore	..	..	1,816	773,811	2,537	9,15,992
Saugor	..	..	2,468	851,258	3,479	13,00,922
Hoshangabad	..	..	2,361	808,111	2,436	16,48,627
Nimar	..	..	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,09,722
Mandla	..	..	1,537	445,766	2,007	3,96,292
Total—Jubbulpore division		..	10,050	3,345,877	11,587	48,71,555
Nagpur	..	..	2,166	940,049	1,939	13,48,454
Wardha	..	..	1,669	516,266	1,369	8,05,619
Chanda	..	..	1,855	758,794	2,947	5,65,593
Chhindwara	..	..	..	967,004	3,567	9,27,546
Betul	..	..	1,244	439,090	1,266	3,60,889
Total—Nagpur division		..	6,934	3,621,203	11,088	40,08,101
Raipur	..	..	3,392	1,366,681	3,776	11,08,400
Bilaspur	..	..	2,989	1,376,475	3,410	9,40,472
Drug	..	..	2,558	817,924	2,657	9,15,755
Bhandara	..	..	1,395	824,496	1,646	7,33,295
Balaghat	..	..	984	561,602	1,310	5,29,111
Total—Chhattisgarh division		..	11,318	4,947,178	12,799	42,27,033
Grand Total		..	28,302	11,914,258	35,474	1,31,06,689

STATEMENT I.—*Showing general revenue business transacted during the revenue year ending the 30th September* 1939—concld.

District		Number of cases for disposal			Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than—	
		Pending at the close of the preceding year	Instituted during the year	Total			Six months	Twelve months
(1)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Jubbulpore	..	6,539	17,781	24,320	17,757	6,563	1,428	1,081
Saugor	..	5,109	18,284	23,393	16,697	6,696	447	571
Hoshangabad	..	7,376	21,989	29,365	20,606	8,759	854	1,151
Nimar	..	4,351	19,055	23.406	15,309	8 097	306	608
Mandla	..	1,469	7,502	8,971	7,572	1,399	70	246
Total—Jubbulpore division	..	24,844	84,611	109,455	77,941	31,514	3,105	3,657
Nagpur	..	8,309	30,145	38,454	28,983	9,471	1,456	2,505
Wardha	..	7,911	16,882	24,793	15,443	9,350	613	1,600
Chanda	..	2,003	16,948	18,951	16,070	2,881	373	366
Chhindwara	..	7,968	25,581	33,549	24,278	9,271	443	688
Betul	..	2,913	11,562	14,475	10,979	3,496	332	225
Tot—Nagpur division	..	29,104	101,118	130,222	95,753	34,469	3,217	5,384
Raipur	..	2,534	11,447	13,981	10,984	2,997	526	617
Bilaspur	..	2,403	12,488	14,891	10,833	4,058	1,786	501
Drug	..	1,037	7,576	8,613	7,547	1,066	85	71
Bhandara	..	2,646	9,874	12,520	8,141	4,379	423	722
Balaghat	..	1,402	8,653	10,055	8,199	1,856	34	64
Total—Chhattisgarh division	..	10,022	50,038	60,060	45,704	14,356	2,854	1,525
Grand Total	..	63,970	235,767	299,737	219,398	80,339	9,176	10,566

STATEMENT J.—*Showing number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of in the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1939.*

Division	Number of cases disposed of by the—											
	Deputy Commissioners				Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers				Commissioners			
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
						Appeals.						
Jubbulpore ..	55	521	522	54	27	320	260	87	38	221	238	21
Nagpur ..	90	523	528	85	120	602	591	131	73	344	267	150
Chhattisgarh ..	78	507	512	73	22	322	280	64	131	260	315	76
Total ..	223	1,551	1,562	212	169	1,244	1,131	282	242	825	820	247
						Revision.						
Jubbulpore ..	8	73	72	9	1	24	23	2	5	34	39	..
Nagpur ..	30	144	157	17	2	25	24	3	13	49	48	14
Chhattisgarh ..	14	85	83	16	..	..	..	..	1	21	18	4
Total ..	52	302	312	42	3	49	47	5	19	104	105	18

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REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

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REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

[NOTE.—In this report the figures in brackets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.]

Mr. P. S. Rau held charge of the departments till the 20th August when I succeeded him.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. (1) **Revision of establishment.**—There was no change in the strength of the land records staff during the year.

(2) **Measures taken to improve the prospects.**—With effect from 1st April 1939 the compensatory allowance of patwaris for their stay on Government duty at the district headquarters of Nagpur and Wardha was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem, and at other district headquarters and at all tahsil headquarters from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

3. **Changes in the system of land records.**—The following changes were effected during the year:—

(i) Detailed rules regarding the grant of increments to probationary, officiating and temporary patwaris were framed and incorporated in the Central Provinces Land Records Manual, Volume I.

(ii) The minimum age-limit of 15 years was prescribed for the appointment of a minor patwari.

(iii) A new rule was made prescribing the submission to the Director of Land Records of intimations regarding punishments inflicted on nazul surveyors.

(iv) The drawing of a plan of the scene of an offence of murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., was included in the duties of a patwari.

(v) The form of patwari's charge list was revised.

(vi) Patwaris' records are now open for inspection, and if necessary also for the taking of copies, by the officials of the Co-operative Department and land mortgage banks.

(vii) A provision was made for extension of the period of probation of a deserving probationary revenue inspector beyond two years.

(viii) The duty of reporting the outbreak of contagious diseases among sheep or goats was included in the duties of a patwari.

(ix) The cattle mortality register is now to be maintained by mukaddams, and patwaris are required to help illiterate mukaddams or patels of raiyatwari villages in maintaining it.

(x) A new register showing dates of postings of each revenue inspector in different revenue inspector circles was prescribed.

(xi) The number of forecasts of groundnut was increased from one to two.

(xii) The monthly reports on the agricultural outlook, trend of prices, etc., which were received during the months of July, August and September, were discontinued.

4. **Condition of village boundary marks, traverse and sub-traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages, etc., *vide* statement A.**—(i) The condition of village boundary marks is generally satisfactory in all districts of the province but of traverse and sub-traverse marks is unsatisfactory in Hoshangabad district, where in a number of villages they have disappeared owing to floods. There was no dispute over village boundaries.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks.*—The number of traverse and sub-traverse marks missing or displaced was 42,718 [36,123] out of 968,344 [967,120] or 4.4 [3.7] per cent. The districts, in which the percentage was more than four, were Hoshangabad 13 per cent, Saugor 8 per cent and Mandla, Nagpur and Chanda 6 per cent each. In the remaining districts the percentage is 4 per cent or less.

(iii) Revenue inspectors inspected 214,267 [203,187] marks or 22 [21] per cent. The districts in which less than 20 per cent marks were checked were Bhandara 19 per cent, Mandla 18 per cent, Betul 16 per cent and Chanda 12 per cent. The largest check of 32, 27 and 26 per cent was done by the revenue inspectors of Saugor, Wardha and Nagpur districts, respectively. In Raipur and Hoshangabad districts, the percentage improved. The superior land records staff inspected 18,060 [13,522] marks or 1.9 [1.4] per cent. In Nimar district, the percentage was 5, in Wardha 3, and in other districts it was 2 except in Mandla and Bilaspur where it was 1 and in Chanda where it was only 0.5. Bilaspur, where there was a drop in the percentage of marks checked by the superior land records staff last year also, showed no improvement during the year under report. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of these districts is being drawn to this inadequate check by the superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.

(iv) *Steps taken to enforce the repairs of marks in disrepair.*—Chanda certificates were filed for 2,279 out of 34,811 villages or 6.6 per cent. Out of these, action was necessary in only 1,585 [1,558] villages and punishment was imposed only in 308 [288] cases. The condition of marks will not improve unless more stringent action is taken.

(v) *Boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.*—The boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages received adequate attention from the land records staff and are reported to be in a fair condition. The year's programme of the fixing of boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages was completed in Chanda, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts.

(vi) *Relaying missing marks and fixing new marks.*—42,718 or 37 per cent of the total number of marks were reported to be missing out of which 886 missing marks were relaid and 1,464 new marks were fixed in the villages of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Three *masahati* villages of Raipur district, which had been traversed previously, were surveyed, checked and passed during the year.

5. **Revision of classification of villages for survey purposes and condition of village maps.**—Lists showing classification of villages are complete in all tahsils except Garchiroli tahsil of Chanda district where it is being scrutinized by the Deputy Commissioner. Except for five *masahati* villages of Phuljhar estate of Raipur district, raised from D to B class, the lists continue unaltered.

Village maps are reported to be generally in good condition.

Statement B shows the progress of renewal and correction of village maps. Out of 3,718 [3,199] sheets marked for renewal, 3,091 [2,899] sheets were completed for land records purposes. 373 sheets of Raipur, 171 of Bilaspur and 83 of Jubbulpore districts could not be renewed because patwaris and revenue inspectors were employed on the enquiry into the damage to crops caused by floods or in the office of the consolidation officers. In the Jubbulpore district, the arrears are attributed to the detention in their circles of four revenue inspectors of Sihora tahsil and their patwaris for the distribution of doles to invalids in the hail-stricken area. No reason is given by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur. Under the scheme of map correction, duplicate copies of 3,947 [3,800] sheets were supplied to the patwaris for use as working maps. Fresh traces were prepared completely on 3,700 [4,408] sheets for the programme of the next season. Special map correction operations were carried in 10 out of 12 districts to which the scheme has been extended. They remained in abeyance in Jubbulpore and Betul districts. The programme included 2,052,766 [2,427,138] occupied acres in 10 districts, of which patwaris completed map correction and resurvey of 1,736,407 [1,277,470] acres or 85 [53] per cent. Revenue inspectors checked 1,634,292 [1,061,385] acres or 94 [83] per cent of the work done by the patwaris. In the Nagpur district, maps were corrected by patwaris for 42,069 acres in excess of the year's programme. Every district shows increased out-put of work as compared with the preceding year. 13,399 acres were surveyed afresh in Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The annual map correction work was also done in the districts where the special scheme has not been extended. Revenue inspectors ran 24,201 [17,272] partal lines of the total length of 584,085 chains against 418,700 chains in the preceding year, an average of about 36 chains for each 100 acres. The superior land records staff ran 6,008 [3,713] test lines, 170,638 [102,115] chains long, an appreciable increase. Check was adequate in all districts except Betul in which no partal line was run.

Out of 223,072 [176,236] katans and 197,894 [163,635] offsets which were checked 14,944 [12,111] katans or 6.70 [6.87] per cent and 17,721 [14,390] offsets or 9 [8.79] per cent were found incorrect.

The following statement exhibits the progress of map correction and resurvey work in 11 districts to which the special scheme has been applied :—

Name of district		Total number of sheets in the district	Number of sheets completed with map correction by patwaris			Number of sheets completely checked and passed by						Number of sheets finally passed and deposited in the record room			Number of sheets of which duplicate copies were given to patwaris as working maps		
						Revenue inspectors		Total	Superior land records staff		Total						
			Previously done	During the year	Total	Previously done	During the year		Previously done	During the year		Previously done	During the year	Total	Previously done	During the year	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Chhindwara	..	7,152	7,121	31	7,152	7,009	116	7,125	2,697	615	3,312	4,578	90	4,668	3,503	421	3,924
Percentage	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	99	..	..	46	..	..	65	..	..	55
Wardha	..	2,480	2,346	134	2,480	2,285	195	2,480	1,499	495	1,994	2,346	..	2,346	2,344	..	2,344
Percentage	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	80	..	..	95	..	..	95
Nimar	..	2,907	2,147	394	2,541	2,105	436	2,541	1,223	1,279	2,502	883	509	1,392	530	509	1,039
Percentage	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	87	..	..	86	..	..	48	..	..	36
Drug zamindaris	..	1,538	1,096	217	1,313	1,096	217	1,313	1,089	224	1,313	1,089	224	1,313	1,089	224	1,313
Percentage	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	85	..	..	85	..	..	85	..	..	85
Balaghat	..	2,841	1,633	824	2,457	1,412	1,045	2,457	891	376	1,267	858	409	1,267	974	293	1,267
Percentage	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	86	..	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	45
Nagpur	..	3,636	2,003	388	2,391	1,635	426	2,061	1,256	300	1,556	1,278	392	1,670	1,267	395	1,662
Percentage	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	57	..	..	42	..	..	46	..	..	46
Chanda	..	6,070	3,475	814	4,289	3,118	653	3,771	2,540	470	3,010	2,382	462	2,844	2,382	462	2,844
Percentage	...	..	..	..	70	..	..	62	..	..	49	..	..	47	..	..	47
Bhandara	..	3,409	1,588	164	1,752	1,274	214	1,488	863	230	1,093	863	218	1,081	863	218	1,081
Percentage	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	44	..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	32
Saugor	..	6,143	3,581	1,020	4,601	3,023	1,020	4,043	2,292	1,232	3,524	3,100	1,232	4,332	2,735	1,232	3,967
Percentage	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	66	..	..	57	..	..	71	..	..	64
Hoshangabad	..	3,436	549	690	1,239	438	519	957	174	447	621	154	286	440	118	193	311
Percentage	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	28	..	..	18	..	..	13	..	..	9
Betul	..	2,957	87	..	87	44	..	44	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	42,569	25,626	4,676	30,302	23,439	4,841	28,280	..	..	20,215	..	..	21,353	..	..	19,752

In Chhindwara and Wardha districts, patwaris have completed map correction of all villages. The total progress amounts to 87, 86, 85 and 75 per cent in the districts of Nimar, Balaghat, Drug and Saugor. It is 70 per cent in Chanda, 66 per cent in Nagpur and 51 per cent in Bhandara districts. In the Hoshangabad district, 20 per cent out of total 36 per cent of work was done in the year under report. It was the first year of a real attempt in the district to carry out the programme. In the Betul and Jubbulpore districts, the operations have been kept in abeyance year after year. The progress of the work of the checking of map correction by revenue inspectors is satisfactory. The check by the superior land records staff was short in the preceding year. An increased check of 495 sheets in Wardha, 1,279 in Nimar, 470 in Chanda, 1,232 in Saugor and 447 in Hoshangabad districts has served to reduce the accumulated arrears. Employment of picked revenue inspectors with settlement experience for passing map correction work, like assistant settlement superintendents in the Settlement Department, is reported to have yielded satisfactory results. The experiment should be tried in the districts where arrears of map correction to be checked by the superior land records staff are large. The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected map correction work in Wardha, Nimar, Drug, Chanda, Bhandara, Saugor and Hoshangabad districts during the year under report.

6. Testing of village papers, *vide* statement C.—The following table compares the number of khasra entries in each division with that of last year :—

Division		1937-38	1938-39	
Jubbulpore	..	3,475,780	3,515,109	(+) 39,329
Nagpur	..	2,318,360	2,337,539	(+) 19,179
Chhattisgarh	..	8,600,652	8,422,905	(—) 177,747
		14,394,792	14,275,553	(—) 119,239

Khasra entries in the Jubbulpore and Nagpur divisions show an increase by 1.1 and 0.82 per cent, respectively. The Chhattisgarh division shows a decrease of 177,747 khasra entries or 2.01 per cent which is mainly owing to consolidation of holdings.

(*a*) *By revenue inspectors.*—Out of 35,542 [35,534] villages in the province, the revenue inspectors tested khasra entries in 34,032 [34,167] villages. Khasras were not tested in 394 villages of Betul, 520 of Chhindwara, 482 of Chanda, 67 of Bhandara and 47 of Bilaspur districts. In the first three districts the check was limited on account of map correction operations. Revenue inspectors of Wardha district improved the preceding year's percentage 15 to 17, the highest in the province. Revenue inspectors of Nagpur and Chhindwara districts checked 12 per cent. In other districts the percentage checked by revenue inspectors was either equal or only slightly more than the prescribed percentage. For the province as a whole the average was 8.7 per cent against 8 in the preceding year. The average percentage of mistakes detected by the revenue inspectors for the province as a whole was 4.4 [4], the highest percentage being 9 in Nagpur and 8 in Nimar and Wardha districts and the lowest 2 in Jubbulpore district.

(*b*) *By superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records.*—The superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected 3,961 [3,594] patwari circles. In spite of this improvement as many as 659 patwari circles remained uninspected during the year. In Hoshangabad, the number of uninspected patwari circles was 204, in Drug 133, in Bilaspur 101, in Betul 87, in Saugor 49, in Raipur 41, in Chhindwara 36, in Chanda 7 and in Mandla 1. This emphasizes the need for the revival of the post of the assistant superintendents of land records in the Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts.

The following table compares the checking of khasra entries by the superior land records staff with that in the preceding year :—

Division	1937-38		1938-39	
	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore ..	1,223	27,387	1,389	30,280
Nagpur ..	1,049	24,829	1,472	25,234
Chhattisgarh ..	1,385	60,577	1,445	57,250
	3,657	112,793	4,306	112,764

The checking was done in 649 more villages than in the preceding year but the number of khasra entries tested decreased by 29. An appreciable increase in the number of khasra entries tested was in Nimar 5,034 [2,625] and in Raipur 27,545 [22,565] but there was a large decrease in Saugor 7,067 [8,507], Chhindwara 9,336 [10,475], Drug 9,988 [11,652] and Bilaspur 12,042 [18,587] districts. The variations in other districts were unimportant. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners, Saugor, Chhindwara, Drug and Bilaspur will be drawn to the decrease.

The superintendent and assistant superintendents of land records in Chanda district again failed to check 50 per cent of the khasra entries previously checked by revenue inspectors. The Deputy Commissioner is being asked to take suitable measures.

The percentage entries tested by revenue inspectors found incorrect was 4.5 [3] for the province as a whole, the highest percentage being 15 [3] and 11 [8] in Saugor and Nagpur districts, respectively. The percentage increased from 7 to 8 in Jubbulpore, 8 to 9 in Bhandara and 1 to 5 in Drug districts and decreased from 21 to 5 in Mandla, from 13 to 3 in Hoshangabad and from 8 to 4 in Chhindwara districts. In Nimar and Chanda districts, the percentage 4 and 3 was the same as in the preceding year. In other districts the percentage was less than 3, the smallest being 2 in Bilaspur district. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners, Saugor and Nagpur, where the checking by revenue inspectors appears to have deteriorated, and of Jubbulpore and Bhandara, where the percentage of mistakes detected in the entries previously tested by the revenue inspectors was more than 5, will be drawn to the necessity of securing substantial improvement.

Fehrist tabdilats.—This shows an increased check in 360 villages, *i.e.*, in 3,940 villages against 3,580 in the preceding year. Nimar, Chanda, Nagpur and Betul show an appreciable increase. Balaghat and Bhandara show a smaller check than in the preceding year and in other districts either the number checked was the same or there was a small increase.

(*c*) *By tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.*—The check of khasra entries by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars for the province as a whole was as follows:—

Division	1937-38		1938-39	
	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries	Number of villages	Number of khasra entries
Jubbulpore ..	1,557	20,296	932	17,196
Nagpur ..	814	13,908	842	11,221
Chhattisgarh ..	625	13,954	942	17,272
	2,996	48,158	2,716	45,689

Excepting Mandla and Hoshangabad districts in the Jubbulpore division, Chhindwara district in the Nagpur division and Balaghat, Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur districts in the Chhattisgarh division, where check increased, all other districts register a fall. This deterioration should engage the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(*d*) *By Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.*—The checking of khasra entries done by the Extra-Assistant Commissioners shows a decrease of 1,901 entries and by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of 984 entries over preceding year's figures. The increase was only in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Bilaspur.

7. **Degree of punctuality observed in the filing of patwari papers.**—Owing to the preoccupation of revenue inspectors in the Bhandara district in the early part of the touring season with work in connection with the preparation of statements of reduction in rent and revenue, the date of completion of khasra checking by them was extended till the 31st May 1939 and for the same reason the date of filing of patwari papers in this district was also extended.

The following patwari papers were not filed in time in the districts mentioned below:—

District	Kind of paper	Number of villages	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Saugor ..	All annual patwari papers.	24 patwari circles ..	Action has been initiated against the defaulting patwaris.
Jubbulpore ..	Jamabandi and fehrist tabdilat.	15 villages of one patwari circle and 11 villages of another patwari circle.	The tahsildars have taken necessary action against the patwaris.
Hoshangabad	Jinswars and jamabandi goshwara.	Whole district ..	Papers mentioned in column (2) were sent to the tahsil late by 10 to 13 days but no action has been taken.

District	Kind of paper	Number of villages	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hoshangabad—*concld.*	Jamabandi ..	One patwari circle of Sohagpur tahsil.	Necessary action has been taken by the tahsildar.
Do. ..	Jamabandi and fehrist tabdilat.	Harda tahsil ..	The tahsildar, Harda, was asked by the Deputy Commissioner to take adequate action for late filing.
Nimar ..	Jamabandi Kistbandi. ..	125 99 ..	Action is being taken against the patwaris.
Chhindwara ..	Jinswar and jamabandi goshwara.	Whole district ..	The papers mentioned in column (2) were filed late by about 10 days as the patwaris and revenue inspectors were busy with crop experiments and the preparation of suspension and remission statements.
Nagpur ..	All annual patwari papers.	2 patwari circles ..	Cases have been started against both the patwaris for necessary action.
Chanda ..	All annual patwari papers.	20 patwari circles ..	Suitable action was taken against the patwaris.
Bhandara ..	Jinswar ..	One patwari and one revenue inspector.	The revenue inspector and the patwari were warned.
Do. ..	Jamabandi ..	Some patwaris of Gondia tahsil.	Action has been taken against the patwaris.
Drug ..	Jamabandi and fehrist tabdilat.	279 villages of Gandai revenue inspector's circle.	Action is being taken against the revenue inspector.
Raipur ..	Do. ..	One patwari circle ..	Action was taken against the patwari by the tahsildar.
Bilaspur ..	Do. ..	Two patwari circles of Patharia revenue inspector's circle.	No action was taken as the papers were filed late by three days.
Do. ..	All annual patwari papers.	Tanakhar and Rampur revenue inspectors' circles.	No action was taken as Tanakhar circle remained vacant and as the revenue inspector, Rampur, was new to the work.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bardwar revenue inspector's circle.	The revenue inspector was warned.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Champa Revenue Inspector's circle.	The revenue inspector was excused as on account of rain and floods in the nallahs the records could not reach the tahsili in time.

The condition of kanungos' offices was reported to be satisfactory except at Damoh, Khurai, Seoni, Wardha, Arvi, Umrer, Sironcha, Waraseoni, Baihar, Gondia and Sakoli. Action is being taken by the Deputy Commissioners to improve their condition.

There was no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs.

The superior land records staff inspected all kanungos' offices in their respective charges.

8. **Touring by superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.**—(1) Twelve out of 15 superintendents of land records toured for more than the prescribed standard of 130 days in the year, the superintendent of land records, Nagpur, having toured for 164 days. Superintendents of land records, Nimar and Chhindwara, toured for 128 and 121 days and superintendent of land records, Raipur, for only 117 days. The short touring in Raipur district is attributed to inquiries connected with the wajib-ul-arz of estates.

(2) Most assistant superintendents of land records also toured adequately but the touring of the assistant superintendent of land records, Betul, the 2nd and the 3rd assistant superintendents of land records, Raipur, and the 1st assistant superintendent of land records, Bilaspur, was below the prescribed standard of 150 days. The short touring in Betul is attributed to the assistant superintendent of land records' employment at the district headquarters in correcting mistakes in statements prepared in connection with relief granted to small holders. The touring of the 3rd assistant superintendent of land records, Raipur, was affected by inquiries relating to the wajib-ul-arz of estates and certain enquiries into grievances relating to the amounts charged as nazrana in estates under the Court of Wards The deficiency in the touring of 2nd assistant superintendent of land records, Raipur, was owing to changes of incumbents of the post. Short touring by the assistant superintendent of land records, Bilaspur, was because the post was vacant for one month and twelve days.

9. **Condition of land records offices.**—All the land records offices were reported to be in satisfactory condition and all of them were inspected between the Director of Land Records and the Deputy Director of Land Records. Three offices were inspected also by both. The offices at Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Balaghat, Bhandara, Drug, Bilaspur and Saugor were not inspected by the officer-in-charge during the year.

III.—CONDUCT OF LAND RECORDS STAFF

10. **Residence of patwaris within their circles.**—The number of non-resident patwaris during the year under report remained constant at 231. Of these, 96 [92] were reported to be residing either outside their circles or in villages other than their fixed headquarters without permission and action was taken to enforce their residence at their fixed headquarter villages. The persistent tendency to reside outside their circles without permission was dealt with by the reduction of 1, suspension of 3, the transfer of 2 and the administering of warnings to 11 patwaris. Other patwaris are also being dealt with for their failure to reside at the prescribed places.

11. Training of patwari candidates and retraining of inefficient patwaris.—The desirability of holding classes for the training of patwari candidates and the retraining of inefficient patwaris at district headquarters was pointed out to all Deputy Commissioners in 1936. They were held in all districts except in the Chhindwara district where they were held at the tahsil headquarters and in the districts of Hoshangabad, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur. Such classes have proved useful and the Deputy Commissioners of all districts will be asked to arrange to hold them at the district headquarters or the headquarters of resident sub-divisional officers.

In the Balaghat district, the training class at the district headquarters had to be closed because owing to a long break in rains revenue inspectors and patwaris were ordered back to their circles to make enquiries into the condition of crops and the revenue inspectors were asked to open training classes at their headquarters. The training classes in the Chhindwara district were opened at the tahsil headquarters and in the Saugor district at the district headquarters as well as at Damoh, the headquarters of a resident sub-divisional officer.

The results of the examination were satisfactory in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Mandla, Nagpur and Bilaspur, whereas they were poor in Chhindwara, Wardha, Drug, Raipur and Chanda districts. The results were not announced before the close of the year in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Betul, Balaghat and Bhandara districts.

The quality of candidates appearing at the tests is improving. At the Jubbulpore centre all 58 candidates were matriculates. In the Nimar district, the candidates included two graduates and nine matriculates out of whom one graduate passed in both the subjects and one only in survey and four matriculates passed in survey and one in patwari rules. Three aboriginals appeared in survey and five in patwari rules from Balaghat.

12. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The following table compares the extent of disciplinary action taken against patwaris during the year with that of the previous year:—

		1937-38	1938-89
Dismissals	..	55	51
Reductions	..	61	87
Increments withheld	..	66	14
Suspensions	..	94	135
Transfers	..	77	107
Warnings	..	83	254
Total	..	436	648

Besides the above punishments, five patwaris of Nagpur district were put on leave without pay for misconduct, and the pay of four patwaris was forfeited for neglect of work. There is an increase in the number of punishments, most of which were for neglect of work. Fourteen patwaris were dismissed for dishonesty, 15 for misconduct and 18 for neglect of duty.

Rewards were paid to patwaris during the year in the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Nagpur, Balaghat, Drug and Raipur in the shape of silver trays, warm and silk coats, woollen sweaters, silk turbans, wrist watches, and fountain pens for all round good work, especially relating to map correction.

13. **Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—The table below compares the punishments with those of the previous year:—

		1937-38	1938-39
Dismissals	..	3	2
Reductions	..	4	6
Suspensions	..	*Nil.*	3
Transfers	..	1	2
Increments withheld	..	11	3
Warnings	..	7	1
Total	..	26	17

Of the two revenue inspectors who were dismissed one was dismissed for bad work and the other for other misconduct. Suspensions included one for non-residence, one for disobedience of orders and one for persistent failure to submit monthly progress returns. A revenue inspector of Bhandara district, whose pay was last year reduced by Rs. 3, was retired compulsorily during the year for inefficiency, the period during which he neglected his field work being treated as leave without pay. Good conduct allowances of one revenue inspector of Drug district and one of Bilaspur district were withdrawn for serious neglect of duties.

The work of revenue inspectors was generally satisfactory in spite of numerous additional duties, like the preparation of rent and revenue reduction statements, crop and annewari statements, etc., which they had to undertake.

14. **Superintendents of land records and assistant superintendents of land records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—During the year, Messrs. Mohammad Khan and Aga Ali Hyder, superintendents of land records, reverted to the regular line on completion of their term of deputation as superintendent of land records.

Mr. Laxman Rao Mude, officiating tahsildar and superintendent of land records, retired voluntarily, and Mr. G. M. Deshpande, assistant superintendent of land records, was promoted in his place. Mr. G. V. Janaswamy, tahsildar and superintendent of land records, Raipur, was appointed as consolidation officer, under training for two months, and thereafter as consolidation officer, Raipur, in place of Mr. R. S. Khare, who was granted four months' leave from the 1st November 1939.

Mr. Narsuji, assistant superintendent of land records, Drug, was permitted to retire voluntarily. Messrs. Abdul Rahman Khan and Narbada Prasad Shrivastava, assistant superintendents of land records, officiated for short periods as superintendents of land records in stop-gap vacancies. Mr. Subha Rao, officiating assistant superintendent of land records, Hoshangabad, was appointed as head assistant on probation in the Settlement Commissioner's office.

Messrs. Subba Rao and Kewalram Dube were appointed temporary naib-tahsildars in short vacancies during the year.

The pay of Mr. Ganesh Prasad, officiating assistant superintendent of land records, was reduced by Rs. 5 for one year and his increment was also withheld for the same period in connection with a departmental enquiry held against him.

IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

15. **Circle note-books.**—These books were written up to date by the end of the year in all places except in Damoh, Banda and Hatta tahsils of the Saugor district, Padlya revenue inspector's circle of Harsud tahsil in the Nimar district and in Drug district. The writing up of the note-books in the three tahsils of the Saugor district mentioned above could not be taken up because the patwaris were busy in the work of renewing the field maps. Reasons are not given for failure to bring the circle note-books up to date in the Padlya revenue inspector's circle of Nimar district, but the tahsildar was being asked to rectify the omission. In the Drug district, figures of rental collections were not noted in the note-books before the close of the year though the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, was drawn to this omission. This omission will be brought to his notice again.

16. **Village note-books.**—The following statement shows the state of village note-books in each district:—

Jubbulpore—All note-books were written up to date.

Mandla—7 note-books were missing. It is reported that the tahsildars are being asked to see that the missing note-books are replaced immediately and brought up to date.

Bhandara—6 note-books were missing. Action was taken to replace them.

Drug—No note-books were maintained in 35 zamindari villages. Action is being taken to rectify the omission.

Raipur—4 note-books were lost. Mukaddams concerned were asked to purchase new books.

Bilaspur—Leaving a few exceptions all note-books were written up to date.

Hoshangabad—66 note-books were missing. Mukaddams concerned were asked to purchase new books. The note-books in the remaining villages were up to date.

Nimar—11 books were missing. The district report is silent about the action taken to replace the books. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to take suitable action.

Saugor—60 note-books were lost by mukaddams. Fourteen books were replaced during the year and action is being taken against the remaining 46 mukaddams.

Betul—2 books were missing and 5 were torn and out of use. Mukaddams were asked to purchase new ones.

Chhindwara—17 note-books were missing and 4 were burnt. Action is being taken by the Deputy Commissioner to replace them.

Wardha—24 note-books were missing. Tahsildars were asked to compel mukaddams to purchase new books.

Nagpur—1 note-book was lost and action is being taken to replace it. Note-books were not maintained for the three villages Sitabaldi, Bhandkhedi and Police Lines, which are under the direct management of Government.

Chanda—62 note-books of Shankarpur revenue inspector's circle were not brought up to date as the revenue inspector was engaged on work other than land records work by the tahsildar, Warora. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the revenue inspector is being asked to complete this work during the first quarter of the ensuing year.

Balaghat—All note-books were up to date.

17. **Raiyatwari journals and raiyatwari register J.**—Raiyatwari journals were maintained in the districts of Hoshangabad, Betul, Chanda and Raipur only. They were reported to be up to date.

Raiyatwari registers were maintained in all the districts in which there are raiyatwari villages and were reported to be up to date in all tahsils except in the Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district. In Raipur, Bhandara and Mandla districts periodical comparison of the register J is reported to have been done but there is no reference to this in the reports from other districts. The question of the maintenance of these journals and registers will be taken up with the Deputy Commissioners concerned owing to the uncertainty that appears to obtain regarding them.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS

18. **Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.**—(i) This has since been discontinued, *vide* Revenue Department's Notification No. 879-610-XII, dated the 10th March/3rd April 1937.

(ii) *Sale of quinine.*—Through the agency of patwaris and non-official vendors quinine was sold in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat and Raipur, and it was also distributed free of cost in these districts and in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts.

(iii) *Check of registration of vital statistics by superintendents of land records and their assistants.*—The entries checked amounted to 26,442 [21,458] during the year. Checking was adequate in all the districts.

(iv) *Check of grazing certificates.*—The issue of grazing certificates by patwaris was discontinued and grazing lists on the lines of the lists for Berar were prescribed during the year. The grazing certificates issued were therefore only in a small area of Sihora tahsil affected by hail where their issue was ordered under special orders of Government. The preparation of grazing lists gave rise to several difficulties and in many districts they could not be prepared in time. Simultaneously with the introduction of the lists the grazing year was changed from July-June to April-March, a feature which further complicated the working of the experiment. The working of the experiment was reviewed by Deputy Commissioners and their reports were examined, and it is hoped that orders will be issued shortly after consultation with the Forest Department.

19. **Applications for correction of annual papers and their disposal by superintendents of land records.**—2,871 new applications were received and 1,133 applications were pending since the preceding year making a total of 4,004 [3,494]. Of these, 2,813 [2,361] applications were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,191 [1,133]. The number of such applications was the largest in Saugor where 432 applications were received followed by 345 in Raipur and 291 in Hoshangabad districts. 326 applications were disposed of in Saugor and 317 in Nagpur. There was a large balance of 233 applications in Saugor and 232 in Hoshangabad.

20. **Check of forms, accounts and replacement of unserviceable instruments with the patwaris.**—Forms accounts were as usual checked by the superior land records staff and were reported to be fairly well maintained by kanungos and revenue inspectors. Unserviceable instruments were replaced wherever necessary except in a few cases in the Saugor district where they could not be exchanged for want of adequate stock at the tahsils.

21. **Inspection of daftars of revenue inspectors by superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records.**—All superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records inspected the records of all revenue inspectors in their respective charges. All tahsildars and naib-tahsildars, specially entrusted with the supervision of land records work as *ex officio* superintendents and assistant superintendents of land records, inspected the records of the revenue inspectors of their respective charges with the exception of the tahsildar, Sironcha, who failed to inspect the records of the revenue inspector, Aheri.

The records of the revenue inspectors of Chicholi and Amla in Betul district, of Pardi and Kalmeswar in Nagpur district and of Adyar in Bhandara district were in unsatisfactory condition.

Inspection of the records of revenue inspectors by the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars was generally inadequate although it shows some improvement over the preceding year. The tahsildars and naib-tahsildars of the following tahsils failed to inspect even one revenue inspector's dafter. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be drawn to the omission:—

Tahsildars—Banda, Dindori, Niwas, Sohagpur, Burhanpur, Betul, Arvi, Wardha, Balaghat, Waraseoni and Balod.

Naib-tahsildars—Harsud, Khandwa, Betul, Multai, Bhainsdehi, Arvi, Wardha, Baihar, Waraseoni and Bemetara.

Only one sub-divisional officer in Nagpur district, two sub-divisional officers in Balaghat district and two sub-divisional officers in Bilaspur district are said to have inspected the records of three, six and four revenue inspectors, respectively. The Deputy Commissioners will be asked to see that their assistants take more interest in land records work.

22. (*a*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the profits of agriculture.**—Enquiries were conducted in respect of 485 [484] holdings during the year. The increase of 1 is owing to the cultivation of one selected holding which was left fallow last year. Twenty-one holdings in seven districts had to be changed when those previously selected ceased to be typical.

In the Nagpur division, the average profit per acre increased in Nagpur and Betul to Re. 0-14-2 [Re. 0-11-5] and Rs. 1-13-0 [Re. 0-6-0] but decreased in Wardha, Chanda and Chhindwara to Rs. 1-1-7 [Rs. 4-12-10], Rs. 1-10-0 [Rs. 2-11-7] and Rs. 1-15-4 [Rs. 2-1-0], respectively. The decrease is reported to be owing to damage to cotton crop and to low prices.

The rice tracts of Chhattisgarh division, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, show a rise in average profit to Rs. 4-12-3 [Rs. 3-12-2], Rs. 3-15-0 [Rs. 3-0-3], Rs. 4-4-11 [Rs. 3] and Balaghat and Bhandara districts a fall to Rs. 5-3-6 [Rs. 8-2-11] and Rs. 2-2-2 [Rs. 5-6-11], respectively.

In the wheat tract of Jubbulpore division, the average profit per acre increased slightly in Jubbulpore and Saugor to Rs. 1-15-9 [Rs. 1-3-6] and Rs. 1-13-3 [Rs. 1-2-6] but it decreased in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar to Rs. 2-12-3 [Rs. 2-13-6], Rs 1-14-2 [Rs. 2-6-0] and Rs. 2-0-6 [Rs. 4-8-3], respectively.

Difficulties emphasized in previous reports continue unabated. The variation in the figures of profits reported from various districts shows that the results obtained are neither accurate nor reliable.

(*b*) **Progress and results of enquiries into the value of land.**—Statement F compares the results obtained in different districts. The multiple of sale varies from 84.62 in the Betul district to 20.5 in the Saugor district as compared with 90 in Nimar to 19 in Saugor in the previous year. Jubbulpore, Saugor, Mandla, Nagpur, Betul and Bilaspur show a slight rise in the value of land. In all other districts there was a fall except in Hoshangabad where the multiple remained unchanged. The multiple dropped in Nimar from 90 to 77.

The multiple of sub-leases varied from 4 in Balaghat and Bilaspur to 2 in Hoshangabad and Nagpur. There was no marked change in other districts.

23. Siwai notes, their check by land records and revenue officers and conditions of siwai note-books.—Siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. Siwai inquiries are now held regularly by the revenue inspectors, and scrutinized by the superior land records staff. Revenue officers are also taking greater interest. Siwai notes on the zamindaris and jagirs were recorded by the superintendents of land records and scrutinized by the Deputy Commissioners.

24. Extent to which revenue inspectors were employed on work other than land records work.—The tendency on the part of tahsildars and naib-tahsildars to detain revenue inspectors in their camps has been arrested appreciably. The employment of revenue inspectors on work other than land records work like supervision of the construction of Vidya Mandirs, attendance at rural uplift training classes and the preparation of lists required for a drive against adult illiteracy were new additions. The work of the preparation of voters' lists for local boards, district councils, grain market committees, panchayats, etc., is now-a-days entrusted almost as a matter of course to revenue inspectors.

25. Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.—Statement F indicates in detail the result of the year's maintenance work.

The number of traverse marks inspected by nazul surveyors during the year was 29,540 [26,982] out of 30,563 [30,533]. 653 [165] marks were found missing out of which 391 [14] marks were relaid during the year. Inspection of traverse marks by the superior land records staff showed slight improvement but there are still too many cases in which reports regarding the disappearance of marks are not made in time. According to roster 15,947 [15,536] base lines fell due for partalling out of which only 9,214 [9,366] or 57.8 [6.03] per cent were checked by the nazul surveyors. Partalling of base lines was particularly unsatisfactory in the districts of Jubbulpore, Chanda, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Nimar and Wardha. The subject is engaging attention. There was considerable improvement in the inspection of base lines by the superior land records staff.

The number of encroachments reported during the year was 5,240 [3,425]. The district reports of Nimar, Chhindwara and Raipur do not refer to the inspection of unsurveyed nazul which was inspected in other districts.

VI.—INSPECTIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

26. Land records offices.—All the land records offices were inspected between the Director and the Deputy Director of Land Records.

27. Nazul surveyors' offices.—The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected two towns and the survey officer five towns during the year.

PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

I.—REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

28. No settlement operations were in progress during the year.

II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS DURING SETTLEMENT

29. **Consolidation of holdings.**—(i) The operations were continued in three parties in the Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur districts as before. The staff consisted on an average of 54 [52] chakbandi inspectors and 81 [79] madadgars against the sanctioned strength of 60 and 85, respectively. One inspector and 24 madadgars could not prepare schemes independently and were either put under training or employed in preparing records. The average outturn of work per head was about 1,889 [1,995] acres in Raipur, 2,788 [2,250] acres in Drug and 1,855 [1,678] acres in Bilaspur and increased slightly in Drug and Bilaspur as compared to last year. The number of supervisors remained unchanged at 6.

(ii) 412 applications were pending from last year and 203 new ones were received during the year, making a total of 615 (Raipur 217, Drug 187 and Bilaspur 211).

(iii) 249 applications (Raipur 81, Drug 98 and Bilaspur 70) were examined and admitted. 1 application of Raipur district was rejected. 366 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

(iv) New schemes were prepared for 254 [285] villages, *viz.*, Raipur 81, Drug 98 and Bilaspur 75. Of these 52 of Raipur, 86 of Drug and 64 of Bilaspur, in all 202, were checked on the spot and passed by consolidation officers. In addition to these, consolidation officers revised and passed 50 old pending schemes (Raipur 16, Drug 22 and Bilaspur 12). 52 new schemes (29 of Raipur, 12 of Drug and 11 of Bilaspur) remained pending either because they were prepared late or because objections were raised to them. Of the old schemes, 10 in Raipur, 2 in Drug and 9 in Bilaspur, total 21 schemes, are pending with the consolidation officers for revision to remove objections.

(v) 199 new and 43 old pending schemes were confirmed during the year, 240 by the Deputy Commissioners and 2 by the Settlement Commissioner to whom the cases were reported for orders under section 11 (2) of the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1928. Cultivators voluntarily took possession of their chaks in all these villages but formal warrants under section 13 of the Act, had to be issued in respect of the holding of certain permanent holders in five villages.

Fourteen revision petitions were filed before Government under section 26 of the Act. Out of these, modification was ordered in two, three were rejected and nine were pending for disposal.

(vi) In 242 villages, where schemes were confirmed, the holdings of 25,184 [25,797] permanent holders covering an occupied area of 218,564 [220,152] acres comprising 421,232 [481,715] khasra numbers were consolidated. The khasra numbers were reduced to 132,631 [119,047]. Excluding 42,101, the khasra numbers of baris and kothars which were left untouched, the net number of chaks is 90,530 only, or about 24 per cent of the number before consolidation. The average size of a consolidated khasra number increased to 2.52 acres from 0.57 acre. The reduction was most striking in Dhamtari tahsil (85 per cent). The most remarkable reduction in khasra numbers was in mauzas Rakhi and Tarra of Raipur district where they were reduced from 3,010 and 3,114 to 158 and 181, respectively. On an average the reduction works out to 85 per cent for Raipur, 74 per cent for Drug and 71 per cent for Bilaspur district.

(vii) (*a*) The single chak system was adopted in villages Bendarchuwa, Rano and Ghatapar in Bemetara tahsil of Drug district and was followed partly in seven villages of Janjgir tahsil of Bilaspur district. In a majority of villages consolidation was on the basis of two chaks of rice land and one of non-rice land.

(*b*) Chaks with straight boundaries were attempted in one village of Drug district and 11 villages of Bilaspur district. The system is gaining ground in Bilaspur district.

(*c*) Where a cultivator held land in two adjoining villages for both of which schemes of consolidation were prepared, an attempt was made to allot chaks in such a manner that they formed compact blocks though situated in different villages. In Drug tahsil, one malguzar was given a compact block of 1,351 acres by amalgamating his chaks of home-farm in two villages, *viz.*, Kurmigundra and Amleshwar.

(*d*) The alignment of water-courses was marked on the chakbandi maps of 32 villages of Raipur and Drug districts, setting aside an area of 102.42 acres for that purpose. The area has been shown under "dharsa" in the record of rights. Most of the villages consolidated in Raipur and Drug districts are uncommanded by Government irrigation projects and those in Bilaspur are either uncommanded or not under agreement. Instructions were issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, as an experimental measure, postponing villages which were under agreement or were commanded by State irrigation works to other villages unless the permanent holders agreed to set aside land for water-courses, to other villages, in drawing up the season's programme of consolidation work.

(viii) The cost of consolidation per acre increased slightly to Re. 0-4-10 [Re. 0-4-7] in Raipur and Drug, and decreased from Re. 0-5-10 to Re. 0-5-3 in Bilaspur. For the entire operations it works out at Re. 0-4-11 per acre. Chakbandi fee continued to be levied at Re. 0-4-0 per acre. The total recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 54,636 against an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 67,747. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 13,111 during the year. The deficit was owing to the necessity of recruiting insufficiently trained staff.

A fee for the consolidation of holdings was levied first in 1931. The income and expenditure each year was as follows:—

Year		Income	Expenditure	Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	.. ..	22,700	22,696	(+) 4
1932-33	.. ..	28,866	24,598	(+) 4,268
1933-34	.. ..	29,572	26,738	(+) 2,834
1934-35	.. ..	44,045	41,798	(+) 2,247
1935-36	.. ..	55,640	45,867	(+) 9,773
1936-37	.. ..	59,766	48,989	(+) 10,777
1937-38	.. ..	55,063	67,230	(—) 12,167
1938-39	.. ..	54,636	67,747	(—) 13,111
Total	..	350,288	345,663	(+) 4,625

(ix) The Deputy Director of Land Records inspected the office at Raipur and Bilaspur, and visited important centres in the interior of all the three districts with the consolidation officers and gave instructions. My predecessor visited one village in each of the three districts and examined the schemes on the spot and also inspected the offices at Raipur and Bilaspur.

III.—SURVEYS

30. (1) Rai Sahib Nanakchand Puri, B.A., continued to be the survey officer throughout the year. The posts of the assistant survey officer and one traverser remained in abeyance.

(2) In 125 villages of Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Betul, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Saugor, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Nimar and Jubbulpore districts, all missing marks were replaced and 1,293 new marks were provided to facilitate map correction work.

(3) All traverse marks reported to be missing in the settled towns of Chanda, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad, Ramtek, Nagpur, Betul, Katangi and Raipur were replaced and where necessary new marks (130 in all) were provided at places where they were missing owing to the construction of buildings.

The following fresh traversing was carried out to provide a frame-work for a large-scale survey:—

(i) 181 new marks in 24.78 linear miles in Balaghat town for Public Works Department roads.

(ii) 341 new marks in 30.87 linear miles in Sohagpur town of Hoshangabad district.

(4) Boundaries of 1, 1 and 2 mining leases of Bhandara, Balaghat and Betul districts, respectively, were traversed and 5 missing marks in a mine of the Balaghat district were replaced.

(5) A boundary survey carried out by the assistant superintendent of land records, Hoshangabad, was verified on the spot along the Nerbudda river in village Richharwar of Gadarwara tahsil by the survey officer.

(6) The work of reprinting of mujmuli maps to replenish the exhausted stock and the reproduction of mining plans and of nazul survey sheets stands as follows:—

Mujmuli maps.

(a) Reprinted during the year—5, *viz.*, Garchiroli, Jubbulpore, Arvi, Lakhnadon and Wardha.

(*b*) In process of printing—7, *viz.*, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Mahasamund No. I, Mahasamund No. II, Niwas, Katghora and Hinganghat.

(*c*) Completed and under scrutiny—2, *viz.*, Sironcha and Janjgir.

(*d*) In hand—3, *viz.*, Bhandara, Gadarwara and Narsinghpur.

(*e*) To be taken up—4, *viz.*, Sohagpur, Dhamtari, Raipur and Baloda Bazar.

Nazul sheets and mining maps.

(*f*) 18, 24 and 2 (index maps), 4 and 7 survey sheets of Burhanpur, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad and Betul nazul areas, respectively, and 1, 2, 4, 6 and 11 plans of the mining leases of Betul, Bilaspur, Raipur, Balaghat and Nagpur districts, respectively, were printed at the Government Press and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(*g*) 18, 33 and 9 survey sheets of Raipur, Burhanpur and Betul nazul areas, respectively, were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(7) *Recovery of cost of replacement.*—An amount of Rs. 592 being the cost of replacing lost nazul stations by the traverse survey party, Central Provinces, was recovered from the gross nazul income of the towns concerned.

(8) *Overhauling of nazul survey records.*—Resurvey of Itarsi nazul area was completed and 517 cases of discrepancies in the old survey records were sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, for orders. Inking up on the sheets will be done in the light of the orders passed in each case.

The overhauling work at Hinganghat was taken up on the 23rd January 1939 by candidate Keshorey, who passed out successfully from the training class. Another measurer, P. S. Lele, joined him on the 6th May 1939. The work in this town is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1940. A comprehensive programme of such overhauling work is being prepared with a view to completing this work within a reasonable period of time.

(9) Detail survey under the supervision of the supervisor of the overhauling staff was completed in the following areas:—

(i) Nazul lands in Dindori of the Mandla district.

(ii) Nazul lands in Katol and Saoner of Nagpur district.

(iii) Public Works Department roads in Balaghat khas.

(10) Nazul supervisor D. W. Kaneskar, appointed under the re-organization scheme, carried out more detailed inspections of all the settled towns and where necessary instructed the maintenance surveyors in their technical duties. The survey officer verified the discrepancies on the spot in Seoni, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Baloda Bazar towns.

(11) The addition of six passed out candidates from the training class and 15 patwaris under the re-organization scheme has lightened, to a great extent, the duties of the maintenance surveyors who, with more regular guidance from the survey officer and the nazul supervisor, are beginning to take more interest in the technical side of their work.

IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

31. (i) During the year under report, instruments and survey appliances worth Rs. 5,340 [Rs. 3,486] were supplied to the district land records staff from the depôt attached to this office. The increase in the supply of newly purchased instruments is because the returned stock of settlements was no longer available for being supplied to the districts.

Survey instruments to the value of Rs. 33 were also issued to the chakbandi officers, Raipur and Bilaspur.

(ii) Patwari forms costing Rs. 6,245 [Rs. 8,656] were supplied to the Land Records Department from the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore. The decrease was owing to a closer scrutiny of indents.

(iii) Rasid bahis or tenants receipt books to the extent of 37,990 [44,495] bahis at the cost of Rs. 6,228 [Rs. 7,273] were also supplied to the tahsildars through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore.

PARMANAND,

Director of Land Records
and Commissioner of Settlements,
Central Provinces & Berar.

NAGPUR :
The 20th April 1940.

STATEMENT A.—MAINTENANCE OF SURVEY AND BOUNDARY MARKS, THEIR INSPECTION, REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

District	Total number of villages in the district	Total number of survey marks in the district	Total number of marks reported to be missing or displaced	Number of marks in column (4) relaid	Number of new traverse marks fixed	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by revenue inspectors	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repairs to marks	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act					Number of survey marks inspected by	
								Section 52	Section 54	Section 198	Section 199	Section 201	Revenue inspectors	Superintendent of land records and his assistants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Saugor ..	3,479	89,065	7,002	249	166	356	276	..	..	..	24	..	28,248	1,707
Jubbulpore ..	2,537	64,384	680	5	26	478	129	..	..	10	..	..	13,691	1,345
Mandla ..	2,007	63,339	3,935	..	..	117	117	34	14	6	..	63	11,394	647
Hoshangabad ..	2,436	71,055	9,045	199	21	248	248	9	..	6	..	24	17,702	1,621
Nimar ..	1,128	37,781	766	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	8,425	1,802
Betul ..	1,266	60,193	2,420	..	3	54	..	5	..	..	..	2	9,426	1,116
Chhindwara ..	3,592	107,940	2,565	9	3	88	88	2	6	..	..	..	23,873	2,099
Wardha ..	1,369	29,898	774	..	..	39	39	..	..	..	39	..	7,926	828
Nagpur ..	1,939	54,390	2,990	100	25	133	124	..	..	..	..	..	13,930	957
Chanda ..	2,625	94,798	5,926	..	..	128	104	7	..	..	..	..	11,799	494
Balaghat ..	1,310	42,101	2,512	171	320	53	53	..	1	12	..	1	10,599	856
Bhandara ..	1,646	44,470	1,386	..	5	143	42	..	..	..	..	..	8,320	738
Drug ..	2,467	46,706	342	..	..	28	29	2	1	1	1	2	10,733	1,250
Raipur ..	3,808	82,007	2,197	13	747	42	42	21	..	10	..	..	19,387	1,608
Bilaspur ..	3,202	80,217	178	140	148	272	194	5	..	..	..	..	18,814	992
Total ..	34,811	968,344	42,718	886	1,464	2,279	1,585	85	22	45	64	92	214,267	18,060

STATEMENT B.—MAINTENANCE OF MAPS, THEIR TESTING, CORRECTION

District	Number of map sheets		Approximate area at the beginning of the year to be		Area finally passed by revenue inspectors during the year for		Num — Len partals
	Selected for renewal	Actually renewed	Corrected	Resurveyed	Map correction	Resurvey	Revenue inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor ..	1,232-LR 1,089-MC	1,232-LR 1,089-MC	499,489	86,763	443,556	83,596	3,974 117,138
Jubbulpore ..	432-LR Nil-MC	349-LR Nil-MC	..	..	..	..	1,468 27,135
Mandla* ..	343-LR Nil-MC	343-LR Nil-MC	4,212	1,989	4,212	1,989	64 1,188
Hoshangabad	38-LR 770-MC	38-LR 770-MC	281,092	25	167,420	25	1,375 41,901
Nimar ..	Nil-LR 570-MC	Nil-LR 570-MC	258,800	4,200	180,164	3,475	1,060 25,209
Betul† ..	30-LR Nil-MC	30-LR Nil-MC	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Chhindwara..	Nil-LR 487-MC	Nil-LR 487-MC	31,553	2,746	26,786	2,746	1,690 45,444
Wardha ..	Nil-LR 297-MC	Nil-LR Nil-MC	42,059	..	36,787	1,360	147 6,902
Nagpur‡ ..	Nil-LR 1,397-MC	Nil-LR 1,397-MC	198,214	1,209	240,424	948	1,028 36,465
Chanda ..	Nil-LR 1,225-MC	Nil-LR 1,225-MC	258,385	..	134,335	..	1,085 25,108
Balaghat ..	11-LR 642-MC	11-LR 642-MC	147,654	3,366	148,226	3,366	1,456 33,655
Bhandara ..	Nil-LR 216-MC	Nil-LR 216-MC	171,594	900	82,462	500	485 14,114
Drug ..	302-LR 449-MC	302-LR 449-MC	60,815	3,902	60,815	3,902	2,672 54,989
Raipur* ..	932-LR Nil-MC	559-LR Nil-MC	..	6,958	..	6,958	4,646 95,011
Bilaspur* ..	398-LR Nil-MC	227-LR Nil-MC	..	240	..	240	3,051 58,826
Total ..	3,718-LR 7,142-MC	3,091-LR 6,845-MC	1,953,867	112,298	1,525,187	109,105	24,201 584,085

*Map correction does

†No work was done during the year

‡395 duplicate copies

LR=Land Records.

AND RENEWAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

ber ——of gth run by —— Superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records (9)	Total number of katans and offsets in columns (8) and (9) (10)	Total number of katans and offsets in column (10) found wrong (11)	Total number of villages in the district (12)	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors (13)	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris (14)	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by revenue inspectors (15)	Total number of villages in which the superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records tested map correction (16)
395	34,200	1,916	3,479	828	877	821	819
11,240	40,931	2,083					
203	9,428	330	2,537	..	..	..	..
4,183	3,200	68					
11	362	37					
			2,007	2.006	2,007	2,006	195
303	663	67					
469	16.095	320					
			1,368	336	300	275	240
12.314	8,751	91					
1,140	9,053	366					
			1,128	189	166	189	504
37,334	6,773	462					
..	..	..					
			1,266	..	..	..	..
..	..	..					
507	14,891	1,306					
			3,592	50	50	36	307
14,303	15,505	1,518					
798	4,193	245					
			1,369	46	40	46	292
27,350	2,992	235					
322	10,167	1,358					
			1,939	1,939	355	320	222
11,460	14,484	1,993					
455	7,621	924					
			2,944	458	1,219	1,086	868
11,661	10,798	1,293					
316	13,111	1,367					
			1,310	302	289	302	186
8,501	16,416	2,057					
251	5,636	315					
			1,643	130	217	153	127
8,021	5,118	2,073					
476	25,891	1,365					
			2,467	2,467	2,467	2,467	116
9,856	2,013	2,013					
502	43,438	3,558					
			3,808	3,585	3,585	3,585	492
10,932	51,146	2,284					
163	28,986	1,537					
			3,202	3,155	3,202	3,155	310
3,180	19,104	1,484					
6,008	223,072	14,944					
			34,059	15,491	14,774	14,441	4,678
170,638	197,894	17,721					

not apply.

for reasons given in the report.

were prepared.

MC=Map correction.

STATEMENT C.—EXTENT TO WHICH VILLAGE PAPERS WERE TESTED AND THE

				Amount	
District	Total number of patwari circles	Total number of villages	Total number of khasra entries	Number of villages in which	
				Khasra tested	Fehrist tabdilat checked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Saugor	482	3,479	1,128,000	3,479	3,401
Jubbulpore	262	2,537	1,021,691	2,537	2,530
Mandla	196	2,007	569,326	2,007	1,429
Hoshangabad	422	2,436	551,694	2,436	2,436
Nimar	278	1,128	244,398	1,128	780
Total	1,640	11,587	3,515,109	11,587	10,576
Betul	207	1,266	340,529	872	1,066
Chhindwara	387	3,592	973,315	3,072	2,935
Wardha	221	1,369	195,920	1,369	1,369
Nagpur	300	1,939	316,277	1,939	1,939
Chanda	232	2,944	511,498	2,462	2,281
Total	1,347	11,110	2,337,539	9,714	9,590
Balaghat	162	1,310	482,628	1,310	1,070
Bhandara	123	1,646	573,919	1,579	1,579
Drug	404	2,671	1,483,358	2,671	2,671
Raipur	533	3,808	3,110,949	3,808	3,808
Bilaspur	411	3,410	2,772,057	3,363	3,354
Total	1,633	12,845	8,422,905	12,731	12,482
Grand Total	4,620	35,542	14,275,553	34,032	32,648

ESULT OF SUCH TESTING FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

f khasra testing done by the land records staff

By revenue inspectors					By superintendents of land records and their assistants	
Particulars of column (5)						
Number of khasra entries checked	Number of khasra entries found wrong in		Percentage of column (7) on column (4)	Percentage of columns (8) and (9) on column (7)	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected
	Right, rent and possession	Cropping and other mistakes				
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
67,063	375	3,749	6	6	482	433
116,189	424	1,960	11	2	262	262
62,895	311	3,850	11	7	196	195
43,235	113	2,603	8	6	209	218
22,823	131	1,745	9	8	278	278
312,205	1,354	13,907	9	4·8	1,427	1,386
27,213	111	1,195	8	6	105	120
113,429	853	4,590	12	5	350	351
33,546	257	2,524	17	8	221	221
37,442	485	3,175	12	9	300	300
36,490	212	2,299	7	7	232	225
248,120	1,917	13,783	12·5	5·3	1,208	1,217
42,000	254	2,707	9	7	162	162
36,075	107	1,220	6	4	123	123
106,645	661	4,873	7	5	209	271
35,705	1,197	6,265	7·5	3·2	491	492
14,334	983	5,602	8	3	411	310
634,759	3,202	20,667	7·5	3·7	1,396	1,358
1,195,084	6,473	48,357	8·7	4·4	4,031	3,961

STATEMENT C.—EXTENT TO WHICH VILLAGE PAPERS WERE TESTED
30TH SEPTEMBER

District	Amount of khasra testing done by the land records staff					
	By Superintendents of land records and their assistants					
	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column (13)			
			Number of khasra entries		Number of khasra entries in column (17) found wrong in	
	Khasra tested	Fehrist tabdilat checked	Tested	Of column (16) which had been previously tested by revenue inspectors	Right, rent and possession	Cropping and other mistakes
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Saugor ..	436	436	7,067	4,350	58	596
Jubbulpore ..	262	262	10,118	6,588	59	493
Mandla ..	195	160	4,345	2,258	13	103
Hoshangabad ..	218	218	3,716	2,247	3	66
Nimar ..	278	224	5,034	3,126	29	107
Total ..	1,389	1,300	30,280	18,569	162	1,365
Betul ..	120	120	3,989	2,419	5	70
Chhindwara ..	362	329	9,336	6,141	37	215
Wardha ..	221	221	4,460	3,432	5	82
Nagpur ..	300	300	3,697	2,739	25	276
Chanda ..	469	317	3,752	1,329	..	45
Total ..	1,472	1,287	25,234	16,060	72	688
Balaghat ..	180	132	3,978	2,670	8	64
Bhandara ..	189	189	3,697	2,086	15	175
Drug ..	274	230	9,988	7,371	35	297
Raipur ..	492	492	27,545	21,084	108	388
Bilaspur ..	310	310	12,042	9,806	38	128
Total ..	1,445	1,353	57,250	43,017	204	1,052
Grand Total ..	4,306	3,940	112,764	77,646	438	3,105

AND THE RESULT OF SUCH TESTING FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 1939—*concld.*

—*concld*		Amount of khasra testing done by revenue officers					
—*concld.*		By tahsildars and naib-tahsildars		By extra-assistant commissioners		By assistant commissioners and deputy commissioners	
Percentage of column (17) on column (7)	Percentage of columns (18) and (19) on column (17)	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested	Number of villages inspected	Number of khasra entries tested
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
6	15	289	5,052	58	1,156	..	..
6	8	279	4,714	43	765	7	55
4	5	147	2,107	50	560	1	12
..	3	91	4,775	122	1,053	15	39
14	4	126	548	51	321	26	109
5·8	8	932	17,196	324	3,855	49	215
9	3	59	1,238	36	287	12	39
5	4	214	3,161	40	456	..	..
10	3	142	2,036	77	888	45	248
7	11	302	3,279	35	185	29	207
4	3	125	1,507	51	352	..	.
5·4	4·7	842	11,221	239	2,168	86	494
6	3	254	3,574	21	466	1	39
6	9	180	3,130	13	153	..	..
8	5	176	4,274	57	1,032	12	72
9	2·4	176	2,103	16	493	3	15
5	2	156	4,191	50	831	..	..
6·7	2·9	942	17,272	157	2,975	16	126
6·2	4·5	2,716	45,689	720	8,998	151	835

STATEMENT E.—MAINTENANCE OF NAZUL AND ITS INSPECTION
THE 30TH

Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks					Numbe
		Total number in town	Inspected by nazul surveyor	Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found missing or displaced	Of column (7) which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Saugor—							
Saugor ..	1921-22	2,147	2,147	48	28	..	998
Damoh ..	1921-22	754	754	20	32	..	862
Jubbulpore—							
Jubbulpore City ..	1923-24	4,092	4,092	311	16	..	11,901
Jubbulpore Civil Station	1919-20	1,892	1,892	75	6	..	530
Mandla—							
Mandla ..	1930-31	901	901	118	9	..	2,643
Hoshangabad—							
Narsinghpur ..	1925 ..	489	489	52	2	..	730
Kareligunj ..	1925 ..	125	125	26	1	..	232
Gadarwara ..	1925 ..	204	204	46	4	..	432
Gotegaon ..	1925 ..	104	104	30	1	..	256
Hoshangabad ..	1920-21	1,584	1,584	37	12	..	3,341
Pachmarhi ..	1934 ..	145	72	17	73	..	284
Itarsi ..	1925-26	166	166	96	..	..	1,135
Banapura ..	1925-26	38	38	36	..	..	107
Nimar—							
Khandwa ..	1922-23	1,399	1,399	70	7	..	5,247
Burhanpur ..	1924-25	2,809	2,809	65	..	..	12,360
Betul—							
Betul ..	1921 ..	911	911	120	2	..	1,788
Multai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Amla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Bhainsdehi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Chhindwara—							
Chhindwara ..	1919-20	1,299	1,299	55	..	..	3,630
Seoni ..	1919-20	1,694	1,370	71	1	..	3,670

BY THE SUPERIOR LAND RECORDS STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1939

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendent of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
46	..	548	548	12	3	3	3	73
35	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	88
799	9	3,725	1,097	37	..	12	12	444
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	..	632	332	72	5	5	5	164
112	3	260	138	7	..	5	..	39
55	1	52	25	6	..	2	..	6
66	3	105	45	13	..	1	..	36
78	2	52	27	4	..	1	..	13
122	21	705	497	15	13	13	13	132
29	..	164	10	5	1	1	1	3
303	16	111	111	18	..	..	..	41
90	6	12	12	12	..	..	..	112
240	13	841	189	38	70	72	70	243
162	4	1,390	1,390	24	44	23	7	223
180	3	375	230	7	4	4	4	90
76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	1	568	[illegible]	3	1	1	1	154
[illegible]	[illegible]	794	794	7	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	159

STATEMENT E.—MAINTENANCE OF NAZUL AND ITS INSPECTION
THE 30TH

Name of district and town	Year of settlement	Number of traverse marks					Number
		Total number in town	Inspected by nazul surveyor	Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found missing or displaced	Of column (7) which relaid	In town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wardha—							
Wardha	.. 1924-25	516	516	50	..	..	1,882
Hinganghat	.. 1918-19	554	554	65	3	..	3,767
Pulgaon	.. 1924-25	368	368	46	..	..	1,240
Arvi	.. 1924-25	113	113	9	..	..	479
Deoli	.. 1924-25	43	43	13	..	..	50
Nagpur—							
Nagpur	.. 1932-33	620	620	3	4	..	4,541
	1913-18	..	..	..	..	..	12,338
Kamptee	.. 1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	6,657
Ramtek	.. 1915-16	472	..	..	380	380	461
Katol	.. 1915-16	55	40	10	..	..	13
Saoner	.. 1915-16	84	84	10	7	..	58
Chanda—							
Chanda	.. 1922-23	3,177	3,038	109	14	11	16,348
Balaghat—							
Katangi	.. 1928-29	58	58	10	..	..	189
Balaghat	.. 1914-15	22	22	5	..	..	393
Baihar	.. 1914-15	11	11	3	..	..	68
Bhandara—							
Bhandara	.. 1920-21	783	783	82	20	..	4,564
Gondia	.. 1920-21	504	504	74	25	..	1,911
Drug—							
Drug	.. 1930-31	221	221	40	..	..	518
Raipur—							
Raipur town	.. 1920 ..	640	640	2	2	..	1,220
Raipur Civil Station.	1920 ..	281	281	..	..	..	523
Baloda Bazar	.. 1924 ..	240	240	42	1	..	1,187
Dhamtari	.. 1924 ..	84	84	17	..	..	177
Bilaspur—							
Bilaspur	.. 1925-26	966	966	35	3	..	3,139
Total	..	30,563	29,540	1,918	653	391	111,643

BY THE SUPERIOR LAND RECORDS STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1939—*concld.*

of plots		Number of base lines			Number of new plots			
Inspected by superintendent of land records and assistant superintendent of land records	Found incorrect in plotting, area calculation, possession, etc.	Due for partalling during the year	Partalled by nazul surveyor during the year	Partalled by superintendent of land records or assistant superintendent of land records	Allotted for occupation during the year	For which field books prepared in duplicate	Surveyed and plotted on the map	Number of encroachments reported
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
294	..	290	147	14	52	16	16	202
397	..	557	175	14	20	10	20	111
155	2	190	211	5	28	28	25	170
104	..	64	68	7	30	31	30	21
13	..	18	19	4	6	8	6	12
45	..	411	178	..	23	28	23	187
86	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	846
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	18	17
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
224	86	1,572	841	41	78	78	78	630
20	..	59	40	3	..	..	..	5
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	12	926	160	4	4	2	2	123
217	..	420	223	4	5	5	5	115
115	..	10	10	25	4	20	20	50
22	2	280	280	..	63	63	63	66
18	1	137	137	..	6	1	1	12
125	8	234	144	24	18	3	13	52
35	3	35	35	4	3	..	..	11
195	..	360	233	16	5	3	3	304
5,476	206	15,947	9,214	447	496	443	449	5,240

STATEMENT F.—SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE MULTIPLES OF CONSIDERATION FOR SALES AND LEASES IN EACH DISTRICT

District	Sales		Leases	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jubbulpore	15.37	25.90	1.10	2.37
Mandla	26.1	48.9	1.9	2.1
Saugor	19.0	20.5	1.6	2.1
Hoshangabad	27.0	27.0	2.0	2.0
Nimar	90.0	77	3.0	3.0
Nagpur	47.0	70	3.0	2.0
Wardha	63.0	54	3.0	3.0
Chanda	53.42	53.39	2.56	2.74
Betul	61.31	84.62	3.05	3.2
Chhindwara	57.18	55.73	2.69	2.58
Raipur	27.7	25.6	3.0	3.3
Bilaspur	69.0	71.0	4.0	4.0
Drug	35.0	33.0	3.0	3.0
Balaghat	63.0	59.0	3.0	4.0
Bhandara	76.0	57.0	2.84	3.6

GPN—193—69—444—RS—8-10-40—200.